



Published by Authority.

MADRID, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 13, 1934.

² *Phlox, 4 annua*

Part 3.—Notifications by Government.

CONTENTS

[illegible]

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT

(1994)

CONCLUSION

First published March 1982

As to the article 280 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Frederick John Richards, I.C.S., privileges leave for six weeks from the date of the termination of his appointment as Deputy Secretary to Government.

¹ No. 74.—Mr. Archibald John King, L.C.S., received privileges here and forthright on medical certificate for six months from date of wound, under articles 135, 165 and 494 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations.

TERMINOS DE LA VIDA

Part 2a. Census Month 10, 2017

No. 18.—Mr. Frank Charles Post, I.O.B., an owner of goldfish, loans for a fortnight, under article 228 of the Civil Service Regulations.

End of Series, March 18, 1917

Mr. A. Butterworth, C.E., L.C.E., has been granted an extension of furlough for leave from

89. 41.—Mr. F. W. Harris, L.O.B., has been granted an extension of backlog for six months.

Mr. S.—Under article 186 of the Civil Service Regula Book, Mr. Alexander Folgerington, I.C.S., an extension of six months leave for absence from

PROMOTIONS.

Port St. George, March 7, 1907.

No. 53.—The following permanent promotions are ordered:—

(With effect from the 14th November 1906, consequent on the retirement of Mr. J. E. Stanley.)

- (i) The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Coleman Venkata Kumaraswami Sastriar, Dinsu Sahakar, to be District and Sessions Judge, second grade.
- (ii) Mr. Edward Hamilton Walker, I.C.S. to be District and Sessions Judge, third grade.
- (iii) Mr. Percy Henry Casselton Kelly, I.C.S., to be District and Sessions Judge, fourth grade.
- (iv) Mr. Rajappa Varjanna Appa, I.C.S., to be Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, first grade.
- (v) Mr. Henry Reginald Fawcett, I.C.S., to be Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, second grade.
- (vi) Mr. Ernest Jackson, I.C.S., to be Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, third grade.

(With effect from the 14th January 1907, consequent on the retirement of Mr. H. B. Klein.)

- (vii) Mr. Nathan Young, I.C.P., to be Collector and District Magistrate, first grade.
- (viii) Mr. Harold Langdon Frittsford, I.C.S., to be Collector and District Magistrate, second grade.
- (ix) Mr. Frederick Thomas Evans, I.C.S., to be Collector and District Magistrate, third grade.
- (x) Mr. Harold Hamilton Bushby, I.C.S., to be Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, first grade.
- (xi) Mr. James George Brookes, I.C.S., to be Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, second grade.
- (xii) Mr. Thomas Henry Hill, I.C.S., to be Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, third grade.

VOLUNTEERS.

Port St. George, March 7, 1907.

TRANSFER.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN VOLUNTEER FORCE.

No. 54.—The following officers are transferred to the Supplementary List with effect from the dates mentioned against their names:—

- Captain William Hamilton Dixon.—14th November 1906.
- Captain Frank Forbes Tweedie.—20th November 1906.

NOTIFICATION.

Port St. George, March 10, 1907.

No. 55.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

India, the 2nd March 1907.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

The Madras and Southern Mahratta Army.

No. 367.—Lieutenant Stuart Thomas Harris resigns his commission. Dated the 22nd January 1907.

J. F. REDFORD,
Acting Chief Secretary.

(Federationist.)

APPOINTMENTS.

Port St. George, March 8, 1907.

No. 57.—Mr. James Henry Smith, to be a Lay Reader of St. John's Church, North Georgetown, Madras, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 58.—Mr. Edward Edward Mahon, to be a Lay Reader of St. John's Church, Vayambet, to fill an existing vacancy.

J. F. REDFORD,
Acting Chief Secretary.

Sick emigrants returning to Malacca by sea, suffering or suspected to be suffering from smallpox, cholera-pox, measles or cholera, shall be sent to the P. H. Emigration Depot at Cassidine or such other place as the Emigration Department may hereafter provide for the purpose.

4. The Health Officer shall intimate by telegram the departure of any "infected" or "suspected" vessel to the Health Officer of the next port at which the vessel is expected to call.

5. The disinfection of the clothing, etc., of the passengers and the crew arriving from plague-infected ports or embarking from them for ports out of India shall be carried out in the disinfecting shed near the Singapore Wharf or such other place as the port authorities may hereafter provide for the purpose.

6. All vessels belonging to the Ceylon Government which may leave the Madras port with cargoes for Ceylon shall be exempted from medical inspection and disinfection of clothing, etc.

7. No person shall go on board any vessel which has been declared "infected" or "suspected," a better Indian or foreign, except (including passengers, sailors and representatives of shippers permitted to do so for the working of cargo and such other persons as have bona fide business on board) all persons covered by these exemptions shall conduct themselves in accordance with any regulations imposed by the Health Officer.

8. No Asiatic or African passenger shall be permitted to embark on board a boat or vessel bound for a port in Ceylon or the Madras port, unless he holds a permit to land in Ceylon granted by the Agent to the Ceylon Labour Commissioners or such other officer as the Ceylon Government may hereafter station here for the purpose.

9. In the case of vessels proceeding direct to France from the Emigration Depot of the French Settlements and Federated Malay States Governments at Amoy, the Health Officer, Malacca, may dispense with the examination and disinfection provided in rule 44 on production of a certificate signed by the Medical Officer in charge of the depot to the effect that such vessels are free from plague or other infectious diseases and that their bedding and personal effects have been duly disinfected.

10. The regulations laid down in part VIII. of the regulations in regard to vessels leaving infected ports in the Presidency for ports beyond India will apply also to vessels leaving such ports for any port in India or Sumatra.

11. Persons from plague-infected areas entering the Presidency by sea shall satisfy the requirements of rule 11 (4) of the Malacca Plague Regulations in force at the Presidency town regarding taking out of notification papers.

REGULATIONS FOR PORTS OTHER THAN MALACCA.

1. For the purpose of regulation 18 (4) of the Regulations published with the notification above referred to, the following shall be the places where persons suffering from plague shall be isolated and treated:—

Place.	Place.
Geppang	} The isolation camps at these places.
Baruta	
Colongpattam	
Vengpattam	
Cassidine	} The plague shed near the Vengpattam wharf.
Negapattam	
Pandian	} The plague camp at a distance of about two miles from the port.
Desapattam	
Tetumais	} The plague isolation camp at Negapattam.
Cekias	
Callian	} The temporary plague shed on the foreshore at Pandian.
Tellubany	
Mangalore	} The isolation houses including sheds respectively at Cuckin, Chikud and Tellubany.
Coodapoor	
Malpe	} The municipal camp at Uru.
Malangakutta	
Malabar	} The temporary plague sheds at these places.
Malabar	

In the case of ports other than those specified above, persons suffering from plague shall be isolated in such houses or hospitals as may be appointed from time to time by the Port Health Officer concerned for the purpose.

2. For the purpose of regulation 24 of the said Regulations, the Medical officers who shall give the directions referred to in the Regulations shall be the Port Health officers at the ports concerned.

3. For the purpose of Regulation 43 (5) of the said Regulations the list of vessels having on board any person or persons suffering from plague shall if at night or dusk be discharged into the sea at the places specified below.

Port.	Place.
Devilpost	.. ..
Buena	.. ..
Calagapuan	.. ..
Vinapuan	.. ..
	Outside the limits of the port and outside the line within five fathoms of water.
	At a point due east of the light-house is some fathoms of water.
	Strangers—
	At the position bearing
	Vinapuan light-house
	N. 50° W.
	Old light-house S. 40° W.
	is 5 fathoms of water
	True bearings.
	Bridges—
	East of the Customs area in 5 fathoms of water.
Katapuan	.. ..
Natupuan	.. ..
	Any place one mile off the shore.
	Any place one mile off the shore opposite Devil post.
Orfalea	.. ..
	Any place three miles away from the shore and outside the five-fathom line.
Yamoukua	.. ..
	Half a mile off from the shore just opposite the Port Office and directly on the eastern side of it.
Piet Caluan	.. ..
	At a distance of not less than three miles from Kamukuanua on the shore which is one mile west of the Customs House.
Mattupet	.. ..
	Seven miles from the bearing point of the Kauai and Paganuan lines and about one mile from the San Carlos Oiler and Mattupet lines.
Adirapuan	.. ..
	Two miles to the south of the Salt Clerk's office and two miles to the east of the Customs House.
Amupuan	.. ..
Famua	.. ..
	Five miles from the beach high water mark.
	A place off Kamukuanua and half a mile away from the anchorage of other vessels on the south anchorage and half mile away from the an- chorage of other vessels on the north anchorage.
Toni	.. ..
	A place not closer than three miles from the beach and half mile away from any other vessels lying off the port.
Devilpost	.. ..
	A place not closer than three miles from the beach and half mile away from any other vessels lying off the port.
Kikapai	.. ..
	A place off Paganuan Island and seven miles away from the beach and half mile away from any other vessels lying off the Port.
Tethoe	.. ..
	A place one mile to the east and one mile to the north of Nukunua Island (which is about three miles to the north-east of the main land).
Calua	.. ..
	Five miles seawards is about eight fathoms of water.
Caesuan	.. ..
	Five miles seawards is about four fathoms of water.
Taluhary	.. ..
Mugapua	.. ..
Obadapua	.. ..
Muga	.. ..
Mugapua	.. ..
Buena	.. ..
	About ten fathoms of water off the port.
	At places not closer than the five-fathom line off the respective ports.

In the case of ports other than those specified above the discharge of ballast shall be carried out outside the port limits at such places as may be fixed by the Port Health Officer concerned.

4. The Health Officer shall intimate by telegram the departure of any "infected" or "suspected" vessel to the Health Officer of the next port at which the vessel is expected to call.

5. All vessels belonging to the Ceylon Government which may have ports in the Maldives Proximity with engagements for Ceylon shall be exempted from such inspection and disinfection of shipping, etc.

6. No Asiatic or African passenger shall be permitted to embark on board a boat or vessel bound for a port in Ceylon at any port in the Maldives Proximity where an officer of the Ceylon

I.—Ordinary powers.

Schedule III of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, section 1—Items 1 to 3, 14, 15 and 17 in 30.

II.—Additional powers.

Schedule IV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898—Items 4 and 5 of the powers conferable by the Local Government as a magistrate of the third class.

§6. 173.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undersigned officers are appointed as magistrates of the first class, and under section 37 they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a magistrate of that class, except the power to try cases summarily under section 100—

Mr. Dyer Edgar Jones, I.C.S., Assistant Magistrate, in the District of Calicut.

Port St. George, March 13, 1917.

Mr. Albert Leo Fiebo, second class Deputy Magistrate, Tanjore, in the District of Tanjore.

Port St. George, March 8, 1917.

§6. 177.—Under section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undersigned officers are appointed as magistrates of the second class, and under section 37 they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a magistrate of that class, except the power to pass orders as to fees and costs under section 512—

M.R. Ry. Sankar Lakshminarayana Nayudu, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Bellari, in the District of Tanjore.

Port St. George, March 8, 1917.

M.R. Ry. Arumbeelam Kanneeswari Pillai, Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Tirunelveli, in the District of Madurai.

Port St. George, March 10, 1917.

M.R. Ry. Sargunan Gnan Das, acting Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Madurai, in the District of Chingleput.

Port St. George, March 8, 1917.

§6. 178.—Under section 157 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undersigned officers are authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hand in the English language—

M.R. Ry. Pappu Lakshminarayana Das Pandita Gnan, Stationary Magistrate, in the District of Arcot.

M.R. Ry. Tappu Virendra Sankar Pygankar Ayer Avarul, Stationary Magistrate, in the District of Arcot.

§6. 179.—Under section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R. Ry. Subba Rameswari Pandita Gnan to be a special magistrate for the Tanjore District, Tanjore district, and to confer on him all the ordinary powers of a magistrate of the first class.

§6. 180.—Under the provisions of section 280 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R. Ry. Subba Rameswari Pandita Gnan, Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Tirunelveli, to try summarily all or any of the offences specified in subsection (1) of that section.

§6. 181.—Under section 16 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to confer on M.R. Ry. Chelvanarayana Yogan Madhavan Das Arangal, a special magistrate for the term of Kanchi District, all the ordinary powers of a magistrate of the first class, and further to direct, under section 41 of the Code, that he shall exercise those powers as a member of the bench of magistrates established in that town.

Port St. George, March 13, 1917.

§6. 182.—Under section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R. Ry. Van Sahasrara Kinnasappa Kinnasappa Das Pandita Gnan to be a special magistrate for the District of Tanjore and to confer on him all the ordinary powers of a magistrate of the first class together with the additional powers specified in items (7), (14), (15), and (16) in schedule IV of the Code as powers conferable by the Local Government as a magistrate of the first class.

§6. The special magistrate will try only such cases as are transferred to him by the District Magistrate, Tanjore.

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

Port St. George, March 8, 1917.

§6. 183.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a special magistrate for the term of Cannanore, in the District of Malabar, conferred on Thangal Ali alias Kopyan Thangal Sahasrara who has resigned his appointment.

Fort St. George, March 10, 1917.

No. 184.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a special magistrate for the district of Yungapalan conferred on M.R. Ky. Dines Babakar Subbaramya Sanyasamurti Pandita Gaur who has resigned his appointment.

Fort St. George, March 12, 1917.

No. 185.—Under the provisions of section 49 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a special magistrate for the town of Koda, in the district of Chidambaram, conferred on M.R. Ky. Koda Venkataswami Mayalan Rameswami Nayagire Aravali who has resigned his appointment.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, March 6, 1917.

No. 186.—Under sub-clause (1) of rule I of Part I of the rules for the Importation, possession and transport of opium, published on page 164 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 26th February 1917, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the expression "District Magistrate", wherever it occurs in the rules framed under section 9 of the Indian Opium Act, VIII of 1908, shall include the Additional District Magistrate in the district of Madurai.

Fort St. George, March 7, 1917.

No. 187.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Madras Towns Municipalities Act, 1914 (III of 1914), and in modification of notification No. 189, dated the 26th September 1915, published on page 804 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 26th September 1915, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend, with effect from the 1st April 1917, the provisions of sections 5 to 10 (both inclusive) of the said Act to the areas comprised within the limits of the union of Pudukkottai in the Tiruchirappalli taluk, Salem district, as constituted under the Madras Local Boards Act, 1914.

Fort St. George, March 8, 1917.

No. 188.—The following names of an auditor whose certificate granted by the Madras Government in accordance with the rules made under section 141 (2) of the Indian Companies Act, 1912, has been received, is published for general information:—

Name—K. R. R. G. Ramaswami Ayyar.

Address—Commercial Institution, St. Peter's High School, Tanjore.

Education or qualifications—Bachelior.

Profession or temporary—Company.

Date of expiry when renewed—2nd December 1916.

Language or languages in which the auditor is entitled to audit—English and Tamil.

No. 189.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished:—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Pages

Kolli, the 22nd February 1917.

No. 995 C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemptions made by section (2) and (3) of schedule I of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, in favour of soldiers in the service of His Majesty and of Europeans or Non-Indian subjects of His Majesty shall cease to extend to European British Gunners of "A" Company of the 1st Madras Battalion of the Territorial Regiment.

No. 994 C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemptions made by entry (15) of schedule I of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, in favour of Europeans or Non-Indian subjects of His Majesty shall cease to extend to Henry Hagen, an Anglo-Indian of Calcutta.

Police.

Dillo, the 22nd February 1917.

No. 993 C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, clause (i), of the Whipping Act 1869 (IV of 1869), and in pursuance of the period being experiment notification No. 254-C, dated the 4th December 1916, on the subject, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to specify the offences under the laws mentioned in the schedule thereto, being offences punishable under which, if the offender may be punished with whipping in accordance with the provisions of the said act.

SCHEDULE A.

General Acts.

1. The Public Act, 1862 (V of 1862), section 50.
2. The Public Gambling Act, 1867 (III of 1867), sections 4, 12 and 18.
3. The Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), section 7.
4. The Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), section 75, clauses (1) and (2).
5. The Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878), section 8.
6. The Indian Forest Act, 1866 (VII of 1879), sections 26, 27 and 33, and rules made under section 41, for the infringement of which imprisonment is prescribed as a penalty.
7. The Indian Arms Act, 1875 (X of 1875), sections 16, 17, 22 and 23.
8. The Indian Salt Act, 1884 (XII of 1884), sections 8 and 10.
9. The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), sections 24 and 25.
10. The Indian Railways Act, 1825 (I of 1825), sections 24 and 25.
11. The Protection of Cattle in Assembly Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), sections 2, 4 and 5.
12. The Passes Act, 1894 (X of 1894), section 42.
13. The Forest Act, 1895 (XII of 1895), sections 45, 46, 48, 49 and 50.
14. The Indian Fisheries Act, 1897 (IV of 1897), sections 6 and 8.
15. The Hindustani Police Act, 1897 (VII of 1897), sections 22 and 25.
16. The Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), sections 40, 42 and 43.
17. The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), section 16.
18. The Indian Electricity Act, 1907 (IX of 1907), section 45.
19. The Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911), section 12 (a).
20. The Criminal Code, 1913, section 47 (1).

Local Acts.

Madras.

1. The Madras District Police Act, 1899 (XXVI of 1899), sections 42.
2. The Madras Forest Act, 1902 (V of 1902), sections 53, 54 and 55 and rules made under sections 53 and 55, for the infringement of which imprisonment is prescribed as a penalty.
3. The Madras Abkari Act, 1904 (I of 1904), sections 53 and 56.
4. The Madras Fire Insurance Act, 1904 (II of 1904), sections 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53 and 54.
5. The Madras Towns Improvement Act, 1906 (III of 1906), sections 3, 5 and 7.

Bombay.

1. The Bombay Abkari Act, 1876 (V of 1876), sections 41 and 48.
2. The Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), sections 8 and 10.
3. The Bombay District Police Act, 1894 (IV of 1894), sections 42, 70 and 71.
4. The City of Bombay Police Act, 1897 (Bombay Act IV of 1897), section 123.

Bengal.

1. The Bengal Endowments Act, 1898 (XXXI of 1898), sections 28 and 27.
2. The Hawah's Estate Act, 1907 (XXI of 1907), section 24.
3. The Calcutta Police Act, 1908 (II-Regal Act IV of 1908), section 53.
4. The Calcutta Police Act, 1908 (Bengal Act II of 1908), section 48.
5. The Bengal Prevention of Gambling Act, 1901 (III of 1901), sections 4, 10 and 25.
6. The Bengal Endowments Act, 1907 (I of 1907), section 27.
7. The Bengal Police Act, 1909 (V of 1909), sections 18 and 22.

Central Provinces.

1. The United Provinces Police Act, 1910 (IV of 1910), sections 60, clauses (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), and (k).

Punjab.

1. The Punjab Land Preservation (Class) Act, 1900 (II of 1900), section 18.
2. The Punjab Police Act, 1914 (Punjab Act I of 1914), sections 41, sub-section (3), clauses (a) and (b), and sub-section (3), clauses (a), (b) and (c).

Siam.

1. The Siam Gambling Act, 1909 (I of 1909), sections 10, 11, 12 and 13.
2. The Siam Forest Act, 1909 (Siam Act IV of 1909), sections 26, 27 and 41.
3. The Siam Police Act, 1909 (IV of 1909), section 23, clause (b).

Siber and Orissa.

1. The Siber and Orissa Forest Act, 1912 (Siber and Orissa Act II of 1912), sections 47 and 55.

Central Provinces.

1. The Central Provinces Police Act, 1910 (Central Provinces Act II of 1910), sections 34, clauses (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h) and (i).

Port St. George, February 13, 1917.

No. 120.—In exercise of the powers conferred on the Local Government by section 50 of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911), the Government in Council is pleased to make the following amendments to the rules published in *Minor (Police) Department Notification No. 719*, dated the 21st September 1914, at pages 1149-1179 of Part I of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated the 24th idem.

[illegible]

2. *Id.*, 100. — In version of the power conferred by clause (5) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1908, the Government of India is pleased to state in its letter with effect from the 29th April 1917 the police stations named in column (2) of the schedule hereto appended and to declare that the police stations named in column (3) of the schedule hereto appended and to the said (a) since the

[illegible]

ACQUISITION OF LANDS

For St. George, March 12, 1917.

[illegible]

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Bureau Divisional Officer, Guwahati, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

[illegible]

Fort St. George, March 4, 1917.

Under section 4, Art. I of 1991, the Governor or Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and containing 29.29 acres, is the least a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Kananaskis National Park; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Provincial Officer, Kananaskis, is authorized to perform, the functions of a Collector under the Act, and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A place of the land is kept in the office of the District Officer, Bhadrachalam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

References:

[illegible]

E. A. HARVEY,
Acting Director of Government

(Miscellaneous.)

MARRIAGE LICENCE.

Port St. George, March 10, 1917.

No. 83.—Under section 2 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1874, the licence granted under the said section to the Rev. Canon Manderson, Minister of the Wesleyan Mission, Madras, on the 18th August 1915, is hereby revoked.

NOTIFICATION.

Port St. George, February 22, 1917.

No. 55.—Under section 4 of the Indian Plaster Lath Act, 1 of 1915, the Government in Council is pleased to authorize Mr. Thomas Perks, Manager, Mangalore Gravel Quarry, Panchikulam, Chudalur taluk, Madras District, to witness the execution of lath work.

E. A. HARVEY,

Acting Secretary to Government.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

(Separate Revenue.)

NOTIFICATION.

Port St. George, March 15, 1917.

No. 59.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Dated, the 29th February 1917.

No. 254-C. W. D.—A proclamation issued in London on 21st February 1917 prohibits with effect from that date the importation into the United Kingdom except under license of the following goods:—

Mined, mineral and table waters.	Glass.
Agricultural machinery.	Iron and bronzes.
Armoury ware.	Hides, wet and dry.
Apparatus not waterproof (except boats and floats).	Instrumental gas machines.
Art works.	Jute, raw.
Books and booklets made of leather.	Leathers, dressed and undressed.
Books, printed and other printed matter including printed pictures and daily, weekly and other periodicals, publications imported otherwise than in single copies through the post.	Leather papers and manufactures.
Dyes and shades of leather and materials used for the manufacture thereof not already prohibited.	Colours, organic.
Electricity.	Metals and alloys.
Clocks and parts thereof.	Alloys.
Chemical waste.	Paints, colours and pigments.
Cases, preparations.	Perfumery.
Cases, raw.	Photographic apparatus.
Cables.	Picture, print and engravings, photographs and maps.
Cotton bawls.	Plaster and gill wares.
Cotton lace and articles thereof.	Ceramics, brimble, oak and mangrove extracts.
Cottons.	Soap.
Dacrymone and infrasonic cloth.	Silkman, natural.
Embroidery and needlework.	Silk manufactures not including silk yarns.
Fancy goods known as Floss goods.	Skirts and lace manufactured.
Fashions, commercial and dress.	Synthetic.
Fine embroidery.	Stems and clasp for bottles.
Flowers artificial, dressed fresh.	Stems glassblow.
Fruit (except of all descriptions (except lemons and bitter oranges) and almonds and nuts and as fresh.	Sugar, articles and preparations containing, used for food (except condensed milk).
Glass manufactures not already prohibited.	Tin.
	Tinplate.
	Wine.
	Wood and timber of all kinds (except sawn or split, planed or dressed).

The 29th February 1917.

No. 254-C. W. D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1914 (XII of 1914), the Government in Council is pleased to direct, that the following licenses and alterations shall be made in the schedule appended to this department's notification No. 1423 W. II, dated 18th August 1915, as subsequently amended, viz:—

- Item 25.—Join the words "raw and".
- Item 61.—Between the words "all foreign" insert the words "United Kingdom and"; and
- Item 62.—Between the words "all foreign" insert the words "United Kingdom and"; and

1917 (4) Feb (para) All descriptions. Exemptions and exceptions.

The 2nd March 1915.

No. 501-C.W.D.—The following is published for general information:—

The Order of *Permits of Landing* of Potatoes for the 20th October 1914 November 1914 published as Imperial Decree empowering the Council of Ministers, on receipt of representations of the Government of Finland and Sweden, and, as far as regards Finland, of the Governor General of Finland and the Imperial Finnish Senate, is published, under the following regulations, the import into the British Empire, including the United Kingdom of Finland, of certain of potatoes, and to certain uses of such potatoes:—

- (1) The said lists are to be issued separately for the Empire and for Finland;
- (2) The prohibitions are not to apply to goods imported on account of Government authorities or for duly certified use within the national domain;
- (3) The Ministers of Commerce, in consultation with the Minister of Finance, may authorize in separate special cases on separate applications, each time, exceptions from the said prohibitions, so far as the Empire is concerned. Exceptions with regard to the import into Finland may be authorized by the Imperial Finnish Senate, acting in consultation with the Governor General of Finland, provided there be no objection on the part of the Ministers of Commerce and Finance.

By a further Decree which was promulgated on the 20th November 1914 the import of the articles designated in the following sections of the Russian General Tariff, with certain modifications, has been prohibited from the 20th February 1915:—

L.—FOODSTUFFS.

No. in Customs Tariff.		
2 (2)	..	.. Arrowroots, asparagus, cauliflower and Brussels sprouts, green peas, haricots and green beans, lentils and spinach—Imported fresh or in a dried state; fresh melons and fresh water melons.
12 (6)	..	.. Fruits and berries, fresh, salted, vinegared, etc., except fresh blackberries and raspberries, and other fruits, and other berries, dried or in liquid.
7	..	.. Fruits and berries, dried.
12 (10)	..	.. Groups of fruits (except berries, asparagus, dried), mushrooms.
12 (11)	..	.. Salt, vinegared, pickled, and otherwise.
12	..	.. Mushrooms, dried, ground, not prepared.
10	..	.. Potatoes, tubers, cypripediums, such as—prepared, quartered, etc., potatoes, green or black, etc., vegetables and fruits in vinegar, in oil, or otherwise prepared; preparations and extracts of meat and of potatoes, and food preparations (concentrates) of all kinds not specially mentioned in the Russian Customs Tariff.
34	..	.. Edible fungi (mushrooms, truffles, etc.).
21 (2)	..	.. Potatoes not for smoking; ground potatoes for food; tubers of all kinds in milk, milk or cream.
11 (3)	..	.. Cigars; not tobacco wrapped in tobacco leaves; cigarettes.
12 (12)	..	.. Fruits, green, fresh, whole, whole, fresh products and potatoes, with sugar; fruits in liquid, etc., sugar or chocolate except ground cocoa with or without sugar.
24 (2)	..	.. Fruits and berries boiled in a thick consistency without sugar; marmalades, jams and preserves; fruits and berries in their juice, fruit and berry juices and syrups of all kinds.
12 (13)	..	.. Canned and pickled.
28	..	.. Honey and extracts thereof.
27	..	.. Spices, from (if dried), liquor, essences, infusions, etc., used in medicine, fruit essences containing spirit, also spirits for drinking, mixed with soap and in a solid form.
29	..	.. Wine (except white, berry and from other medicinal wines).
29	..	.. Mead, porter and beer, of all kinds.
31	..	.. Vinegar of all kinds except for medicinal purposes.
32	..	.. Mineral waters, natural or artificial (except certain medicinal mineral waters specified in the note to No. 32).
33 (Note 1)	..	.. Edible oils and imported in small quantities which become the property of the consumer.
33	..	.. Chocolate.
37 (1)	..	.. Fresh, salted, soda, and trout.
37 (2)	..	.. Fish, pickled (marinated), fish (including mackerel) preserved in oil, stuffed fish of all kinds, etc.
38	..	.. Oysters, lobsters, penaeidæ, cuttlefish, etc., fresh, salted, dried or pickled (marinated).

II.—SMALL PRODUCTS AND WARM TREASURES.

40 (1)	..	.. Hares (but not partridges).
47	..	.. Deer and fawns of all kinds, except those specially mentioned in the Russian Customs Tariff.
47 (1)	..	.. Prepared skins, small or large, and paintings of prepared skins.
48 (1)	..	.. Sables.
48 (1)	..	.. Fur-trimmed hats of the sea otter, dark brown fur, shagreened with marten, American marten, blue Arctic fox and dark polar.
48 (2) and (3)	..	.. Furs of all kinds, and especially in regard to the Tariff, dressed or dyed, including hats of marten and squirrel in any condition.
48 (3)	..	.. Lamb's heads and skins made of silk fabric, in a finished or partly finished condition.

- Wares in Customs
Third
- 67 (3) and Note .. Leather gloves of all kinds, including those cut out but not sewn; small articles of leather, weighing 4 feet or less each, such as ladies' bags, slush leathers, and signs; manchester of chequered leather, of all sizes or shapes; and also in separate articles.
- 67 (4) .. Valves, trunks and trunks, of light, and spring receptacles made of leather, of course having wood glue and leather; also boots and puttees, and of leather; all manchester of leather and specially mentioned in the Customs Customs Third, also with parts of metal or of other material, provided they do not fall within the description of costly fancy articles.

III.—WOODEN WARE AND OTHER WARE, etc.

- Wooden manchester, etc.—
- 68 (3) and Note there- .. Carved ware of wood (except those specified under 67 (4) below); turned or cut without maker's marks with artistic painting, or gilt, carved or turned or with painted, gilt, silver or lacquer ornaments; also manchester of the description of felt, raw, paper, cloth, cuttings, and other manchester in composition, and wooden ware stamped, pressed or ornamented by hand or by other means, and ware covered with substance applied in relief or raised—when such ware have the appearance of carved woodwork or without maker's marks; from which is excluded all articles of pottery.
- 68 (4) .. Turned, without maker's or current's marks with ornaments of silver, copper alloy or other material, with incrustations or inlaid with all wood (except painting), copper, steel, mother-of-pearl, ivory, tortoise shell, etc.
- 68 (4) and Note .. Wooden manchester, metal, splintered, or with a covering of leather or of any brittle fabric.
- 68 (5) .. Cut flowers and leaves, dried, when if dyed; flowers, leaves and other parts of plants, in the form of bouquets or wreaths.
- 68 (5) and (6) .. Basket makers' and glass makers' ware made from vegetable materials, viz., baskets of all kinds, except those specified in No. 68 (1); all kinds of painted ware made from such ware, viz., in glass, brass, metal, lead, etc., and specially mentioned in the Customs Customs Third; also for decorating pictures or scenes, and separate parts of other articles, e.g., various kinds of furniture, frames, ware, flower-baskets, manchester, etc., various kinds of painted or carved ware, when if combined with various materials, being painted from above, drawings or sketches, after though mixed with hair, wire, tin, or hemp (Tables No. 68 (1) and (2) are not to be published).

IV.—GLASS, etc., CEMENT WARE, AND OTHERS.

- 69 .. Pottery and semi-pottery ware, natural or artificial, wrought or cut into bowls; fine or imitation pearls, bones or threaded; pearls, red or artificial stones, set in metal, also painted, threaded, in handles, or carved.
- 70 (1) .. Stones of all kinds (except potstone and semi-pottery stones), including granite and alabaster—carved, polished, or turned, whether painted or not.
- 71 (4) .. Glass manchester (the fine wall-folding, made of parts of any colour, glass or ornamented in relief).
- 72 (3) .. Terrapins, tortoiseshell, cuttlefish, and other, bones, stones, and other similar articles for the decoration of buildings or ware, even though coloured in natural or cut.
- 73 (4) .. Overlay and primary ware of common clay, especially mentioned in the Customs Customs Third, glazed or not, having ornaments, pictorial paintings, or drawings.
- 74 (3) .. Earthenware (china) with pictures, edges or borders of one colour, and goods coloured otherwise than in the ware.
- 75 (3) .. Earthenware (china) painted pictorially, gilt, or with pictures of different colours.
- 76 (4) .. Pottery, plates and dishes, with pictorial paintings or with coloured or gilt pictures, and bouques, flowers, or similar decorations; articles of pottery or glassware for the decoration of houses, when or of one colour but without pictorial painting, gilding or embellishment of silver or copper alloys.
- 76 (5) .. Articles of porcelain or glassware for the decoration of houses, e.g., vases, busts, etc., painted pictorially, gilt, or ornamented with copper or silver alloys; articles of glassware and other decorations of plates and articles made from the same, e.g., vases, bouques, etc., of porcelain or of glassware, even though parts of the articles be made from other materials.
- 77 (4) .. Cut or polished articles of glass (not specially mentioned in the Customs Customs Third), coloured (by) in the paste, beaded (having a coating of glass of another colour), etched, etched (etched), beaded, or beaded glass, or of crystal.

Articles in Customs
Tariff

- 77 (3) Articles (not specially mentioned in the Russian Customs Tariff) of any kind of glass, with ornaments, such as pictures worked with sand or engraved, pictorial painting, mosaic-work, gilding, silvering, ornamenting with silver or copper alloys, etc., articles specified in Nos. 77 (1), (2), and (4) of the Russian Tariff, with attachments composed of other materials (glass only, in case of picture and mosaic-work of the same).
- 78 (3) and 79 (3) Sheet glass, embossed, with pictorial painting or otherwise, also glass mounted in lead, copper, or silver settings; plate glass and sheet glass silvered.

XL—Chemical Materials and Products.

- 113 (3) Cosmetics and analogous substances, viz. :—
- 113 (3) White toilet powder, rouge, hair dye and containing spirit, treated specially for fragrance, cosmetic preparations (not specially mentioned in the Russian Customs Tariff).
- 113 (3) All kinds of perfumery and cosmetic preparations containing spirit, e.g., tonics, essences, etc., aromatic waters containing alcohol.
- 113 (3) Toilet soap, whether liquid, or solid, or in powder.

XLI—Metals and Metal Wares.

- 144 (3) and 145 (3) Gold and silver manufactures of all descriptions; gold or silver jewellery, with or without stones, pearls, and like bits, real or imitation.
- 145 (3) Threads and knives (plated or coated) of gold or silver or disquiet; gold or silver wire or thread.
- 145 (3) Gold, silver, platinum — disquiet (as defined in the Note to the Tariff section), sheets or in grain; filled sponges, and similar accessories.

Note.—The term "disquiet" means "dissip" shall be limited to apply to gold composed of composition metal, and of which not less than 10 per cent is high grade metal. In cases, the same being covered with gold or silver in a quantity not exceeding 2 per cent of the total weight of the metal.

- 145 (3) Manufactures of glass, iron, other than laboratory vessels. The following manufactures of copper, copper alloys, aluminium, nickel, cobalt, brass, zinc, tin, chrome, iron, steel, silver, and other metals and metal alloys not specially mentioned in the Russian Tariff:—
- 145 (3) Articles ornamented in solid or engraved (except stamped articles) finished or unfinished, and whether put together or in parts; also ornaments, ornaments, medallions, lozenges, etc.
- 145 (3) Articles not specially mentioned in the Russian Customs Tariff, of composition metal, a few gilt, or silver, or in combination with silver or other metals.
- 145 (3) and note Cutlery (not specially mentioned in the Russian Customs Tariff), and including knives for table use, all or silvered, or with filigree which are gilt, silvered or silver-plated, or are composed of metal shell, mother-of-pearl, ivory or hard ivory, or when any of these materials are present by way of ornaments in filigree of common materials; articles decorated with filigree of precious metals.
- 145 (3) and note Specimens, pyramids, space-plasma and bloodless paintings of gold, silver, platinum, mother-of-pearl, tortoise shell, ivory or other costly materials, those with ornaments of enamel, and those gilt or silvered.
- 145 (3) Watches with gold cases and with their gilt or silvered.
- 145 (3) Mineral instruments (—dials and upright plates) supports (except portable and other), barometers, clock organs, lamps, and suspended kinds (not including accessories of mineral instruments (exported separately).
- 145 (3) and (3) Vehicles (not for inland traffic) for transportation of passengers (exported separately).
- 145 (3) and (3) Vehicles with finished upholstery, etc., vehicles (not for inland traffic) for the transportation of passengers; and lorries, vans and carts.

VIII.—Wares of Paper, etc.

- 147 (3) and Wall paper and linings for the same.
- 147 (3) Cardboard wares of all kinds.

IX.—Sewing Wares.

- 148 Cotton, velvet, satin, plush, and other glass ribbons, figured or not.
- 148 and 149 Sole leather and stuffs; silk, mohair, silk ribbons and tapes; silk tulle; of silk or half silk.
- 149 Knives, knives, ribbons and tapes—of half silk; wools and shoddy of silk.
- 149 Wooden buttons, wooden cases, stuff, painted.
- 149 Wooden carvings (not including wooden carvings for organs with painted designs).
- 149 (1) and (2) Knives wares of silk and half silk, with or without indication of stitching.
- 149 (3) Tapes and linings for tapestries, hangings, and other painted.
- 149 Tulle (other than of silk), in the plain or cut.
- 149 Lace and lace manufactures.
- 149 Embroideries, outside of those and tulle.

Merchandise Customs
Duties.

X.—CUSTOMS. HATS, BRILLIANT WARE, ETC.

202	..	Underwear and other clothing, partly or wholly made up.
203-209	(Various Notes).	Articles included under No. 202 to 209 of the Customs Tariff, in cases where such articles contain, as constituents or adornment, silk, gold, silver, platinum or steel.
210 (Note 1)	..	Hats for women, lined, in, with ribbons, feathers, bows, lace, etc.; caps for women's hats made of starched cotton transparent tissue, with new frames.
211 (Note 2)	..	Caps with band of fur, and fur caps.
211 (1) and (2)	..	Underwear and garments of all kinds, covered.
211 (Note)	..	Underwear and garments in sub-division (2) of Tariff No. 211 (i.e., covered with tissue except those of silk or half silk) when furnished with knuckles falling within the category of manchester or cottonized in sub-division (1) of No. 211 (i.e., lace for the incorporation of which enter silk, aluminium, mother-of-pearl, coral, mother shell, ivory, enamel, amber, or the like made materials, or gilt or plated metals or metal alloys).
212	..	Feathers, for decorative purposes, and artificial flowers and plants.
213	..	Stk. machine goods and heads of glass, metal and other cement materials; and machinery thereon.
214	..	Fancy articles and toilet articles, complete or in parts, not specially mentioned in the Tariff, and which do not come within any of the foregoing.

The prohibition mentioned above applies to goods imported by the different holders of the licence, which, prior to the issue of the present Licence, were subject to the Customs regulations referred to.

Notes.—The articles designated in section A, part 2, and section B of the General Tariff for European Trade with the exception of those designations, may be imported into the Customs Territory of the Port of St. George with the licence of the Customs authorities of the port, and by the general licence, or also into the Free-Trade Zone of the Port, imported or sent, at port of the Customs Territory of the Port of St. George, lying at the mouth of the river and to the south of the river.

No 2294-C.W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1910 (No. 10 of 1910), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following conditions and alterations shall be made in the Departmental Instructions, No. 1435-C.W., dated the 17th February 1913, viz:—

ANNEXURE.

Argentine and Uruguay.

Correio, A., Terminal 432, Yaguajay, Rio de Janeiro.	Manoel, Jaim, Cacha 201, Santos, Rio de Janeiro.
Alfonso, Odo, Montevideo, Uruguay.	Argentine.
Correio, A., Terminal 432, Yaguajay, Rio de Janeiro.	Alfonso, Odo, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Correio, A., Terminal 432, Yaguajay, Rio de Janeiro.	Alfonso, Odo, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Correio, A., Terminal 432, Yaguajay, Rio de Janeiro.	Alfonso, Odo, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Correio, A., Terminal 432, Yaguajay, Rio de Janeiro.	Alfonso, Odo, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Correio, A., Terminal 432, Yaguajay, Rio de Janeiro.	Alfonso, Odo, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Correio, A., Terminal 432, Yaguajay, Rio de Janeiro.	Alfonso, Odo, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Correio, A., Terminal 432, Yaguajay, Rio de Janeiro.	Alfonso, Odo, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Correio, A., Terminal 432, Yaguajay, Rio de Janeiro.	Alfonso, Odo, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Brazil.

Frederico, Hermano, La Paz, Cochabamba.	Schmidt, Otto, & Company, Cochabamba.
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Spain.

Caja, G. (Fabrica de Bolas de Goma), Boulevard 24 de Setembro 21-22, Rio de Janeiro.	Herman, Alfredo, Rua General Camargo 22, Rio de Janeiro.
Herman, Alfredo, Rua General Camargo 22, Rio de Janeiro.	Herman, Alfredo, Rua General Camargo 22, Rio de Janeiro.
Herman, Alfredo, Rua General Camargo 22, Rio de Janeiro.	Herman, Alfredo, Rua General Camargo 22, Rio de Janeiro.
Herman, Alfredo, Rua General Camargo 22, Rio de Janeiro.	Herman, Alfredo, Rua General Camargo 22, Rio de Janeiro.
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Herman, Alfredo, Rua General Camargo 22, Rio de Janeiro.	Herman, Alfredo, Rua General Camargo 22, Rio de Janeiro.
Herman, Alfredo, Rua General Camargo 22, Rio de Janeiro.	Herman, Alfredo, Rua General Camargo 22, Rio de Janeiro.

Chile.

Compañía, Ltda A., Valparaiso.	Schmidt, Otto, & Company, Cochabamba.
Herman, Alfredo, Rua General Camargo 22, Rio de Janeiro.	Schmidt, Otto, & Company, Cochabamba.
Herman, Alfredo, Rua General Camargo 22, Rio de Janeiro.	Schmidt, Otto, & Company, Cochabamba.

Spain.

Andrés, Arturo, Boada de la Universidad 17, Barcelona; and Madrid.
Bosch (see Salazar) y Boorda.
Bosch (see Guerrero Bosch).
Cabrera, Andrés, (el Hermano Hermano), Los Tolos, Madrid, Canary.
Cano, Antonio de la, Calle Cruz 5-7, Carrera San Jerónimo, Madrid.
Cajal, Manuel, Calle Imperial 1, Madrid.
Ferrer (Joaquín) Remolón, Calle Mendez Núñez 4, Barcelona.
Ferrer, Enrique, Valencia.
García, Enrique, Madrid, Málaga.
Köhler, Alberto, Sevilla.
López, Estela, S. de O., Calle Cruz 17A, Salamanca.
Larra, Antonio, (see Gil) (Enrique) y Larra (Antonio).
Lluch, Manuel y Rodríguez, Calles de Urreola 20, Madrid.
Lluch, Manuel y Rodríguez, Calles de Urreola 20, Madrid.

Lozano, Emilio, Sevilla.
López, Enrique, Málaga.
Molina, Alejandro, y Co., Calle Buenos Aires 4, Barcelona.
Navarro, Bernardo, Las Palmas, Grand Canary.
Núñez (see Pedro Cayula Núñez).
Pascual, Valde, Eduardo de las Alas, Málaga.
Rosa, Richard, Consejo de Cristo 111, Barcelona.
Sagor, Federico, Avenida Calles 43 and Sagor, Federico, Barcelona.
Salazar y Boorda, Valencia, Isaac Paul 18, Oporto.
Sánchez, Eduardo, Málaga.
Sánchez (Enrique) y Larra (Antonio), Calle Urreola 13, Madrid.
Siles y Tron, Francisco, Calle Guzmán 12, Barcelona.
Torres, Alberto, Marqués Pío 12, Madrid.
Tron (see Francisco Siles y Tron).
Valde (see Francisco Valde, Eduardo de las Alas).

Switzerland.

Anders, Rich. H., (at Fort 4, 18), 28, Peak Express 22, Malaga.

Anders, Rich., Stuttgart 2, Malaga.
Tron (4, 18), Malaga.

France.

Bosch & Company, San Fernando de Agaña.
Bosch, Alejandro, y Company, Valencia.
Bosch & Company, 81 Calle, State of Valencia.

Schulz, C. L., Valencia.
Wine & Company, Valencia.

Portugal.

Argentina.

Bosch, Luis E., Calle Piedras 1174, Buenos Aires.
Pascual, Emilio, y Company, Tron, Buenos Aires.

Werkberg & Goldschmidt, Calle Buenos Aires 1174, Buenos Aires.

Chile.

Bosch, Vicente, Calle San Pedro 1, Havana.

Australia.

Pascual, B. & Company, Taboara 45, (Hilva).

Bojardo, W. E. Tan, Wajaluma 26, Rotterdam.

Porto Rico.

Barbados.

Valencia.

Argentina.

Bosch, D. & Company, Calle Guzmán 44, Calle Mendez Núñez, Valencia, Argentina.

Argentina.

No. 1008-C. W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1902 (No. 11 of 1902), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following alteration shall be made in the schedule appended to the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1902 (No. 11 of 1902), as subsequently amended, viz:—
Amended item 44 in the second column delete the words "and Mexico (except French Morocco)".

J. F. BARTFORD,
Acting Chief Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

For St. George, March 8, 1917.

No. 1008-C. W.—Under articles 106 (a), 107, 108 and 109 of the Civil Service Regulations, P. Kumbhakar, Deputy Collector, fourth grade, is granted authorized privilege leave and furlough for one year with effect from the date of relief.

For St. George, March 13, 1917.

No. 1008-C. W.—Under article 109 of the Civil Service Regulations, P. Kumbhakar, Deputy Collector, fourth grade, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the date of relief.

No. 1008-C. W.—Under article 109 of the Civil Service Regulations, P. Kumbhakar, Deputy Collector, fourth grade, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 15th February 1917.

Acta Sci. Dantec. 1957, 3, 18-27.

76. 137.—Under the provisions of section 1 of the Madras Caste Discrepancy Act of 1905, the Family of the Governor is hereby given that the provisions of the said Act shall be put in force in the village of Edagumalai in the Kudalur taluk, Tinnevely District, from the 26th March to the 30th April 1917.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS

Post 81, Canyon, March 6, 1937

Under section 4 of the Ingot Antiquities Act of 1901, the Secretary the Governor in Coated
lands of the United States that have been withdrawn in the following schedule and measuring a 11 of a mine, in the
Pueblo lands, and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized
to perform the functions of a landowner under the Act and directed to take under the same the
and land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahitiar, Clermont, and may be stopped at any time during office hours.

BOSTON.			
Description of land, with its dry, loose or generally, with surface or subsoil character.	Name of owner or owner's agent.	Location of the land required in the order of.	Amount to be taken up.
Boston Street, (Mildred) label, Transmutation college			
Commonwealth, City, R. No. 17 B.	Samuel. Kinsley, Boston Attorney, Transmutation college Office Boston.	North, E. St. 101 west, & 101, 102 south and west, & No. 101 d.	400 ft. 10 ft.

Port St. George, March 20, 1812.

Under section 3, Act 1 of 1936, "The Taxing Board of the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 58.00 acres, be the same a 1936 acre or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of village size; and, under sections 2 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Boston, is authorized to purchase the farmstead of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of said land."

3. A plan of the land in question is in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Khaton, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

FISHES.				
Number of fish, and sex, size, and remarks, when any of general interest.	Name of genus or species.	Locality of the land required to be taken up.	Notes on the fish.	Remarks.
Fishes of the Gulf of Mexico, and the Gulf of California.				
Genus, sex, & size.	Species.	Locality of the land required to be taken up.	Notes on the fish.	Remarks.
Genus, sex, & size.	Species.	Locality of the land required to be taken up.	Notes on the fish.	Remarks.

Under section 4, Act 1 of 1894, His Excellency the Governor is empowered hereby to declare that the land marked on the following schedule and measuring 0.33 acre, to be some or a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of village area; and, under section 2 and 3 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Khatia, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take notice for the registration of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Kidua, and may be obtained at any time during office hours.

[illegible]

Under section 6, Act 1 of 1894, His Excellency the Governor is pleased hereby to declare that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3.59 acres, be, and it is hereby so, less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of Wilkes-Barre and other sections 4 and 7 in the town of Atsugi, the Special Deputy California, Kootenai, is appointed to perform the functions of the said section 6, and is directed to sign and seal for the acceptance of the said land.

5. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

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[illegible]

Under section 8, Act 1 of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council, hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 568 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of village-roads, Kirtland, and, under sections 2 and 3 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Kirtland, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take notice for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Kistna, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Keywords:

[illegible]

Fort St. George, March 10, 1817

Under section 6, Act 1 of 1901 the Engineering and Planning in Council hereby declares that the land situated in the following lots and measuring 6 1/2 acres, being more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of College Ave. and under sections 8 and 9 of the same Act, the Board of Public Works, is authorized to perform the following duties and under the Act and directed to take such further action as may be required:

1. A plan of the land is to be in the office of the Board of Public Works, and may be deposited at any time during office hours.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Elmore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Flowchart

[illegible]

Under section 4, Act 7 of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule is necessary 2-10 acres, to be more or less, as may be required for public purposes, to wit, for the extension of village-parks, Kintore; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Kintore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

¹⁹ A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Kirtan, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Revised version

Dates of birth, sex, age, season of publication, and other remarks.	Name of owner or possessor.	Description of the land applied to be taken up.	To be taken up.
<i>State of New York, Sullivan County.</i>			
Dec. 1, 1870.	Thomas Frederick Hall Esq.	North and east, Sec. 10-14, 18-19, 20, 21-24, 25-28, 29, 30-34, 35-38, 39-42, 43-46, 47-50, 51-54, 55-58, 59-62, 63-66, 67-70, 71-74, 75-78, 79-82, 83-86, 87-90, 91-94, 95-98, 99-102, 103-106, 107-110, 111-114, 115-118, 119-122, 123-126, 127-130, 131-134, 135-138, 139-142, 143-146, 147-150, 151-154, 155-158, 159-162, 163-166, 167-170, 171-174, 175-178, 179-182, 183-186, 187-190, 191-194, 195-198, 199-202, 203-206, 207-210, 211-214, 215-218, 219-222, 223-226, 227-230, 231-234, 235-238, 239-242, 243-246, 247-250, 251-254, 255-258, 259-262, 263-266, 267-270, 271-274, 275-278, 279-282, 283-286, 287-290, 291-294, 295-298, 299-302, 303-306, 307-310, 311-314, 315-318, 319-322, 323-326, 327-330, 331-334, 335-338, 339-342, 343-346, 347-350, 351-354, 355-358, 359-362, 363-366, 367-370, 371-374, 375-378, 379-382, 383-386, 387-390, 391-394, 395-398, 399-402, 403-406, 407-410, 411-414, 415-418, 419-422, 423-426, 427-430, 431-434, 435-438, 439-442, 443-446, 447-450, 451-454, 455-458, 459-462, 463-466, 467-470, 471-474, 475-478, 479-482, 483-486, 487-490, 491-494, 495-498, 499-502, 503-506, 507-510, 511-514, 515-518, 519-522, 523-526, 527-530, 531-534, 535-538, 539-542, 543-546, 547-550, 551-554, 555-558, 559-562, 563-566, 567-570, 571-574, 575-578, 579-582, 583-586, 587-590, 591-594, 595-598, 599-602, 603-606, 607-610, 611-614, 615-618, 619-622, 623-626, 627-630, 631-634, 635-638, 639-642, 643-646, 647-650, 651-654, 655-658, 659-662, 663-666, 667-670, 671-674, 675-678, 679-682, 683-686, 687-690, 691-694, 695-698, 699-702, 703-706, 707-710, 711-714, 715-718, 719-722, 723-726, 727-730, 731-734, 735-738, 739-742, 743-746, 747-750, 751-754, 755-758, 759-762, 763-766, 767-770, 771-774, 775-778, 779-782, 783-786, 787-790, 791-794, 795-798, 799-802, 803-806, 807-810, 811-814, 815-818, 819-822, 823-826, 827-830, 831-834, 835-838, 839-842, 843-846, 847-850, 851-854, 855-858, 859-862, 863-866, 867-870, 871-874, 875-878, 879-882, 883-886, 887-890, 891-894, 895-898, 899-902, 903-906, 907-910, 911-914, 915-918, 919-922, 923-926, 927-930, 931-934, 935-938, 939-942, 943-946, 947-950, 951-954, 955-958, 959-962, 963-966, 967-970, 971-974, 975-978, 979-982, 983-986, 987-990, 991-994, 995-998, 999-1002, 1003-1006, 1007-1010, 1011-1014, 1015-1018, 1019-1022, 1023-1026, 1027-1030, 1031-1034, 1035-1038, 1039-1042, 1043-1046, 1047-1050, 1051-1054, 1055-1058, 1059-1062, 1063-1066, 1067-1070, 1071-1074, 1075-1078, 1079-1082, 1083-1086, 1087-1090, 1091-1094, 1095-1098, 1099-1102, 1103-1106, 1107-1110, 1111-1114, 1115-1118, 1119-1122, 1123-1126, 1127-1130, 1131-1134, 1135-1138, 1139-1142, 1143-1146, 1147-1150, 1151-1154, 1155-1158, 1159-1162, 1163-1166, 1167-1170, 1171-1174, 1175-1178, 1179-1182, 1183-1186, 1187-1190, 1191-1194, 1195-1198, 1199-1202, 1203-1206, 1207-1210, 1211-1214, 1215-1218, 1219-1222, 1223-1226, 1227-1230, 1231-1234, 1235-1238, 1239-1242, 1243-1246, 1247-1250, 1251-1254, 1255-1258, 1259-1262, 1263-1266, 1267-1270, 1271-1274, 1275-1278, 1279-1282, 1283-1286, 1287-1290, 1291-1294, 1295-1298, 1299-1302, 1303-1306, 1307-1310, 1311-1314, 1315-1318, 1319-1322, 1323-1326, 1327-1330, 1331-1334, 1335-1338, 1339-1342, 1343-1346, 1347-1350, 1351-1354, 1355-1358, 1359-1362, 1363-1366, 1367-1370, 1371-1374, 1375-1378, 1379-1382, 1383-1386, 1387-1390, 1391-1394, 1395-1398, 1399-1402, 1403-1406, 1407-1410, 1411-1414, 1415-1418, 1419-1422, 1423-1426, 1427-1430, 1431-1434, 1435-1438, 1439-1442, 1443-1446, 1447-1450, 1451-1454, 1455-1458, 1459-1462, 1463-1466, 1467-1470, 1471-1474, 1475-1478, 1479-1482, 1483-1486, 1487-1490, 1491-1494, 1495-1498, 1499-1502, 1503-1506, 1507-1510, 1511-1514, 1515-1518, 1519-1522, 1523-1526, 1527-1530, 1531-1534, 1535-1538, 1539-1542, 1543-1546, 1547-1550, 1551-1554, 1555-1558, 1559-1562, 1563-1566, 1567-1570, 1571-1574, 1575-1578, 1579-1582, 1583-1586, 1587-1590, 1591-1594, 1595-1598, 1599-1602, 1603-	

Under section 4, Act 1 of 1941, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and amounting to 247 acres to be some thirty acres or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of village water and sewer systems 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Kistna, is empowered to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and is directed to take for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Kottam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Three subjects in

Identification of bank, and on day, time, or occasion, with every or particular violation.	Name of owner or manager.	If no owner of this bank registered, list the officers.	Witness to the above.
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Ficus *horrida* (Muller) Raf. *Horrida* Willd.

[illegible]

Under entry 6, Art I of 1981, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3-02 acres, be more or little more or less, is reserved for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of village-aid; and, under sections 2 and 3 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Kotka, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take under for the occupation of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Kistna, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Bergman et al.

Emergence of land, sea or ice, lagoon or progradation, with evidence of prograde transgression.	Status of area as emerging.	Reclassification of the land, required in its subsequent use.	Evidence for the claimant's use.

Exone flavescens, *Quadrastichus talab.*, *Pezomachus villosus*

Hydrochloric powder iron, 8 No. 136.	Perchloric, Chloric, Nitrogenous and Chromic, Potassium Bromides, Chlorides, Iodo- form, Trichloroacetic, Iodoacetic, Vanadomagnesium	Smith, R. No. 116; anal. R. No. 117; anal. R. No. 118 and 119; anal. R. No. 119; anal. R. No. 120.	440. 5-60
Girt, vol. 8, No. 116.		Smith, R. No. 116; anal. R. No. 117 and 118; anal. R. No. 119 and 120; anal. R. No. 121	5-25
		Field "	5-25

Under section 4, Act 2 of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 285 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of village-roads; and, under section 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Kirtin, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take notice of the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Kistna, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Keywords: *Self-esteem, self-worth, self-concept, self-identity, self-esteem, self-worth, self-concept, self-identity*

Description of land, and so dry, moist, or partially, with surface or pasture land, etc.	Name of owner or owners.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Amount to be taken up.
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Enina laevis, *P. albicincta*, *E. laevis*, *E. albicincta*[illegible]

Under section 5, Act J of 1896, The Honorable the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and containing 945 acres, be the same be less there or less, of the same and of the same quantity: Coleraine, Kintyre, is appointed to perform the functions of a plan of the land is hereby

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Kistna, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

References

[illegible]

Under section 6, Act I of 1896, the Executive of the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 5-08 acres, is the same as little more or less as shown for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of Chicago, Kansas; and, under sections 1 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Kansas, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

5. A plot of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Kirova, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Homocystin

Description of land, wet or dry, open or grassy, with cover or without	Number of nests or eggs, etc.	Description of the land occupied by the colonies	Date taken
<i>Elanus dorsalis</i> , <i>Elanus alpinus</i> , <i>Elanus cafer</i>			
Eucalyptus forest, dry (Succumbia), S. No. 215.	Adelphiopsylla adamsi	Wet and dry, S. No. 215; wet, S. No. 215.	1895-1896
Wet, S. No. 215-216.	Eucalyptus forest	Wet, S. No. 215-216; wet, S. No. 215.	1895-1896
S. No. 215-216.	Eucalyptus forest	Wet and dry, S. No. 215-216; wet, S. No. 215.	1895-1896
S. No. 215-216.	Eucalyptus forest	Wet and dry, S. No. 215-216; wet, S. No. 215.	1895-1896
S. No. 215-216.	Eucalyptus forest	Wet and dry, S. No. 215-216; wet, S. No. 215.	1895-1896
S. No. 215-216.	Eucalyptus forest	Wet and dry, S. No. 215-216; wet, S. No. 215.	1895-1896
S. No. 215-216.	Eucalyptus forest	Wet and dry, S. No. 215-216; wet, S. No. 215.	1895-1896
S. No. 215-216.	Eucalyptus forest	Wet and dry, S. No. 215-216; wet, S. No. 215.	1895-1896
S. No. 215-216.	Eucalyptus forest	Wet and dry, S. No. 215-216; wet, S. No. 215.	1895-1896
S. No. 215-216.	Eucalyptus forest	Wet and dry, S. No. 215-216; wet, S. No. 215.	1895-1896
S. No. 215-216.	Eucalyptus forest	Wet and dry, S. No. 215-216; wet, S. No. 215.	1895-1896
S. No. 215-216.	Eucalyptus forest	Wet and dry, S. No. 215-216; wet, S. No. 215.	1895-1896
S. No. 215-216.	Eucalyptus forest	Wet and dry, S. No. 215-216; wet, S. No. 215.	1895-1896
S. No. 215-216.	Eucalyptus forest	Wet and dry, S. No. 215-216; wet, S. No. 215.	1895-1896
S. No. 215-216.	Eucalyptus forest	Wet and dry, S. No. 215-216; wet, S. No. 215.	1895-1896
S. No. 215-216.	Eucalyptus forest	Wet and dry, S. No. 215-216; wet, S. No. 215.	1895-1896

Under section 4, Art. 2 of 1954, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, or with, for constructing a new Mainpuri in Telangana and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Department officer, Ongole, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Division Office, Virginia, and may be loaned at any time during office hours.

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[illegible]

A. R. KNAPP,
Asst. Secretary to Government

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

Fort St. George, March 8, 1917.

With effect from the 11th December 1916, in recognition of the selection of M.R.Ey. Appayannal Arinjandaram Pillai Arangal, from Sub-Engineer, third grade and Honorary Assistant Engineer, to Supervisor, first grade—

M.R.Ey. Vallappal Ponnai Appayannal Srinivasan Appayannal Arangal, from Sub-Engineer, fourth grade and Honorary Assistant Engineer, to Sub-Engineer, third grade, temporary rank and Honorary Assistant Engineer.

M.R.Ey. Kizhilingam Pillai Karthikeyan Pillai Arangal, from Sub-Engineer, fourth grade, temporary rank, to Sub-Engineer, fourth grade, permanent.

M.R.Ey. Vignapannan Krishna Appayannal Arangal, from Sub-Engineer, fifth grade, to Sub-Engineer, fourth grade, temporary rank.

M.R.Ey. Sarav Siva Rao Arangal, from Sub-Engineer, fifth grade, temporary rank, to Sub-Engineer, fifth grade, permanent.

M.R.Ey. Mahalingam Srinivasan Appayannal Arangal, from Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, temporary rank, to Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, permanent.

M.R.Ey. Appayannal Arangal Srinivasan Arangal, from Supervisor, first grade and temporary Sub-Engineer, to Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, temporary rank.

With effect from the 21st December 1916, was M.R.Ey. Mathapet Subbanna Appayannal Arangal, Sub-Engineer, third grade, temporary rank and Honorary Assistant Engineer on furlough—

M.R.Ey. Mahalingam Srinivasan Appayannal Arangal, from Sub-Engineer, fourth grade, to Sub-Engineer, third grade, temporary rank.

M.R.Ey. Vaidyan. Rajagopal Acharya Srinivasan Appayannal Arangal, from Sub-Engineer, fifth grade, to Sub-Engineer, fourth grade, permanent.

M.R.Ey. Venkatesan Sundaram Appayannal Arangal, from Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, to Sub-Engineer, fifth grade, temporary rank.

M.R.Ey. Purnabhayan Srinivasan Appayannal Arangal, from Supervisor, first grade and temporary Sub-Engineer, to Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, temporary rank.

With effect from the 1st January 1917, was Honorary Captain and Commandary Ernest Price, Sub-Engineer, first grade, temporary rank and Assistant Engineer, extraordinary selected—

Mr. Marimuthu Thangam Jacob, from Sub-Engineer, third grade, temporary rank and Honorary Assistant Engineer, to Sub-Engineer, third grade, permanent, and Honorary Assistant Engineer.

M.R.Ey. Srinivasan Appayannal Arangal, from Sub-Engineer, fourth grade, to Sub-Engineer, third grade, temporary rank.

M.R.Ey. Rajagopal Narayana Srinivasan Arangal, from Sub-Engineer, fourth grade, temporary rank, to Sub-Engineer, fourth grade, permanent.

M.R.Ey. Thangam Srinivasan Appayannal Arangal, from Sub-Engineer, fifth grade, to Sub-Engineer, fourth grade, temporary rank.

M.R.Ey. Srinivasan Srinivasan Srinivasan Arangal, from Sub-Engineer, fifth grade, to Sub-Engineer, fifth grade, permanent.

M.R.Ey. Maria Pillai Srinivasan Arangal, from Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, to Sub-Engineer, fifth grade, temporary rank.

M.R.Ey. Srinivasan Srinivasan Srinivasan Arangal, from Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, temporary rank, to Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, permanent.

M.R.Ey. Srinivasan Srinivasan Srinivasan Arangal, from Supervisor, first grade and temporary Sub-Engineer, to Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, temporary rank.

M.R.Ey. Srinivasan Srinivasan Srinivasan Arangal, from Supervisor, second grade and temporary Sub-Engineer, to Supervisor, first grade, permanent and temporary Sub-Engineer.

TRANSFERS.

Fort St. George, March 12, 1917.

Mr. Sanku Chandra Rajendran, Assistant Engineer, from the Northern sub-division, Southern Railway division, to the office of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation in succession to the Cuiway ganging work. To join forthwith.

S. S. MURRAY,

Joint Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

ERRATUM.

Fort St. George, March 18, 1917.

In volume 1 of the schedule appended to the notification under number 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, published at pages 138 and 139 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 2nd January 1917, in the report of the land acquired for improving the railroad of Telapattur in the village of Nallamann in the Southern division—

For "Vol. No. 48 R. (Area 28) in volume 1 at page 138)" read "Vol. No. 48 R."

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, March 4, 1917.

Under section 46 (2) of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council is hereby pleased to withdraw from the acquisition of 14 acres of land in S. No. 104-B/2 and 14-acres of S. No. 107-B/2 of Chennam village, Tirumangalam taluk, North Arcot district, notified at page 18 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 1st January 1917, as being required for the construction of a surplus channel from the tank of the aforementioned village.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St. George, March 4, 1917.

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 5.58 acres, be the same a whole acre or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a byewash to the Thirumangalam tank, and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Executive Officer, Arcot, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the District Officer, Arcot, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or without, with survey or plan number	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Byewash channel, Arcot district, Arcot taluk.</i>			
Dist., Arc., S. No. 49-B.	Tribala Parakkalappa.	North, west, north and east, S. No. 49-B.	0.18 0.43

Fort St. George, March 4, 1917.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 504 acres, be the same a whole acre or more, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for No. 1 distributary of the lower branch channel connected with Tattaiyar Project works; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Tirupattur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Tirupattur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or without, with survey or plan number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>South Arcot District, Tirupattur taluk, Pongattur village.</i>			
Dist. S.E. No. 105, measuring 1900 sq. yds., part of No. 105-B.	Dandam Pillayappal.	North, Nos. 105-B, 107-B and 112-A; east, No. 105-B, north, Nos. 105-B, 107-B and 112-B; west, No. 105-B.	4.08 0.70
Do. No. 109-B.	Do.	Do.	0.27
Do. No. 109-B.	T. Narasimha Pillayappal.	Do.	0.27
Do. No. 110-B.	Kottasami Pillayappal and Dandam Pillayappal (jointly).	Do.	0.13
Dist. S.E. No. 280, measuring 1900 sq. yds., part of No. 110-B.	Madhava Pillayappal and Vachaspathi Pillayappal.	North, Nos. 110-B, 110-A and 110-A; east, No. 110-B; north, Nos. 110-B, 110-A and 110-B; west, No. 110-B.	0.18
Do. No. 110-B.	Madhava Pillayappal and Vachaspathi Pillayappal.	Do.	0.15
Do. No. 110-B.	Vachaspathi Pillayappal.	Do.	0.11
Dist. S.E. No. 107, measuring 1900 sq. yds., part of No. 110-B.	Do.	North, Nos. 110-B, 110-A and 110-A; east, Adhi-mangalam, north, Nos. 110-B, 110-B and 110-B; west, No. 110-B.	0.14
Do. No. 112-A.	Schankappa Pillayappal and Ramasami Pillayappal.	Do.	0.15
Total ..			0.74

Please visit us.

[illegible]

D. K. MITCHELL

Under Day is Genl. J. W. D. Livingston, French.

Under section 4, Act of 1898, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and containing 2,318 square feet, be the same a little more or less, be sold for a public purpose, to-wit, for providing knowledge for the extension of the completed Government of the said city of Manila, and for the purpose of the said Act, the Deputy Collector, Manila, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take care for the execution of the said land.

2. A flag of the lead is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Society, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Discussion

Description of bird, sex or age, time or seasonality, with country or island number	Stage of disease or organism	Observation or the host reported to be taken up.	Footnote or be taken up.
<i>Ardeotis albigularis</i> , <i>Tringa albigularis</i> .			
T. albigularis, 2. 20 641.	Hatched. <i>Ardeotis albigularis</i> not found in the same place.	Hatched. <i>Ardeotis albigularis</i> not found in the same place.	20. 20 641.
20.	Hatched. <i>Ardeotis albigularis</i> not found in the same place.	Hatched. <i>Ardeotis albigularis</i> not found in the same place.	20. 20 641.
Total ..			20. 20 641.

Sancti St. George, March 3, 1917.

Under section 6, Act 1 of 1984, the Executive Council hereby directs that the land mentioned in the following schedule and comprising 704 ac, be, and the same a little more or less, be sold for a public purpose, to wit, for the ramp at Marylandville; and, under sections 2 and 3 of the said Act, the Sheriff, Marylandville, be appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take notice for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Mandowdoham, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

References

[illegible]

W. S. MOLESWORTH,
Editor *Journal of Geology*, P. M. 3.

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS

RADIATION TUNE AND EARTH BLANK 1947.

Breast surgery.—The gland was removed grossly by H&B, sampled with routine

KEYWORDS: ANTI-CORRUPTION; CHINA; ETHICS; HONG KONG; JOURNALISM; LAW; POLITICAL CORRUPTION; PUBLIC OFFICIALS; SINGAPORE

U. S. Pa. 28, L. & E. (Medford), February 24, 1937. [1 a]

Submitting the Final documentation report for 2013-21 D.O. No. 73, Rev. January 28, 2013 10 aa.

Running with insects. The series of article materials submitted by the Department, Civil Aviation Department D.O. No. 69, Rev. January 28, 2013 10 aa.

For the full-year ending 30th September 2016

U.S. 24, 229, *United States v. United Fruit & Sugar Corp.*, 249 U.S. 134, 1919. [1 a]

Source Census—Directing the publication of a volume in the *Encyclopedia*, *Harvard House*, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 258

Interim survey—a period study of pay for secondary education, based on the length of service put in by those assigned to Manual Grades in the classroom. O.R. 31, 267 11, February 14, 1953. 1 p.

[S.R.—a copy of any of the foregoing provisions shall be given, on payment of the price stated in brackets against each, or application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.]

J. P. DEDFORD,
Army Chief Secretary



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 11.]

MADRAS, THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 13, 1897.

[Price, 1 anna.]

Malayalam Translations of Notifications by Government.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

(Financial.)

പി. കെ. എസ്.

നമ്പർ 8.—ഇന്ത്യ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ 1917 ജൂൺ 1-നു

തീരുമാനിച്ചതും 1917 ജൂൺ 1-നു പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിച്ചതും:

നമ്പർ 100-ാം വിഭാഗത്തിൽ

നമ്പർ 100-ാം

നമ്പർ 100-ാം

ഇന്ത്യ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ഇന്ത്യയിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിച്ചതും

(ഇന്ത്യയിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിച്ചതും)

പിന്നീട് കിട്ടിയ പത്രത്തിൽ ഇന്ത്യ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ വിവരങ്ങൾ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിച്ചതും

1917 ജൂൺ 1-നു 1917 ജൂൺ 1-നു തീരുമാനിച്ചതും 1917 ജൂൺ 1-നു

പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിച്ചതും

1917 ജൂൺ 1-നു തീരുമാനിച്ചതും 1917 ജൂൺ 1-നു തീരുമാനിച്ചതും

1917 ജൂൺ 1-നു തീരുമാനിച്ചതും 1917 ജൂൺ 1-നു തീരുമാനിച്ചതും

1917 ജൂൺ 1-നു തീരുമാനിച്ചതും 1917 ജൂൺ 1-നു തീരുമാനിച്ചതും

1917 ജൂൺ 1-നു തീരുമാനിച്ചതും 1917 ജൂൺ 1-നു തീരുമാനിച്ചതും

(1917-18-ൽ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിച്ചതും)

ഇന്ത്യ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ഇന്ത്യയിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിച്ചതും

L. 10-ാം നമ്പർ 1917-ൽ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിച്ചതും

(ഇന്ത്യയിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിച്ചതും)

ഇന്ത്യ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ഇന്ത്യയിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിച്ചതും

ഇന്ത്യ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ഇന്ത്യയിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിച്ചതും

ഇന്ത്യ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ഇന്ത്യയിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിച്ചതും

ഇന്ത്യ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ഇന്ത്യയിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിച്ചതും

48. എട്ടു നാൾ ബീജഗന്ധകം-കുപ്പർ അയോഡൈഡ് ഉപയോഗിച്ച് മാനീഷിംഗ് എം. ജെ. ജി.

(പ്രാദേശിക സഭയിൽ 4 വർഷം അനുഭവമുള്ളവർക്ക്)

பெ. வி. சூரியமணி,
உறுப்பினர், 4. பல்.

(අනුබන්ධ ෩-හි ඇති කොටස් ෪෪ වලින් ෪෪ ක් පමණක් ලැබෙයි)

ജ. പി. വേണുനാഥപിള്ള,
ജൂറിൽ ചീഫ് കൗൺസൽ.

(A was translation.)

EMERALD VANMA,
Notary Public, Translator de Documentos.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 11.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 13, 1917.

(PART I. CONT.)

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

(Financial.)

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, March 1, 1917.

No. 4.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 380-F.

Delhi, the 1st March 1917.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

The whole of the cash subscriptions received will be given to His Majesty's Government for the prosecution of the War.

5 per cent War Loan 1920—1947.

5½ per cent War Bonds 1920, 5½ per cent War Bonds 1927.

Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates (Issued in 1917-18).

Principal and interest vested in the funds and revenues of the Government of India.

1. WAR LOAN 1920—1947.

Issue Price: Rs. 100 per share payable as follows:

For fully paid share: Rs. 50 per cent on application.

For instalment share: Rs. 25 per cent on application and the balance in four monthly instalments of Rs. 10 per cent each on the 15th day, so as to be a Sunday, on the 15th day, of the first, second, third, and fourth months succeeding that in which the application is made.

Interest: Rs. 4 per cent per annum payable on the 15th February and the 15th August.

Redemption: If not previously redeemed, the War Loan 1920—1947 will be repaid at par on the 15th August 1947; but the Government of India reserve the right to redeem the loan or any part of it at par, on or after the 15th August 1928, on giving three calendar months notice in the Gazette of India.

Sinking Fund:—For the purpose of providing against depreciation in the market price of the War Loan 1920—1947, the Government of India undertake to set aside annually a sum equal to one and one-half per cent of the amount of the War Loan 1920—1947 to form a fund to be used for the purchase of portions of that loan for cancellation, whenever the market price falls below the issue price.

1-5000.1

12. *Protections*.—A certificate of ownership per cent will be allowed to mortgagee holders and holders of allotments made in respect of such applications during their tenure, but the certificate will not be allowed in respect of applications received through the Post Office, including applications for Post Office 5-year Bank Certificates, or in respect of applications for such sections.

Supplementary provisions.

13. *Fully paid allotments*.—Applications for fully paid allotments must in all cases be accompanied by payment of the full amount payable. Fully paid Allotment Letters, exchangeable in due course for Securities, viz. Stock Certificates, Treasury Notes, or Bank Bonds, will be issued in respect of such allotments. Interest due from the date of payment to the 15th August 1917 will be payable by warrant at the time of the issue of Securities, which will bear interest payable half-yearly commencing from the 15th August 1917.

14. *Outstanding allotments*.—Applications for outstanding allotments must in all cases be accompanied by payment of the first amount of the instalment stated above to be payable in respect of such applications. In the case of default in the payment of any instalment by its proper date, any allotments previously paid will be liable to forfeiture. Allotment Certificates exchangeable in due course for Securities, viz. Stock Certificates, Treasury Notes, or Bank Bonds, will be issued in respect of such allotments.

In the case of instalment allotments paid in full on or before the 15th August 1917, the interest due on the instalments from the date of actual payment to the 15th August 1917 will be payable by warrant at the time of issue of Securities, which will bear interest payable half-yearly commencing from the 15th August 1917.

In the case of instalment allotments paid in full after the 15th August 1917, the interest due on the instalments from the date of actual payment to the 15th February 1918 will be payable by warrant at the time of issue of Securities, which will bear interest payable half-yearly commencing from the 15th February 1918.

15. *Mode of payment*.—Applications must be accompanied either—

- (1) By a receipt for the amount payable thereon, from the Head Office, or any Indian Branch Office, of the Bank of Bengal, Bombay and Madras, or from an officer in charge of a Government Treasury at district headquarters, or
- (2) By a cheque for the amount payable thereon, drawn in favour of the officers above, and on a Bank at the place at which the application is presented, or
- (3) By bank crossing notes for the amount payable thereon.

Notations indicating to may be paid into the Head Office, or any Indian Branch Office of the Bank of Bengal, Bombay and Madras, or into any Government Treasury at district headquarters to be sent by the applicant to the application.

16. *Conversion warrants*.—Conversion warrants will be issued by the Public Debt Office, which is the connecting link between the Bank of Bengal, Bombay and Madras, respectively, at their Head Office, on presentation of the Allotment Letters or of the Allotment Certificates (after these latter have been fully paid up) referred to in clauses 13 and 14 above.

17. Applications for conversion duly completed should be made within the dates prescribed in clause 4 below.

- (1) The Public Debt Office, as above defined, or any Indian Branch Office of a Treasury Bank; or
- (2) A Government Treasury at District headquarters, for transmission to the Public Debt Office.

and should be accompanied—

- (1) By the necessary Conversion warrants,
- (2) By the necessary (half receipt) vouchers for conversion and
- (3) By the cash payment, if any, referred to in clause 4.

18. The same warrant may be used partly for the conversion of securities of the 3 per cent Government Loan and partly for the conversion of securities of the 12 per cent or the 3 per cent Rupee Loans. Where the securities thus converted do not exhaust the full amount of conversion rights allowed by the Government warrant, the balance may apply to, and will draw interest from, the Public Debt Office a fresh warrant for the difference.

19. In application by the holder a warrant will be subdivided by the Public Debt Office into two or more warrants as payment of a fee of 5 annas in respect of each of the warrants issued in exchange.

POST OFFICE SECTION.

(Special provisions for applications received via Post Office.)

20. Applications for War Loan 1915-1917, War Bonds 1920, and War Bonds 1922 will also be received at any Post Office authorized to receive savings bank deposits from Thursday, the 15th March 1917, to Monday, the 15th October 1917, from any person whether previously a depositor in the Post Office savings bank or not, subject to the conditions stated in the following clauses.

21. *Form of application*.—Applications must be made in the special form prescribed in Annexure B.

22. *Amount and minimum amounts*.—Applications through the Post Office must be for sums of Rs. 25 or any multiple thereof. The same person may not apply for or hold through the Post Office more than Rs. 25,000 in all under this Notification, of which not more than Rs. 7,500 may be in War Loan 1915-1917; and more than Rs. 5,000 may be in War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922 singly or together, and not more than Rs. 7,500 may be in Post Office 5-year Bank Certificates—see clause 23.

23. From 1st April 1917 applications through the Post Office under this Notification will be provided irrespective of any holdings of other securities previously obtained through the Post Office.

(4) Amounts of War Loan 1915-17 obtained by conversion will not be taken into account in applying the above limits.

22. *Amount payable.*—Amounts applied for must be paid in full with the application and are not payable in instalments. But the same person may present more than one application, provided his aggregate applications do not exceed the limits prescribed in clause 21.

23. *Modes of payment.*—The person or persons to whom the preceding clause may be made in whole or in part may be paid in either of the following ways or partly in either:

(A) By transfer from any balance in such standing at the credit of the applicant's savings bank account if he has one;

(B) By a payment in cash or currency notes, or by a crosscheque drawn on a recognized bank in favour of the Head Postmaster of the place at which such bank is established.

24. *Debiting—Debiting in respect of applications made through the Post Office will be issued either in the form of Treasury Notes or Bank Certificates. Debiting thus issued may be left in the custody of the Assistant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.*

25. *Interest.*—Interest payable on War Bonds 1916 and War Bonds 1917 is exempt from taxation. Securities of the War Loan, 1915—1917 are specially exempted from income when deposited with the Assistant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, and for as long as they are so deposited.

26. *Interest.*—Interest due from the date of payment of the amount applied for to the next regular date of half yearly payment of interest (15th August 1917 or 15th February 1918 as the case may be) will be paid in cash at the time of issue of the securities. Future interest will begin to accrue

from the 15th August 1917 when payment of the amount applied for is made on or before the 15th August 1917 and

from the 15th February 1918 when payment of the amount applied for is made after the 15th August 1917.

27. *Conversion.*—An applicant for War Loan 1916—1917 through the Post Office will receive a separate Conversion warrant (together with forms of application for conversion) enabling him to convert the rights specified in clause 3 above either in the manner stated in clause 17, or through the agency of the Post Office as in clause 28.

28. *Conversion.*—Conversion of securities of the 5 per cent, of any of the 3½ per cent. Excess Loans or of the 4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 1916—17, will, subject to the usual payment, if any, referred to in clause 8, be effected by the Post Office in all cases in which the securities intended for conversion are already in deposit with, or were originally purchased by the converter through, the Assistant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, or presentation at any Post Office savings bank office, after the 31st September 1917 and before the 15th January 1918.

(A) Of the necessary Conversion warrants (whether obtained through the Post Office or not) and the form of application for conversion duly filled up; and

(B) Of the securities (if any) endorsed in the Assistant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

29. If the securities thus converted do not exhaust the full amount of conversion rights covered by the Conversion warrant, the holder will receive from the Post Office a cash warrant for the difference, unless the unutilized amount is less than 1s. 6d., in which case the warrant for the difference will be issued only on special application being made.

30. A Conversion warrant issued through the Post Office may be sub-divided by application by the holder to the Public Debt Office, in the manner stated in clause 18.

POST OFFICE 5-YEAR OAK CERTIFICATES.

CERTIFICATES FOR Rs. 10, Rs. 25, Rs. 50 AND Rs. 100 ISSUED AFTER 1916.

31. Post Office 5-year Oak Certificates may be obtained at any time on and after the 1st April 1917 at all Post Offices at which savings bank business is transacted.

32. These Certificates will be in the form shown in Annexure C attached, and will be in four denominations—

Rs. 10	obtainable on payment of Rs. 7-0-0.
Rs. 25	" " " Rs. 15-0-0.
Rs. 50	" " " Rs. 30-0-0.
Rs. 100	" " " Rs. 75-0-0.

33. The full amount shown in the Certificate will be payable five years after the date of issue. But at any time within the five years period the holder will be entitled to payment in cash of the rates provided in the table attached as Annexure D.

34. Cash payments will naturally be made at the Post Office of issue and on presentation of the Certificate. But an application to the Postmaster of the office of issue and on cause being shown payment at any other Post Office crediting savings bank accounts may be permitted.

35. No interest will be issued on these Certificates.

36. The maximum holding of these Certificates by any single individual shall not exceed Rs. 1,000 less payment of any holding of securities obtained by him through the Post Office of 5 per cent, 3½ per cent or 4 per cent Excess Loans, or of War Loan 1915—1917 or War Bonds 1916 or War Bonds 1917.

37. These Certificates may not be transferred except by permission of the Postmaster-General of the Office in which the Post Office of issue is situated.

38. These Certificates will be kept, if so desired, in the custody of the Assistant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

39. Forms of application for these Certificates may be obtained from any Post Office.

(By order of the Assistant-General in Council)

J. B. BURNETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ANNEXURE A.

5 per cent. War Loan, 1920-1947.

No. _____

APPLICATION FOR "FULLY PAID ALLOTMENT."

1. In terms of the Notification of the Government of India No. 286-F, dated the 1st March 1917, I hereby apply for a Fully paid allotment of Rupees (Rs.) _____ of the above mentioned loan.

(1) Name and address should be written here.

2. I enclose a cheque for rupees _____ being _____

the amount of the required payment at the rate of Rs. 25 for every Rs. 100 of the loan applied for.

3. I request that any allotment made in respect of this application may be—

1. Issued as Cash;
2. Issued in Provisionary Notes of the denominations stated below;
3. Issued in Bonds to Bearer of the denominations stated below:

(2) Name—Shareholder will be entered in the form of Provisional Bonds to Bearer and the certificate issued in the form of bonds to Bearer of the application.

Provisionary Notes of Rs. _____ each.
Bonds to Bearer of Rs. _____ each.
Provisionary Notes of Rs. _____ each.
Bonds to Bearer of Rs. _____ each.

Signature _____

Allotment Letter to be sent to _____

Address _____

Date _____ 1917.

ANNEXURE A.

5 per cent War Loan, 1920-1947.

No. _____

APPLICATION FOR "INSTANT ALLOTMENT."

1. In terms of the Notification of the Government of India No. 286-F, dated the 1st March 1917, I hereby apply for an Instant Allotment of Rupees (Rs.) _____ of the above mentioned loan.

(1) Name and address should be written here.

2. I enclose a cheque for Rs. _____ being the amount of the first instalment at the rate of Rs. 10 for every Rs. 100 of the loan applied for.

3. I hereby engage to pay (Rs.) _____ at the rate of _____ of the amount of the loan applied for.

4. I request that any allotment made in respect of this application may be—

1. Issued as Cash;
2. Issued in Provisionary Notes of the denominations stated below;
3. Issued in Bonds to Bearer of the denominations stated below:

(2) Name—Shareholder will be entered in the form of Provisional Bonds to Bearer and the certificate issued in the form of bonds to Bearer of the application.

Provisionary Notes of Rs. _____ each.
Bonds to Bearer of Rs. _____ each.
Provisionary Notes of Rs. _____ each.
Bonds to Bearer of Rs. _____ each.

Signature _____

Allotment Certificate to be sent to _____

Address _____

Date _____ 1917.

ANNEXURE A.

No. _____

54 per cent War Bonds 1919. | 54 per cent War Bonds 1922.

APPLICATION FOR "FULLY-PAID ALLOTMENT."

I, in terms of the Notification of the Government of India No. 330-F., dated the 1st March 1917,
 hereby apply for a Fully-paid Allotment of Rupees (Rs.) _____ of (1) War Bonds 1919
 (2) War Bonds 1922

1. I enclose a cheque for Rs. _____ being the amount
 of the required payment at the rate of Rs. 100 for every Rs. 100 in Bonds of the issue applied for.

2. I request that any statement made in respect of this application may be—

1. Inserted as Book;
2. Inserted in Passbook; or
3. Inserted in Bonds in Honour of the depositor named below:

Depositor Name of Rs. _____ each.
 Name in Honour
 Depository Name of Rs. _____ each.
 Name in Honour
 Depository Name of Rs. _____ each.
 Name in Honour

Signature _____

Allotment Letter to be sent to _____

Address _____

Date _____ 1917.

Note.—This form must be used for application of ONE ONLY of the issues of War Bonds. Application for allotment of the two issues must be made on separate forms.

ANNEXURE A.

No. _____

54 per cent War Bonds 1921. | 54 per cent War Bonds 1922.

APPLICATION FOR "INSTALLMENT ALLOTMENT."

I, in terms of the Notification of the Government of India, No. 330-F., dated the 1st March 1917,
 hereby apply for an Installment Allotment of Rupees (Rs.) _____ of (1) War Bonds 1921
 (2) War Bonds 1922

1. I enclose a cheque for Rs. _____ being the amount of the first instalment at
 the rate of Rs. 50 for every Rs. 100 of Bonds in the issue applied for.

2. I hereby engage to pay (a) all amounts due on the 15th day of _____ at _____ to the amount of
 the Public Treasury in
 Government the instalments as they shall become due on any allotment that may be made in respect
 of this application, as provided by the above notification, that is to say—

- Rs. _____ being 25 per cent of the amount applied for due on the 15th day of _____ 1917; (a)
 Rs. _____ being 25 per cent of the amount applied for due on the 15th day of _____ 1917; (a)
 Rs. _____ being 25 per cent of the amount applied for due on the 15th day of _____ 1917; (a)
 Rs. _____ being 25 per cent of the amount applied for due on the 15th day of _____ 1917; (a)

3. I request that any allotment made in respect of this application may be—

1. Inserted as Book;
2. Inserted in Passbook; or
3. Inserted in Bonds in Honour of the depositor named below:

Depositor Name of Rs. _____ each.
 Name in Honour
 Depository Name of Rs. _____ each.
 Name in Honour
 Depository Name of Rs. _____ each.
 Name in Honour

Signature _____

1. I enclose a cheque for Rs. _____ being the amount of the required payment at the rate of Rs. 100 for every Rs. 100 in Bonds of the issue applied for.

2. I hereby engage to pay (a) all amounts due on the 15th day of _____ at _____ to the amount of the Public Treasury in Government the instalments as they shall become due on any allotment that may be made in respect of this application, as provided by the above notification, that is to say—

Rs. _____ being 25 per cent of the amount applied for due on the 15th day of _____ 1917; (a)
 Rs. _____ being 25 per cent of the amount applied for due on the 15th day of _____ 1917; (a)
 Rs. _____ being 25 per cent of the amount applied for due on the 15th day of _____ 1917; (a)
 Rs. _____ being 25 per cent of the amount applied for due on the 15th day of _____ 1917; (a)

3. I request that any allotment made in respect of this application may be—
 1. Inserted as Book;
 2. Inserted in Passbook; or
 3. Inserted in Bonds in Honour of the depositor named below:

Admitted Certificate to be sent to _____

Address _____

Date _____ 1917.

Note.—This form must be sent to application of ONE FIFTY of the Income of War Bonds. Application for allotments of the two forms must be made on separate forms.

APPENDIX B.

Form of application through the Post Office for 5 per cent War Bonds 1917-1918.
(To be presented at any Post Office which does average bank business not later than the 15th October 1917.
This form may be detached and used if required.)

In terms of the Government of India Notification No. 280-P, dated the 1st March 1917,

I (a) _____ hereby apply for an allotment of Rupees (b) _____ of the above-mentioned issue.

To payment (c) of the amount specified for by me

(1) I tender herewith _____ in cash Rs. _____

(2) I authorize withdrawal of Rs. _____ by cheque No. _____

from the amount in my credit at the Post Office Savings Bank, and enclose the Pass Book herewith.

Total Rs. _____

(d) Please note—
(1) Rupees and pence should be written here.
(2) Amounts paid in cash or by cheque and currency, if any, paid by withdrawal from the savings bank should be shown separately in the space provided. The necessary stamp, if any, should be noted here.

(A) (a) I request that my allotment made in respect of this application may be held by the Assistant-Comptroller, Post and Telegraphs, at my bank, and the interest thereon credited to—

(b) my existing savings bank account No. _____ open at the _____ Post Office.

(B) I request that my allotment made in respect of this application may be—

(1) deposited as Cash

(2) placed in Treasury Notes of the following denominations enclosed for payment of interest at the _____ Treasury _____ Treasury Notes of Rs. _____ each.

I request that a warrant authorizing the conversion of securities of the 5 per cent or of any of the 10 per cent War Bonds issued on or after the 1st March 1917, of the Government of India under the terms specified in clause 2 of the notification quoted above may also be delivered to me.

Signature _____

Address _____

Date _____ 1917.

Date of presentation at the Post Office _____

Head Office Stamp _____

Signature No. _____

(To be noted by the receiving Post Master)

(To be noted by the Head Post Master.)

APPENDIX B.

Form of application through the Post Office for 50 per cent War Bonds 1917-1918.
(To be presented at any Post Office which does average bank business not later than the 15th October 1917.
This form may be detached and used if required.)

In terms of the Government of India Notification No. 280-P, dated the 1st March 1917,

I (a) _____ hereby apply for an allotment of Rupees (b) _____

(c) War Bonds 1917-1918.

To payment (d) of the amount specified for by me

(1) I tender herewith _____ in cash Rs. _____

(2) I authorize withdrawal of Rs. _____ by cheque No. _____

from the amount in my credit at the Post Office Savings Bank, and I enclose the Pass Book herewith.

T-42 Rs.

(d) Please note—
(1) Rupees and pence should be written here.
(2) Amounts paid in cash or by cheque and currency, if any, paid by withdrawal from the savings bank should be shown separately in the space provided. The necessary stamp, if any, should be noted here.

From all experiments $A \approx B$ and were not the price.

From (1) to the actual theory of the system has to be derived already, even

(A) (c) I request that any allotment made in respect of this application may be held by the undersigned General, Plans and Logistics, on my behalf, as I the undersigned entitled to—

(c) We are using Savings Bonds Account No. _____ open at the _____ Post Office.

(c) a Savings Bank Account to be opened for the purpose of the _____ Post Office.

(B) I request that any statement made in support of this application may be:

(ii) Enrolled as a student.

(j) Issued in Part in any Notes of the following denominations subject for payment of interest at the _____ % per annum

81 134 134

Presidency Notes of Ex. _____ vol. _____

_____ of the _____

_____ 44 _____ 45 _____ 46 _____ 47 _____ 48 _____ 49 _____ 50 _____ 51 _____ 52 _____ 53 _____ 54 _____ 55 _____ 56 _____ 57 _____ 58 _____ 59 _____ 60 _____ 61 _____ 62 _____ 63 _____ 64 _____ 65 _____ 66 _____ 67 _____ 68 _____ 69 _____ 70 _____ 71 _____ 72 _____ 73 _____ 74 _____ 75 _____ 76 _____ 77 _____ 78 _____ 79 _____ 80 _____ 81 _____ 82 _____ 83 _____ 84 _____ 85 _____ 86 _____ 87 _____ 88 _____ 89 _____ 90 _____ 91 _____ 92 _____ 93 _____ 94 _____ 95 _____ 96 _____ 97 _____ 98 _____ 99 _____ 100 _____

Name _____ Age _____
 Address _____
 City _____ State _____ Zip _____
 Telephone _____

Date of manuscript _____

Date of presentation
at the Field Office: _____

Need Office Stamp _____ Registrar No. _____
(To be noted by the _____) (To be noted by the _____)

(17 is shown by the
Red Post Marker.)

A 30×30 cm beam was used to record the reflection of ASH-DEF of the beam of Weyl. This is a reflection of the atmosphere.

ANSWER: C

Post Office Savings Cash Certificate

(Not interchangeable except with the permission of the Presiding Officer.)

Account due to: 4 \$

This is to certify that _____

is registered at the _____ Post Office as the holder of a Post Office 5-year

Cash Certificate, issued in accordance with the terms of Subsection No. 530 F., dated the 1st March 1937. The Corporation of London.

1917. The Government of India undertakes to pay to him, on presentation of the Certificate of the relevant Post Office, an amount of Rs. 1000/-

Address: Post Office on or after the _____, 19____, or at any earlier date the
 may not exceeding the _____ specified on the reverse of this Certificate, on the _____ date.

Black dress.

Post Office _____
Date of Issue _____

(Head Protection)

ANNEKATHE B.

Table referred to in clause 34 showing amounts due on Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates according to the dates on which payment is claimed.

If payment is not made on		Amount Due on maturity day			
		No. 10	No. 20	No. 50	No. 100
Within one year from date of issue—Amount due on maturity day, viz.		7 18 0	15 0 0	38 10 0	77 8 0
After 1 complete year from date of issue		8 1 0	18 0 0	45 5 0	89 50 0
After 2 complete years from date of issue		8 5 0	19 0 0	47 10 0	91 10 0
After 3 complete years from date of issue		8 7 0	20 0 0	48 5 0	92 10 0
After 4 complete years from date of issue		8 8 0	21 0 0	49 5 0	93 10 0
After 5 complete years from date of issue		8 9 0	22 0 0	50 5 0	94 10 0
After 6 complete years from date of issue		8 10 0	23 0 0	51 5 0	95 10 0
After 7 complete years from date of issue		8 11 0	24 0 0	52 5 0	96 10 0
After 8 complete years from date of issue		8 12 0	25 0 0	53 5 0	97 10 0
After 9 complete years from date of issue		8 13 0	26 0 0	54 5 0	98 10 0
After 10 complete years from date of issue		8 14 0	27 0 0	55 5 0	99 10 0
After 11 complete years from date of issue		8 15 0	28 0 0	56 5 0	100 0 0

(Reproduced by order of His Father by the Governor in Council)

J. P. BRIDGES,
Acting Chief Executive

No. 154.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

RAILWAY ENACTMENT.

(RAILWAYS BOARD.)

Delhi, 14th April 1917.

No. 115-F-16.—In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 231 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1905), the Government in Council is pleased to declare that the administration of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway shall be held to pay, in aid of the fares at the local authority set out in the schedule hereunder, the fares specified in the second column thereof.

SCHEDULE.

Local authority.	Fares.
Palla valley.	Honnai-tan.

No. 157.—With the approval of the Governor in Council the Mysore District Board hereby notifies under section 94 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1906, that from and after 1st April 1917 the tollgate at Gura in the Mysore District near the junction of the Gura-Channarayana road with the Channarayana-Channarayana road will be shifted to the left banking of the Channarayana side of the latter road.

No. 158.—Under sections 8 and 125 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1906, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the village of Yelagudi in the Madhavpet taluk of the Kurnool District shall be constituted a new union for the purpose of the A.T. and to direct that the provisions regarding parasties shall come into force in the union with effect from 1st April 1917 and that the maximum number of members to be appointed for the parasties shall for the time being be nine.

No. 159.—In modification of notification No. 15 published on page 75 of Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 26th May 1916, and with the approval of the Governor in Council, the District Board of Kurnool hereby notifies under section 93 of the Local Boards Act that from and after 1st April 1917 the existing Yelagudi at Kadavur between the seventh and eighth furlong of the road, 600 feet wide of the Kurnool-Bellary road will be located near the junction at Kurnool-Bellary road at the seventh mile, sixth furlong of the same road.

No. 160.—In modification of notification No. 511 published on page 300 of Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 22nd August 1916, and with the approval of the Governor in Council, the District Board of Kurnool hereby notifies under section 93 of the Local Boards Act, that from and after 1st April 1917 the existing tollgate at Gudimadala between the ninth and tenth mile and the Kurnool-Bellary road will be located at the eighth mile, sixth furlong of the same road.

No. 161.—Under sub-section (1) of section 45 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby withdraws from the acquisition of 1,007 square feet or 0.023 of an acre of land in B.L. No. 741 of Ponnaswatham, Madras, which it was deemed was needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening Gungavaram, however that road not specified in notification No. 1174 published on page 641 of Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 16th November 1916.

No. 162.—Under sub-section (1) of section 234 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1904, the Governor in Council directs the publication of the following alterations which it is proposed to make in the rules framed under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 190 of the Act for the method of election on a corporation and published under notification No. 1388 on page 750 in Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 20th November 1916. Any notice or suggestions in respect of the draft alterations will be received by Government on or before 15th April 1917. None received after that date will be considered.

Alterations.

In rule 35 (3) to delete the words "after his election" for the words "make a mark".

(2) In clause (1) of rule 26 insert between the words "second" and "to" —

"and the third column in which he has written his initials signified the names with reference to items (3) above".

(3) Add at the end of rule 25, the following:—

"The list of voters referred to in rule 18 (1) shall be retained in the municipal office for three years".

No. 293.—Under section 143 of the *Malaya Local Boards Act, 1904*, the Governor in Council directs the publication of the following alterations which it is proposed to make in the rules framed under sub-section (7) of section 144 of the Act for the conduct of elections of members of town boards and published under notification No. 1371 on pages 853-851 of Part I-A of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 25th November 1915; any objections or suggestions bearing on the same which may be received before the 1st April 1917 will be considered.

Draft alterations.

(1) In the note to rule 1 omit the words "as for example in rule 8 (c)" and substitute the words "the town table board area and" for "the town."

(2) In clauses (c), (d) and (e) of rule 8 substitute the words "the town board area" for the words "the town table board."

(3) Omit rule 8.

(4) Remove rule 9 from its present place and number it as 15; and substitute the words "for election as a member of a town board" for the words "to be registered as eligible for election."

(5) Number rule 10 as 3 and substitute the following for clauses (1) to (3):—

"The Revenue Divisional Officer of every revenue division shall maintain an electoral register which shall be divided into separate lists for each elector. It shall be maintained in alphabetical order and in the following form:—"

(6) Number rule 11 as 9 and

(a) substitute the word "register" for the word "register" wherever it occurs.

(b) Omit the words "or clause (2) or (3) of rule 8 (c)" in line 3 of clause (1) and the words "or clause (7) and (8) of rule 8 (c)" in line 4 of clause (1) and also the words "and clause (7), (8) and 4 of rule 8 (c)" in line 5 of clause (1).

(c) After the words "rule 5" in line 3 of clause (1) insert the words "or to be authorized to vote as representatives of bodies."

(d) In line 2 of clause (2) substitute the figure "5" for "10."

(e) Substitute the word "it" for "them" in line 2 of clause (4).

(f) Omit the words "and objection based on clause (d) of rule 9 in the Government through the District Collector for orders" occurring at the end of clause (5).

(7) Number rule 12 as 10 and

(a) substitute the word "register" for the word "register" wherever it occurs.

(b) After "and" in line 1 of clause (2) insert "and."

(c) After "and" in line 4 and 5 of clause (1) insert "and."

(d) After "they" in line 5 insert "it."

(e) Omit the words "or to be elected" and "and 6" and insert "and" between the figures 5 and 6 in line 4.

(f) Substitute the words "it continues" for the words "they continue" in clause (2).

(8) Number rule 13 as 11 and substitute (i) the word "register" for the word "register" wherever it occurs and (ii) the figure "25" for "15" in clause (2).

(9) Number rule 14 as 12 and substitute the words "register is" for the words "register are" in line 2.

(10) Number rule 15 as 13.

(11) Number rule 16 as 14 and substitute the following for the rule:—

"Any person not disqualified under rule 15 below may stand as a candidate for election as a member of a town board if at the time of nomination

(a) his name is registered in the revenue-classified register of voters for the elector, and

(b) he is resident within the revenue town (exclusive of any municipal area within it) in which the elector is in whole or in part situated."

(12) Number rule 17 as 15 and omit the words "of voters" in line 2 of clause (1).

(13) Number rule 18 as 17 and substitute the figure "15" for "10" in line 3.

(14) Number rule 19 as 18 and

(i) in clause (1) substitute the figure "17" for "10,"

(ii) in clause 2, substitute the word "register" for "and"

and the words "that he did not or does not possess the general qualifications for election prescribed by rule 3 or 7,"

insert the words "the candidate or the" between the words "that" and "registered" in line 3; and

substitute the word "him" for the words "each candidate" and omit the words "for voting" in line 4 and.

(15) In clause (6) substitute the figure "25" for "15" in line 3 and add the following at the end of the first sentence of the clause:—

"provided that he shall refer any objections based on clause (d) of rule 15 to the Government for orders through the District Collector."

(16) Number rule 20 as 19 and substitute the figure "15" for "10" in line 2.

(17) Number rule 21 as 20 and substitute the figure "15" for "10" in line 2.

ACQUISITION OF LATEST

52. 12th.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0.30 of an acre, be the same at Pondicherry, and, besides serving as a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a dispensary building, requires the creation of a Collector under the Act and directed to take steps for the same to be sold.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Thiruvallur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

References

Description of land, not to <i>Ac.</i> , (area in parenthesis, with survey or previous number).	Name of owner or assignor	Restriction of the land applied to by taken up	Extent taken up
<i>Chikmagalur district, Ponnani taluk, Ponnani village.</i>			
Village- <i>De</i> (a)	Sattala Mulapada ..	North, street, with, Sattala Channarayana's (Sattala) Sattala, with, Sattala (Sattala) of Sattala (Sattala) Sattala (Sattala); west, Sattala (Sattala) (Sattala) (Sattala) (Sattala)	0.14
<i>Chikmagalur district, Ponnani taluk, Ponnani village.</i>			
Village- <i>De</i> (a)	Kottu Kottu Kottu Kottu of Sattala (Sattala) (Sattala)	North, street and with, Sattala (Sattala) (Sattala) (Sattala); north, Sattala (Sattala) (Sattala) (Sattala); west, Sattala (Sattala) (Sattala) (Sattala)	0.11
Total ..			0.25

35. 367.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land specified in the following schedule and containing 245 acres, in the survey 10, being survey 10, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a site for the Central Station for the Talibani and Jinnah Railway Station District and, under sections 5 and 7, the DISTRICT OFFICIAL at Lahore, is directed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take notice for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of Finland is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Madras, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

References

Designation of land, wet or dry, name of proprietor, with number or pin-point number	Name of owner or occupier.	Estimation of the land required to be left in situ.	Reason to be taken up.
Makera district, Makera sub-district, Dha, 195, Ishababula village.			
Dha, No. 224 D	Jasadi Asandi	Plots, 2 Nos. 111, 102, 3 Nos. 105 and 103; acres, 2 1/2, 1 1/2 and 1 1/2; wet, 2, 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 1 1/2.	1 1/2 0 10
Dha, No. 224 E	Tanga Ngwira		1 1/2
		Total ..	3 1/2

[illegible]

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Salem, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

[illegible]

Description of insect, with or dry, name of pest, etc., with survey or parasite (if any).	Name of insect or mite.	Number of the leaf, required to be taken up.	Number of the leaf, up.
Take down, down rule 1, down rule 2, down rule 3, down rule 4.			
Eucalyptus, down rule 1, down rule 2, down rule 3, down rule 4.	Eucalyptus, down rule 1, down rule 2, down rule 3, down rule 4.	Eucalyptus, down rule 1, down rule 2, down rule 3, down rule 4.	Eucalyptus, down rule 1, down rule 2, down rule 3, down rule 4.

Sec. 509.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1883, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and amounting to an area of 100 acres, more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit: for a Government school and for a Government hospital, and, under sections 2 and 3, the Board of Revenue of Belgaum, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take notice of the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plot of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Tahsildar of Belgaum and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Figure 1.6.

Description of land, wet or dry, marsh or pasture lands, with altitude in parentheses	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent in square meters.
<i>Small Gramma damang, Daplangayak ridge, Patutuon village</i>			
By road, wet, S. No. 10-2 E	Pechiaman: Suba app, Majap: Jangana when Cura-taya Suba-4	No. 1, S. No. 10-2, wet, S. No. 10-2, wet and wet, S. No. 10-2 E.	200.
By road, No. 10-2 E	Cura-taya Suba-4 Cura-taya Suba-4	No. 1, S. No. 10-2, wet, S. No. 10-2, wet, S. No. 10-2 E, wet, S. No. 10-2 E.	200.
By road, dry, S. No. 10-2 E	Do	No. 1, S. No. 10-2, wet, S. No. 10-2, wet, S. No. 10-2 E, wet, S. No. 10-2 E.	200.
By road, wet, S. No. 10-2 E	Do	No. 1, S. No. 10-2, wet, S. No. 10-2, wet, S. No. 10-2 E, wet, S. No. 10-2 E.	200.
Total ..			800.

25. When Under section 2 of the Local Acquisition Act I of 1955, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 190 acres, to be more fully described hereinafter, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the Obed in Palupulapukohu, and, under sections 2 and 7, the Bureau Divisional Officer, Chingping, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land as kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chingleput, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

25,000 increase

[illegible][illegible]

3. A'pler of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Development Officer, Sonpur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEMATA.

Description of land, with its area, more or less, or generally, with survey or parcel number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>North of the corner, to adjacent field, the larger or less.</i>			
Wet, S. No. 1154 A.	Swelling's Endowment, Antwerp.	North, No. 1154, east, No. 1155; south, No. 1155; west, No. 1154.	about 5 1/2

No. 105.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1914, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and containing 5 1/2 acres, to be known as Little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a wall in Antwerp; and, under sections 5 and 7, the Honorable Divisional Officer, Tzouanemahali, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

5. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tzouanemahali, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEMATA.

Description of land, with its area, more or less, or generally, with survey or parcel number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>North of the corner, to the north, the larger or less.</i>			
Tzouanemahali, No. 105 S. B.	Small Chikamperu Gardens.	North, road from Peter to Alchichah, east, north 100 West, village.	about 4

No. 106.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1914, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and containing 5 1/2 acres, to be known as Little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the market at Harpoonahali; and, under sections 5 and 7, the Tahildar of Harpoonahali is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

5. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahildar of Harpoonahali, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEMATA.

Description of land, with its area, more or less, or generally, with survey or parcel number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Along the river, Harpoonahali road, Harpoonahali village.</i>			
Dep. No. 307 A-4	Gargan Harpoonahali Talpamper Harpoonahali.	North, S. No. 341 A, and S. No. 342 A-2; south, S. No. 341 A-1; west, S. No. 341.	about 2 1/2
Do. No. 342 B-1	Agman Harpoonahali, minor, by garden and the Harpoonahali village.	North, S. No. 341 A-1; west, S. No. 342 A-2; south and west, S. No. 341.	about 5 1/2
Do. No. 342 A	Harpoonahali village.	North, S. No. 341, and S. No. 342 A-1; south, S. No. 341 A-1; west, S. No. 341.	about 2 1/2
Total			about 10 1/2

No. 107.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1914, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and containing 10 acres, to be known as Little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the opening a managed lane in Swilhami village, Pulek's municipality; and, under sections 5 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Pulek, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

L. = 26 (46) Maresio Franchini—et al.[illegible]

A.—In the Indian Frontier—cont.

District.	Taluk.	Village (including headland or town).	District.	Taluk.	Village (including headland or town).
Salween—cont.	Salween—cont.	Talintawee. Thinnawandram. Thinnawandram. Dhinnawandram.	Salween—cont.	Salween—cont.	Pattana. Pattana. Pattana. Pattana. Pattana. Pattana. Pattana. Pattana. Pattana. Pattana.
	Omaha	Tamaw. Tamaw. Tamaw. Tamaw.		Thinnawandram.	Thinnawandram. Thinnawandram. Thinnawandram. Thinnawandram. Thinnawandram. Thinnawandram. Thinnawandram. Thinnawandram. Thinnawandram. Thinnawandram.
	Falun	Kandawpatt. Kandawpatt. Kandawpatt. Kandawpatt. Kandawpatt. Kandawpatt. Kandawpatt. Kandawpatt. Kandawpatt. Kandawpatt.		Thinnawandram.	Thinnawandram. Thinnawandram. Thinnawandram. Thinnawandram. Thinnawandram. Thinnawandram. Thinnawandram. Thinnawandram. Thinnawandram. Thinnawandram.

B.—Outside the Indian Frontier.

Frontier of Province.	Inhabited Villages.		Frontier of Province.	Uninhabited Villages.	
	Districts and Taluks, and Towns of 10,000 or more inhabitants.			Districts and Taluks, and Towns of 10,000 or more inhabitants.	
I. Mysore.	<p>The whole province.</p> <p>1. Eastern District—</p> <p>(a) Districts—</p> <p>Taluk.</p> <p>Saint.</p> <p>Thana.</p> <p>(b) Towns and ports—</p> <p>Alambabad.</p> <p>Rayachoti.</p> <p>Bombay.</p> <p>Kalyan.</p> <p>Saint.</p> <p>Thana.</p> <p>2. General District—</p> <p>(a) Districts—</p> <p>Alambabad.</p> <p>East Alambabad.</p> <p>Nank.</p> <p>Panna.</p> <p>Saint.</p> <p>Shalapur.</p> <p>West Alambabad.</p> <p>(b) Towns—</p> <p>Panna.</p> <p>Shalapur.</p>		II. Bombay—cont.	<p>3. Political District—cont.</p> <p>Saint and Agony—cont.</p> <p>Kathapur Agency.</p> <p>Kathapur and Saint.</p> <p>Holambabad Agency.</p> <p>General Panna.</p> <p>Saint Agency.</p> <p>Saint Agency.</p> <p>(a) Districts—</p> <p>Alambabad.</p> <p>Chit Panna.</p> <p>Parbhani.</p> <p>Gaya.</p> <p>Shalapur.</p> <p>Shalapur.</p> <p>Shalapur.</p> <p>(b) Towns—</p> <p>Alambabad.</p> <p>Panna.</p> <p>(c) Districts—</p> <p>Alambabad.</p> <p>Alambabad.</p> <p>Alambabad.</p> <p>Alambabad.</p> <p>Alambabad.</p> <p>Alambabad.</p> <p>Alambabad.</p> <p>Alambabad.</p> <p>Alambabad.</p> <p>Alambabad.</p> <p>Alambabad.</p> <p>Alambabad.</p> <p>Alambabad.</p> <p>Alambabad.</p> <p>Alambabad.</p> <p>Alambabad.</p> <p>Alambabad.</p> <p>Alambabad.</p> <p>Alambabad.</p> <p>Alambabad.</p> <p>Alambabad.</p> <p>Alambabad.</p> <p>Alambabad.</p> <p>Alambabad.</p> <p>Alambabad.</p> <p>Alambabad.</p> <p>Alambabad.</p> <p>Alambabad.</p> <p>Alambabad.</p> <p>Alambabad.</p> <p>Alambabad.</p> <p>Alambabad.</p> 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Railway and Southern Railway Stations.

Madurai.	Elager (Mannachal).	Krishna.*
Arakon.	Madurai.	Palani.*
Tremmangudi.	Barur.	Sellery.
Talavai.	Kottai.	Sellery Cantonment.
Chidambaram.	Talavai Road.	Madurai.
Karaim.	Chidamb.	Vengur.
Iluppi.	Sevagai.	
Marudachudai.*	Vengachudi.	
Marudachudai.	Kannadigan.	

* P.R.—Railway papers should be issued at these two stations only to passengers from the Mysore State who visit there.

C.—ROAD STATIONS. NORTHERN STATIONS.

Strimadachudai.	Howrah.	Tripplikudi.
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D.—RAILWAY STATIONS. SOUTHERN STATIONS.

Iluppi.	Madurai.	Palani.
Madurai.	Madurai.	Palani.

Fort St. George, March 5, 1917.

No. 23-P.—Whereas the Government in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Chidambaram in the Madurai district of the Madurai division, if persons from the infected portions of the Madurai division, the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the annual Sri Rameswaram Festival at Chidambaram:

It is ordered that the persons delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1907, the Government in Council prohibit the attendance at the said festival from the 20th March to 10th April 1917, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Fort St. George, March 20, 1917.

No. 24-P.—Whereas the Government in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Iluppi in the Madurai district of the Madurai division, if pilgrims are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the annual Sri Rameswaram Festival at Chidambaram:

It is ordered that the persons delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1907, the Government in Council prohibit pilgrims to the said festival from the 20th to 30th April 1917, inclusive, and further direct that between the said dates no pilgrims to travel by railway shall be sold at the stations at Iluppi, Marudachudai, Marudachudai, Marudachudai, Madurai, Sevagai, Sellery, Sellery Cantonment and Vengur on the Madurai and Southern Railway for the station of Iluppi on the same railway to any persons intending or believed to be intending to be present at the said festival.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary to Government.

The following notification of the Cochin District, dated the 23rd February 1917, is published:—

Whereas plague is reported to prevail in various British districts adjoining the State and whereas there is danger of its being imported into Cochin, if people from plague-infected areas are allowed to attend the Pongal festival at Erattai, in the Cochin State, on Tuesday, the 13th March, 1917 corresponding to the 1st May 1917 it is hereby notified in exercise of the powers conferred upon the District by section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Regulations 1 of 1907 that the attendance of people from plague-infected parts at the ensuing Pongal festival at Erattai is prohibited.

2. All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

3. Intending visitors are warned of the danger they may be exposed to by proceeding to the above festival.

The following notification of the Cochin District, dated the 23rd February 1917, is published:—

Whereas plague is reported to prevail in Cochin and other places and whereas there is danger of its being imported into Cochin if people from the said other plague-infected areas are allowed to attend the Pongal festival at Anantapada, Anantapada village, Trichur taluk, Cochin State, on the 13th March, 1917 corresponding to the 1st May 1917, it is hereby notified in exercise of the powers conferred upon the District by section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Regulations 1 of 1907 that the attendance of people from plague-infected parts at the ensuing Pongal festival at Anantapada is prohibited.

2. All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

3. Intending visitors are warned of the danger they may be exposed to by proceeding to the above festival.

Whereas plague is reported to prevail in Coimbatore and other places and whereas there is danger of its being imported into Cochin if people from these and other plague-infected areas are allowed to attend the Bharat festival and fair at Cochin on Monday the 11th March 1917 corresponding to 25th March 1917 it is hereby notified in exercise of the powers conferred on the Officer by section 3 of the Epidemic Disease Regulation 1 of 1875 that the attendance of people from plague-infected areas at the aforesaid Bharat festival and fair at Cochin is prohibited.

2. All persons proceeding to the said festival and fair in contravention of this prohibition will be treated as offenders.

3. Importing visitors are warned of the danger they may be exposed to by proceeding to the above festival and fair.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

It is hereby notified that the aforementioned gentlemen have been duly elected as members of the Bhojpur Taluk Board:—

(1) M. R. R. Arulappan Narasimha Rao Gani.

(2) M. R. R. V. Subramanyam Gani.

Bellary Collector's Office,

5th March 1917.

It is hereby notified that M. R. R. Desai Narasimha Rao of Kovilam has been duly elected as a member of the Adoni Taluk Board in the district of Bellary.

Bellary Collector's Office,

10th March 1917.

It is hereby notified that M. R. R. Anandappa Gani of Hake has been duly elected as a member of the Bellary Taluk Board in the district of Bellary.

Bellary Collector's Office,

5th March 1917.

J. N. TURNER,

Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, M. R. R. Subbappa Muthuswamy Chettai Gani has been duly elected as a member of the Chittoor Taluk Board in the district of Chittoor.

Chittoor Collector's Office,

2nd March 1917.

A. TAMBOUR,

Sub-Collector in charge.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1904, M. R. R. P. Duraiswami Mudaliyar Arangal and M. R. R. Nagaraj Poddar Subbappa Gani of Jammalamangal have been duly elected as members of Jammalamangal Taluk Board in the district of Coimbatore for Jammalamangal and Taluk Poddar wards, respectively.

Coimbatore Collector's Office,

10th March 1917.

E. P. WALSH,

Collector.

Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, IV of 1884, M. R. R. Saranga Bhimanachari Rao Parthasarathy Gani, s.a., has been duly elected municipal councillor for the Rajahmundry municipality.

Rajahmundry Collector's Office,

27th February 1917.

G. B. COOPER,

Collector.

Under section 10 of the District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M. R. R. Oppaluri Venkataswamy Parthasarathy Gani, s.a., has been duly elected as a Councillor for ward 1 of the municipality of Tenali in the district of Srisailem.

Srisailem Collector's Office,

6th March 1917.

M. R. R. S. Chinn Venkataswamy,

Collector.

Under section 10 of the District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M. R. R. S. Chinn Venkataswamy Gani has been duly elected as councillor for ward No. IV of the municipality of Tenali in the district of Srisailem.

Srisailem Collector's Office,

6th March 1917.

R. A. DAVIS,

Collector.

M. R. R. N. Abdul Qadir Sahib, son of Waid Sahib of Adoni, has been elected as a member of the Adoni Taluk Board.

Adoni Collector's Office,

5th March 1917.

G. B. AUSTIN,

Collector.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1881, M. R. R. T. C. Krishnaswami Narada Gani, s.a., Talukdar of Alur, has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Bellary District Board by the Adoni Taluk Board.

Bellary District Board's Office,

5th March 1917.

J. N. TURNER,

President.

The President, District Board, Coimbatore, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Government in Council, under section 145 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, hereby reappoints M. R. R. Chinn Venkataswamy Gani of Jammalamangal as a member of the Jammalamangal and Taluk Poddar wards Taluk Board.

Coimbatore District Board's Office,

14th March 1917.

G. S. P. TUTTENHAM,

President.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

Published by Authority

No. 117

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 13, 1917.

[Price, 2 annas.]

Part I-B.—Educational.

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HOME DEPARTMENT.

(Education.)

APPOINTMENTS.

Part II, Group, March 8, 1917.

No. 10.—M. S. R. Subramani Srinivas Aiyangar, Assistant Professor of Sanskrit in the Presidency College, Madras, to be Superintendent of Sanskrit Schools, sub-junior, in the sixth grade of the Provincial Education Service.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 31.—The following changes are directed in the notification relating to the Special Tax Examinations, published at page 267 to 276 of Part I-B of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 1st May 1916:—

(a) In article 3, under the heading "Account Test", the words mentioned below shall be added as sub-paragraphs (3) and (4) as follows:—

(3) An Introduction to Indian Government Accounts.

(4) An Introduction to Indian Government Audit, chapters 1, 4 and 5 (excluding paragraphs 35 to 55 and the last part of the Audit Regulation), 8, 9, 11 and 12 (excluding paragraphs 113 to 116), 14 and 15 (excluding paragraphs 126 and 127), 14 (excluding paragraphs 145 and 146) and 19 (excluding paragraphs 201 to 204).

(5) In article 3, in the second sentence, the word "the" shall be substituted for the word "article" and the words "and certain papers" shall be inserted between the words "Account Test" and the words "The Civil Judicial Test".

(6) In article 11, in the table appended to it the entry "An Introduction to Indian Government Accounts" shall be added to the entry "The Civil Accounts Code, Volume I" in column 1, against the entry "Account Test" in column 2, the entry "The Civil Accounts Code, Volume I" in column 3, against the entry "Account Test" in column 4, the entry "The Civil Accounts Code, Volume I" in column 5 and "80" in column 6 against the entry "The

Civil Account Code, Volume I" answering to all the three subjects; and the word "Do." in denoting "Two hours (with books)" shall be substituted for the words "Two hours" in column 3 against the entry "The Civil Service Regulations" in column 2.

(d) In the Schedule appended to the notification, the entry "An Introduction to Indian Government Accounts and An Introduction to Indian Government Audits" shall be inserted between the entries "The Civil Account Code" and "with books" in column 3 against the entry "10th day" in column 1, and the words "with books" shall be added after the entry "The Civil Service Regulations" in column 3.

Port St. George, March 16, 1917.

No. 22.—Under the Indian Universities Act, 1904, section 18, the Chancellor of the University of Madras is pleased to reconstitute the following professorships to be Ordinary Fellows of the Madras University, with effect from the 15th March 1917:—

M.R.Ey. Kalyanaswami Ramakrishna Government Ayurvedic College, S.S.

The Rev. Alexander McFet. S.S., S.S., S.S., S.S.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Port St. George, March 16, 1917.

Under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 24 51 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the Madras College in Madhavaram village, Madhavaram, Madras district; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Deponent Officer, Madras, is empowered to purchase the tenements of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the office of the District Officer, Madras, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or without survey or plan of the land.	Name of owner or occupier.	Particulars of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Madhavaram village, Madras district, Madhavaram village.			
Plot No. 40 A ..	101. Mr. Rajagopal Krishna Sankar.	North, No. 40 A, east, No. 40 B; north, No. 40 C; west, No. 40 D.	1 1/2
Do. No. 40 B ..	102. K. Sankaradas Pillai.	North, No. 40 A; east, No. 40 B; north, east, No. 40 C; west, No. 40 D.	0 35
Do. No. 40 A & B ..	Do.	North, No. 40 A, east, No. 40 B; north, east, No. 40 C; west, No. 40 D.	0 35
Do. No. 40 C ..	103. Rajagopal Krishna Sankar.	North, No. 40 A; east, No. 40 B; north, east, No. 40 C; west, No. 40 D.	0 35
Do. No. 40 D ..	104. K. Sankaradas Pillai.	North, No. 40 A; east, No. 40 B; north, east, No. 40 C; west, No. 40 D.	0 35
Do. No. 40 E ..	105. K. Sankaradas Pillai.	North, No. 40 A; east, No. 40 B; north, east, No. 40 C; west, No. 40 D.	0 35
Do. No. 40 F ..	106. K. Sankaradas Pillai.	North, No. 40 A; east, No. 40 B; north, east, No. 40 C; west, No. 40 D.	0 35
Do. No. 40 G ..	107. K. Sankaradas Pillai.	North, No. 40 A; east, No. 40 B; north, east, No. 40 C; west, No. 40 D.	0 35
Do. No. 40 H ..	108. K. Sankaradas Pillai.	North, No. 40 A; east, No. 40 B; north, east, No. 40 C; west, No. 40 D.	0 35
Do. No. 40 I ..	109. K. Sankaradas Pillai.	North, No. 40 A; east, No. 40 B; north, east, No. 40 C; west, No. 40 D.	0 35
Do. No. 40 J ..	110. K. Sankaradas Pillai.	North, No. 40 A; east, No. 40 B; north, east, No. 40 C; west, No. 40 D.	0 35
Do. No. 40 K ..	111. K. Sankaradas Pillai.	North, No. 40 A; east, No. 40 B; north, east, No. 40 C; west, No. 40 D.	0 35
Do. No. 40 L ..	112. K. Sankaradas Pillai.	North, No. 40 A; east, No. 40 B; north, east, No. 40 C; west, No. 40 D.	0 35
Do. No. 40 M ..	113. K. Sankaradas Pillai.	North, No. 40 A; east, No. 40 B; north, east, No. 40 C; west, No. 40 D.	0 35
Do. No. 40 N ..	114. K. Sankaradas Pillai.	North, No. 40 A; east, No. 40 B; north, east, No. 40 C; west, No. 40 D.	0 35
Do. No. 40 O ..	115. K. Sankaradas Pillai.	North, No. 40 A; east, No. 40 B; north, east, No. 40 C; west, No. 40 D.	0 35
Do. No. 40 P ..	116. K. Sankaradas Pillai.	North, No. 40 A; east, No. 40 B; north, east, No. 40 C; west, No. 40 D.	0 35
Do. No. 40 Q ..	117. K. Sankaradas Pillai.	North, No. 40 A; east, No. 40 B; north, east, No. 40 C; west, No. 40 D.	0 35
Do. No. 40 R ..	118. K. Sankaradas Pillai.	North, No. 40 A; east, No. 40 B; north, east, No. 40 C; west, No. 40 D.	0 35
Do. No. 40 S ..	119. K. Sankaradas Pillai.	North, No. 40 A; east, No. 40 B; north, east, No. 40 C; west, No. 40 D.	0 35
Do. No. 40 T ..	120. K. Sankaradas Pillai.	North, No. 40 A; east, No. 40 B; north, east, No. 40 C; west, No. 40 D.	0 35
Do. No. 40 U ..	121. K. Sankaradas Pillai.	North, No. 40 A; east, No. 40 B; north, east, No. 40 C; west, No. 40 D.	0 35
Do. No. 40 V ..	122. K. Sankaradas Pillai.	North, No. 40 A; east, No. 40 B; north, east, No. 40 C; west, No. 40 D.	0 35
Do. No. 40 W ..	123. K. Sankaradas Pillai.	North, No. 40 A; east, No. 40 B; north, east, No. 40 C; west, No. 40 D.	0 35
Do. No. 40 X ..	124. K. Sankaradas Pillai.	North, No. 40 A; east, No. 40 B; north, east, No. 40 C; west, No. 40 D.	0 35
Do. No. 40 Y ..	125. K. Sankaradas Pillai.	North, No. 40 A; east, No. 40 B; north, east, No. 40 C; west, No. 40 D.	0 35
Do. No. 40 Z ..	126. K. Sankaradas Pillai.	North, No. 40 A; east, No. 40 B; north, east, No. 40 C; west, No. 40 D.	0 35

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

APPOINTMENT.

M. S. Ry. P. Sankaralingam Pillai, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Pudukkottai range, is appointed to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Prisons, Tinnevely, South range, in the absence of the holder of Sub-Assistant Inspector, viz. Maj. M. Ridley on other duty as laid further orders.

J. H. STONE,

Director of Public Instruction.

Madras, 7th March 1917.

SPE. ASSISTANTS' AND SUPERVISORS' TESTS.

The Director of Public Instruction hereby notifies that the Sub-Assistants' and Supervisors' Tests will be held on the 10th and 17th April 1917 at the undermentioned centres—

Centres.	Spe. Assistant.	Supervisor.
(1) Bellary	Do.	Bellary.
(2) Berhampur	Do.	Gungah.
(3) Calcutta	Do.	Malabar.
(4) Coimbatore	Do.	Chittoor.
(5) Coimbatore	Do.	Channarayana.
(6) Coimbatore	Do.	Chidambaram.
(7) Coimbatore	Do.	Guntur.
(8) Madras	Do.	Chidambaram.
(9) Madras	Do.	Madurai.
(10) Madras	Do.	North Canara.
(11) Madras	Do.	Madurai.
(12) Madras	Do.	Madurai.
(13) Madras	Do.	Madurai.
(14) Madras	Do.	Madurai.
(15) Madras	Do.	Madurai.
(16) Madras	Do.	Madurai.
(17) Madras	Do.	Madurai.
(18) Madras	Do.	Madurai.
(19) Madras	Do.	Madurai.
(20) Madras	Do.	Madurai.

The tests will be held in the Government Training School for Masters in all the centres except Madras, Coimbatore and Madurai, where they will be conducted in the buildings noted against each:—
Madurai, Madurai-Army, Madurai Post, Coimbatore, Madurai High School, Coimbatore; and
Madurai, Madurai College, Madurai.

J. H. STONE,

Director of Public Instruction.

Madras, 24th February 1917.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENT.

The Inspector of Schools, South Circle, is pleased to sanction privilege leave for three weeks with effect from 4th March 1917 or from the date of availing to M. S. Ry. A. Govindaswami Sastri, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Adilabad range, and to place the Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Adilabad range, in charge of the office of the Sub-Assistant Inspector.

H. CHAMBERLAIN,

Inspector of Schools, South Circle.

Madras, 5th March 1917.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS-LEAVING CERTIFICATE.

PRINCIPAL EXAMINATION-MARCH 1917.

Syllabus.

Candidates in all the subjects must bring with them for use in the examination their own Pens and Pencils, those in (a) Elementary Mathematics, (2) Algebra and Geometry, (3) Trigonometry, (4) Euclid, their own mathematical instruments, viz. a set rule graduated in inches and centimetres and sub-divisions, protractor, set squares, dividers, compasses and a hard pencil; those in Type writing, typewriters and necessary carbon paper; and those in Commercial Practice and Accounts, in Book-keeping and Commercial Arithmetic and in shorthand and Type writing, rulers, erasers, knives and ink of two or more colours (other than black ink) for map drawing, drawing lines in book-keeping, etc.

2. Class-List.—Candidates in this subject will be permitted, if they desire it, to use a stencil for making drawings of a specimen.

3. Materials.—Candidates in this subject will be allowed to transcribe their shorthand notes with a typewriter. They will not be supplied with any "blank" paper for the purpose, but will be allowed to bring with them their own "blank" paper, if they wish to use such paper. If the machine used by a candidate, however, gets out of order, no extra time will be given to him to compensate for loss of time while the machine is out of order and being put right.

4. Type writing.—Students of typewriters who are desirous that their papers in this subject should be examined in India, should make the necessary arrangements with the Chief Examiner at least one month before the examination, in this regard and furnish him with all necessary information as to the number of candidates and machines and the kind at which each batch should stand on the day fixed for the examination.

At least three candidates must have one machine among them for the batch examination.

Instructions of instructions concerned will be allowed into the examination room, as the Director desires the examination of the various books to inspect the machines and to provide any defects.

If a candidate reports to the Superintendent that his machine has gone out of order, the Superintendent will inform the fact to the Inspector if he is working outside on the premises and

will permit him to enter the room (though the candidate may be at work) to inspect the articles and to remedy the defect or to supply another machine. It must, however, be clearly understood that the Superintendent's responsibility in this matter is not to be purely a *post-hoc* one, the whole responsibility resting on the candidate and his candidate. No other time will be given to a candidate to examine, or for to run again the machine is not of water and keep it right.

8. *Examination and Dressing.* Candidates must enter the examination room, wearing, this time, morning left, garments for the heavy work, specimens of their finished work, and wearing cotton.

9. A copy of the result list will be posted at the school tomorrow a day or two before the examination, and candidates will find their numbers, viz, the numbers of their *Primary School-leaving Certificate* in this list.

10. Admission is drawn in the following rules:—

(1) No candidate will be allowed to enter the examination room unless he wears a clean and decent dress, and in all cases where good manners require it, a suitable covering for the head, nor will he be allowed to keep his shoes on unless they are shoes of English pattern, and unless the candidate has worn also.

No candidate suffering from any contagious disease will be admitted to the examination room.

(2) No candidate will be allowed to quit the examination room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination, and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.

(3) No candidate will be allowed to re-enter the examination room during the hours of examination when once quitting it, nor to leave the room without firstly giving up his answers.

(4) Any candidate detected in speaking to, or in any way communicating with, any other candidate will be at once removed from the room, and the candidate reported to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

(5) No candidate will be allowed to take into the examination room, watch, book, ruled sheet, memorandum or paper of any kind. Any one detected in the violation of this rule or having possession on any other grounds will be removed from the room, and the candidate reported to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

(6) Any candidate who does not behave properly towards the Chief and Assistant Superintendents of the Examination will be liable to leave the examination immediately, and also to be detected from appearing again for any of the examinations.

(7) Candidates whose names are not in the official list furnished to the Superintendent must submit a written declaration through the Superintendent giving full particulars in regard to themselves regarding their address and family, and on pain of exclusion if any of these having applied for admission to the examination at the proper time and paid the prescribed fee. The answers of such candidates will not be valued unless it is clear that the answers of their names are due to an error of the list.

(8) Candidates desiring to change their place of examination without previous permission, or appearing at any centre other than the one at which they ought to have appeared must not expect to have their answers valued. In all cases where permission has been granted, the Superintendent or his representative the change should be produced for the satisfaction of the Superintendent.

(9) A candidate having completed his paper will not leave his seat until such notice standing until the Superintendent has signified to him. Any candidate wishing to ask any question of the Superintendent will give up the same matter, but will not be allowed to leave his place.

(10) Any answer-books sent up without the candidate's name and number attached will not be valued. The answers must be marked in ink on the official paper.

(11) Candidates will not be allowed to take any paper, except their question paper, and of the examination room.

(12) Candidates are forbidden to tear up papers or to throw ink or papers on the floor.

(By order)

Office of the Comm. for Port Examination,
Madras, 1st March 1917.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary, School-leaving Certificate Board.

SPECIAL EXAMINATION UNDER THE PROGRESSIVE REGULATING CERTIFICATE BOARD FOR NEW ENTRANTS OF TEACHERS WHO HAVE FAILED IN THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION OFFERED BY THE BOARD FOR THE FIRST TIME AND WHO HAVE BEEN ADMITTED FOR SUBSEQUENT EXAMINATION UNDER THE BOARD.

Notice.

Candidates in all the subjects must bring with them for use in the examination their own Tools and Pencils, that is (1) *Elementary Arithmetic*, (2) *Algebra and Geometry*, (3) *Practical Mathematics* and (4) *Chemistry*, their own mathematical instruments, viz, a four-inch graduated line and compass and a pair of compasses, protractor, set square, divider, compasses and a hard pencil, these in disengaged, plain, smooth, known and ink of two or more colours (other than black) may be used.

5. *Chemistry.*—Candidates in this subject will be permitted, if they desire it, to use a staff for writing drawings of apparatus.

6. A copy of the result list will be posted at the school tomorrow at the place of examination a day or two before the examination, and candidates will be expected to learn their respective numbers from this list.

7. Admission is drawn in the following rules:—

(1) No candidate will be allowed to enter the examination room unless he wears a clean and decent dress, and in all cases where good manners require it, a suitable covering for the head, nor will he be allowed to keep his shoes on unless they are shoes of English pattern, and unless the candidate has worn also.

No candidate suffering from any contagious disease will be admitted to the examination room.

(2) No candidate will be allowed to quit the examination room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination, and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.

completion of their Medical training, when they will join the Indian Subordinate Medical Department under the usual conditions of service. These rules of pay are subject to compensation for arrears of privations. When not provided with free quarters, all Indian Military people will receive the lodging allowance authorized for Europeans. All Indian Military people are to wear uniform at all times when on duty. They will be given an initial kit money of Rs. 10 on entrance to the Medical School and Rs. 5 annually to enable them to obtain their dress clothing from the Superintendent, Army Clothing Factory, Madras.

14. Junior Indian Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be required to give a declaration to the effect that they will serve Government for a period of seven years in the rank of "Sub-Assistant Surgeon" unless provided by granted inability from so doing. Should they apply for their discharge before the expiry of this period, they must refund one-fourth of Rs. 1,200 for every year by which their service fell short of seven years. During peace, Sub-Assistant Surgeons may claim their discharge after a service of seven years.

15. The establishment of Military Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be increased to 60—

(a) Military appointments, viz., Station Hospitals for followers of British troops, native troops, reinforcement and follow-up hospitals and ambulances with the authorized number of 20 per cent give a special reserve of 12 for Burma.

(b) Civil appointments—Baluchistan Agency, Ferozepur Department, Imperial Service troops, Army Department, Ambulance Companies and ambulances with the authorized number of 18 per cent.

16. The Sub-Assistant Surgeons' branch of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department will be divided into the following classes—

Senior Officers.

Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon { First class with the military rank of Subedar.
.. .. . { Second class with the relative rank of Jemadar.

Junior Warrant Officers.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon { First class.
.. .. . { Second class.
.. .. . { Third class.

17. Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeons are not now eligible for the civil distinction of Subedar, Rao, Rai Bahadur, etc., as the order of British India is open to them as well as to combatant Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

18. The authorized establishment of Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be 10 per cent on the total strength of Sub-Assistant Surgeons equally divided between the two classes.

19. The monthly rates salary will be—

Senior Officers.

	Pay of 1914	Extra pay for knowledge of English
Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon entering the Indian rank of Subedar.	First class ..	50
Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon entering the relative rank of Jemadar.	Second class ..	25

Junior Warrant Officers.

	First class	Second class	Third class
Sub-Assistant Surgeon	50	30	5

20. Members of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon class travelling on duty, on furlough or foreign service, in ranks of warrant officers and during the period they may be in receipt of arrears of service money in ranks, will receive a field allowance at the following monthly rates—

	First class	Second class	Third class
Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon	15	10	5
Sub-Assistant Surgeon	10	5	5

21. Members of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon class employed at Fort Blair, in Burma or at Aden will receive field tents and free rations (or compensation in lieu of rations).

22. Any leave, home, or extra allowance will continue to be granted under existing regulations.

23. Members of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon class will be provided with free quarters while in quarters. When not provided with quarters, lodging money under the rules in force will be authorized. When not allowed for quarters, the salaries of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department are provided by Sub-Assistant Surgeons from their existing allowances. Quarters and tents are obtainable from the nearest armed and unarmed or the nearest from the Army Clothing Department on payment.

24. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon may be granted extra days' leave on full pay annually by a Brigade or Divisional Commander or in addition thereto, twelve months' leave (or equivalent months, if found it on account of active service or exceptional work) whether on private affairs or medical and leave, on the part of private service, by a Provincial or Independent Brigade Commander. Those serving in the Native Units on Civilian Service may be granted by the Brigade or Divisional Commander in the Native Units on Civilian Service, three months' leave before embarkation and a similar period on return to full duty. Annual leave, three months' leave before embarkation and a similar period on return to full duty. Any leave taken in excess of this leave will not count towards promotion or pension.

25. Compensation for loss of privations under the rules in force is applicable to all members of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon class.

56. Exemption tests when authorized will be passed at the following monthly rates:—

	Rs.
Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon	15
Sub-Assistant Surgeon	10

57. Compensation for losses will be granted at one and a half month's pay including allowances for English qualifications.

58. Unless he can be advanced to superior grade, a Sub-Assistant Surgeon will be required to pass an examination for which he may permit himself after a service of four years in each of the lower grades.

59. Second and third class Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be advanced to the first and second classes, respectively, after completing a service of five years in the lower grade, provided they are qualified by examination and good conduct.

60. The promotion of first-class Sub-Assistant Surgeons to the rank of Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, second class, and from the latter to third-class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon will be made by selection for ability and merit, and this selection will depend on the official reports of their conduct and qualifications.

61. Third-class Sub-Assistant Surgeons will take rank as such from the date on which they become Second Medical Pupils.

62. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon is entitled to set up after a service of thirty years, reckoning from the date of appointment to the rank of third-class Sub-Assistant Surgeon on a pension equal to one-half his average pay, including extra pay for knowledge of English, during the preceding three years. Service in such a manner will not count towards Sub-Assistant Surgeon's pension.

63. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon declared by a Medical Board to be unfit for further duty is entitled to the full average monthly salary of medical pension:—

After 10 years' service—One-half the average pay, including extra pay for English qualifications, during the preceding three years.

After 10 and before 20 years' service—A fifth for each completed year of service of the average pay, including extra pay for English qualifications, during the preceding three years.

Under 10 years' service—Quintuple—One month's maintenance for each completed year of service calculated on the pay and extra pay for English qualifications received immediately previous to retirement.

64. If installed on account of incompetence or irregular habits, he will be reinstated in a pension equivalent to three months the amount which he would otherwise have been entitled to.

65. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon installed on account of wounds received while on service, will receive the following monthly rates of pension:—

After 10 years' service—One-half amount of his average pay during the preceding five years.

After 10 years' service—One-third of his average pay during the preceding five years.

Under 10 years' service—One-third of his average pay during the preceding five years.

66. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon, who is installed on account of injuries sustained in the execution of any public duty, or on account of sickness contracted on, and solely attributable to, field service, will receive three-fourths of the pension which would be admissible to him, if installed, on account of a wound.

67. Retirement will be compulsory at the age of 45 years.

68. Family pension and gratuity money will be granted as follows:—

Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st class, as Subedar of Infantry.

Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 2nd class, as Jemadar of Infantry.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon as Banddar.

1. Application for admission to the examination for "Indian Military Pupils" to be held on the 18th May 1915.

1. Certificate signed and the house or village name to be filled in English.

2. Father's name and the house or village name to be filled in English.

3. Father's rank and occupation.

4. Name and religion of mother.

5. Present age of candidate with date of birth.

6. Date of birth.

7. Certificate signed by the Council recommending the candidate's name, by the compulsory system of the Upper Secondary Examination or the Merit System Examination of the Madras University.

(After the candidate about thirty days after examination is completed.)

1. Present address in full.

2. Place of birth and the village name to be completed.

3. The residential village in which the candidate wishes to be associated.

4. The certificate has attached the certificate required in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the notice.

* If the applicant is a Christian, the "Certificate" space will be given instead of the "House or village name."

† The following payment should be attached to the application:—

(1) A fee of one rupee for the fee.

(2) A certificate of character.

(3) A certificate of physical fitness, age, vaccination and personal service signed by a Commissioner of Madras District.

(4) A certificate of having passed the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination or the Madras University Examination or the Secondary School Leaving Certificate.

The certificate of birth, which should show marks of identification, dated near date of application.

Notes and date of application.

N.B.—If the application is not properly filled up in every respect, it will be returned to the applicant and his name will not be registered for examination, nor will the fee paid by him be refunded or reserved for a subsequent examination.

(By order)

Office of the Comm. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 26th March 1915.

G. MADSON,
Secretary.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE MADRAS-BURMA SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, 1912.

Notice is hereby given that twelve candidates will be entertained for the Sub-Assistant Surgeon Branch of the Madras Subordinate Medical Department.

5. Candidates must not be below sixteen nor above twenty-one years of age on date of admission into the Medical School, i.e., on the 1st July next, and they must produce testimonials as to character, and certificates of age, residence, personal merit and physical fitness for Government service, signed by a Commissioner of Medical Officers of the Indian or of the Indian establishment or a District Medical and Sanitary Officer or Civil Surgeon.

Candidates of all nationalities are eligible for this department provided they have passed the secondary portion of the Upper Secondary Examination, or the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University or held completed Secondary School Leaving Certificate in the case of holders of those certificates, however, no candidate with less than 45 per cent in English need apply.

6. Should the number of applications exceed twelve, the candidates will be subjected to a competitive examination in the English Language and in Mathematics.

7. Applications prepared in manuscript according to the form prescribed in this notice and accompanied with the certificate referred to in paragraph 5, must be sent to the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras on or before the 31st March 1912. The applications should also be accompanied by a recent head & shoulders portrait photograph, not more than a third of the candidate's height (1) that the selected pupil will complete his course of study and (2) that at the end of his course enter into further agreement, if required by Government.

8. Holders of completed Secondary School Leaving Certificate should forward their certificates along with their applications. In the case of candidates who will complete their Secondary School Leaving Certificate during the course of the current year, they should forward with their applications (a) a certificate of completion of the course of the school and (b) an extract from the school showing the marks obtained at the last two terminal examinations. The original Secondary School Leaving Certificate should be forwarded on or before 1st June 1912, pending receipt of which selection will not be made.

9. Each application must be accompanied by "Application for admission to the Examination for Madras-Burma Sub-Assistant Surgeon Service," and be accompanied with a receipt stating that the Examination fee of Rs. 5 has been paid into a Government treasury. This fee will not be refunded, nor will it be recovered for a subsequent examination.

Applications from candidates over the prescribed age and those received after the date due, will be so marked by the authorities. No notice will be taken of applications for exemption from the age limit and of those which are defective as regards the required documents.

10. Intending candidates may obtain a form of entry bond from the nearest District Medical and Sanitary Officer or Civil Surgeon or the Presidency District Surgeon at Madras.

11. The examination, which will be conducted by means of printed papers, will be held on Thursday, the 15th May next, at every Civil station of the Madras Presidency where there may be a medical officer or representative of the candidate.

12. Successful candidates will be designated "Madras-Burma Medical pupils." They will be required to enter the Medical School, Rangoon, Vellore, Bangalore, Tanjore or Calcutta, on the 1st July next.

13. The course of instruction at the Medical School will extend to five years. During the term of pupillage, the pupils will be Rs. 5, Rs. 12, Rs. 15 and Rs. 18 for the first, second, third and fourth year, respectively. Tuition-fee will be supplied free of cost. On completion of the fourth year of study, students who are found on examination to be qualified for advancement will be appointed to the Sub-Assistant Surgeon grade in Burma. They will be required to produce certificates of physical fitness after conferring and before proceeding to Burma for service.

14. The following is the scale of pay for which Sub-Assistant Surgeons will become eligible—

	Rs.
Junior Grade, 1st class, 2 per cent of the total strength	160 per mensem.
Junior Grade, 2nd class, 1½ per cent of the total strength	125 "
First Grade, over 15 years' service	110 "
Second Grade, from 11 to 15 years' service	85 "
Third Grade, from 6 to 15 years' service	74 "
Fourth Grade, from 1 to 6 years' service	58 "

15. Allowances at the rates mentioned below are given in addition to the pay as stated before—

(1) For independence of charges Rs. 10 per mensem.

(2) For maintenance of family and domestic provisions in certain specified localities at 50 per cent on salaries subject to a maximum of Rs. 40 a month.

(3) For each day in addition to those of substantive appointments, on charge of a Civil Jail or Military Police Hospital, Lock-up, Infirmary, morgue, Microscopical Observatory, etc., Rs. 20 per mensem.

(4) For the transportation and packing of outfit for themselves or for the transportation of baggage in connection with a special service, or otherwise not exceeding Rs. 10 per mensem.

(5) As compensation of a fourth or fifth-class Jail (three to six pounds per week charges) Rs. 50 or 75 per mensem.

(6) While serving as whole-time Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge of Jail Hospital, the following allowances are given as compensations in lieu of private practice—

(a) When more than one Sub-Assistant Surgeon is employed, the Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon will draw Rs. 10 per mensem and the Junior Sub-Assistant Surgeon (or Sub-Assistant Surgeon) Rs. 12 per mensem. In other cases the allowance will be Rs. 18 per mensem.

(b) Beyond 12 per mensem or Rs. 110 annually for special care and attendance at instance of jail.

* The above table shows the scale of entry pay on arrival on medical at the foot of the form of application.

Similar allowances are granted if appointed to keratic ophthalm.

(iv) An allowance of Rs. 10 per annum will be granted to Sub-Assistant Surgeons who are absent from their own headquarters on duty connected with epidemic diseases.

(v) An allowance of seven eight a day will be paid to Sub-Assistant Surgeons who are solely employed on plague duty.

13. Promotion is awarded after five years' service in each grade up to the first grade and by service in the Senior grade provided the professional examinations are successfully passed in due time, and error is approved, the number in the two classes of the Senior grade being limited respectively to 30 and 2 per cent of the total strength. Failure to pass a professional examination entails delay of promotion till due on which the examination is passed. Non-Bornan Medical Subordinate receive no grade promotion and obtain no increment of pay until they have passed in the Bornan language by the elementary standard and on failure to pass the examination within two years of appointment shall be liable to forfeiture of appointment.

14. Leave and pension are granted in accordance with the Civil Service Regulations.

15. The following special privileges in respect of leave and travelling allowances have been sanctioned:—

(1) Scholarship holders are appointed to be Sub-Assistant Surgeons and are allowed as an exception to the rule in article 34, Civil Service Regulations, to draw the pay of the lowest grade from the date they pass their first qualifying examination.

(2) Leave for a period not exceeding six weeks on the full pay of the lowest grade is granted to each Sub-Assistant Surgeon with effect from the date of passing their final examination.

Under no circumstances should this leave be extended. They should report themselves at the office of the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Dacca, Rangpur, at least a week before the expiry of the leave so that they may be able to join the appointments at the stations to which they may be posted within the time.

(3) Sub-Assistant Surgeons are allowed travelling allowances for themselves and their families (as defined in article 25 of the Civil Service Regulations) from the place at which the final examination is passed to the place to which they may be appointed, such travelling allowance being regulated by and subject to the maximum of article 108 of the Civil Service Regulations. No travelling allowance will be granted to Sub-Assistant Surgeons on promotion or on transfer pending the service. When proceeding on leave on medical certificate by itself and on a combination with privilege leave one of five paise to themselves and their families from place of last duty to their homes in India will be given on reaching their destination.

16. Where a candidate is appointed a Sub-Assistant Surgeon he, if of age, or his parents and guardians if he is a minor, will in accordance with section (2) of rule 4 enter into an agreement to serve the Government of Burma for a period of five years from the date of reaching destination of appointment from the Medical School, or in the event of failure to finish in 5 years.

Form of application for admission to the examination for "Burman-Bornan Medical pupils" to be held on the 15th May 1917.

1. Candidate's name and his house or village name in full in English.
2. Father's name and his house or village name in full in English.
3. Father's rank and occupation.
4. Cast and religion of candidate.
5. First or age of candidate with date of birth.
6. Date of birth.
7. Exact address present with date and page of the Part II. Government announcing the candidate's success.
8. Present address in full.
9. Present with candidate's name to be appointed.
10. The present language in which the candidate wishes to be employed.
11. How the candidate intended to finish his education? required in paragraph 3 and 4 of the notice?

* The following paper should be attached to the application:—

- (1) A leaving certificate for the 1.
- (2) Certificate of character.
- (3) A certificate of having passed the elementary school of the Upper Secondary Examination or the Matriculation Examination, or the Secondary School Leaving Certificate, or
- (4) A copy of the school record of the candidate, a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, a Village Medical, a District Medical and Sanitary Officer or a Civil Surgeon.

The certificate of health, which should also state month of identification, should bear date of application.

Address and date of application.

Signature of Candidate.

N.B.—If the application be not properly filled up in every respect, it will be returned to the applicant, and he must will not be required for examination, nor will the fee paid by him be refunded or allowed for a subsequent examination.

(By order)

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 16th March 1917.

M. RAJPOO,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 1916 AND JANUARY 1917.

(3) **NON-BORNAN BORNAN OR BORNAN BORNAN CERTIFICATE.**

Candidates who passed in one or more subjects at the Government Technical Examinations held in November, December and January last are hereby informed that their certificates will be issued on or after the 7th July next and for those who have only passed in Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Tanjore, Trichur, Tenkasi or Kumbakonam, should apply for their certificates to the Collector of the districts in which the stations named appear to their names in the pass lists are situated; those examined at

2. The Inspector will make the selection on the recommendation of the subordinates, Inspecting Officers. Inspecting Officers are requested to forward two lists, one of selected and the other of rejected candidates. Their attention is invited to rule 118 of the Inspecting Code.

3. For names of selected candidates should appear the list in the order in which the subordinates Inspecting Officers wish they should be taken, i.e., they should be selected in reference to their general educational attainments, their service as teachers, the need for their services, and the nature of their appointment and the school from which they apply for training. Candidates who do not satisfy the condition of the age limit under rule 124 of the Madras Educational Rules should not, except in very special circumstances, be included in the list and the selection should be regulated, as far as possible, by rule 125. In the case of rejected candidates, the reasons for rejection should be mentioned separately.

4. To provide for the contingency of some of the candidates selected not joining the training schools, a few more than the sanctioned number will be selected by the Inspector for each range. All selected candidates who present themselves at the training schools on the opening day will be admitted; those who present themselves later will be admitted in the order in which they present themselves but only up to the number of sanctioned attendants.

5. The list should contain no one who has not been a teacher before assuming the position which there is a doubt whether he really intends to make his profession.

6. In the selection of candidates for training next year, those who were awarded stipends this year but were not admitted on account of their not appearing in time might have, but claim for admission.

7. In addition to provincial stipendials, candidates whose stipends are paid by local or Municipal Boards will be admitted for training, as also private candidates or free students.

8. In the case of teachers employed in Board and Municipal schools clear intimation should be furnished regarding the nature of the appointment held by them (permanent, temporary, and probationary), as well as the date on which they will be eligible for admission in their category towards the end of their training. The situation of the Inspecting Officer is limited to the relevant rules 112-119 of the Madras Educational Rules.

9. As regards qualifications for admission only those candidates who have passed the annual examination of the Third Form or Fourth Standard and have been found fit for promotion to the Fourth Form or have been awarded an Elementary School leaving certificate of the Fourth Standard are eligible for admission into the elementary higher class and only those who have passed the late Primary Examination or a corresponding public or school examination or whose attainments in the opinion of the Inspecting Officer are not lower than those are eligible for admission into the lower class. Preference should be given as much as possible to candidates whose educational attainments are above those minimum requirements. The certificate of general education should be sent in original with the application. The certificate of passed classes need not be produced only by the candidates whose applications are signed by an Inspecting Officer. Candidates may be admitted on a selection examination by the Inspector of the lower school into which they seek admission and those who are considered poor by the Inspector will not be admitted.

10. In cases in which the number of candidates applying for training is in excess of the number for which there is provision, the selection should be made on the merit of an entrance examination conducted by the District Assistant Inspector of Schools. The number of candidates recommended for each range should not exceed ten.

11. Detailed forms of application can be obtained on request from the Assistant and Sub Assistant Inspectors of Schools.

12. Applications completed in accordance with the above instructions should reach the undersigned before the 15th May 1917.

13. Admission into training schools for teachers under private management will be regulated by paragraphs 2, 11 and 12 in addition to rules contained in chapter X of the Madras Educational Rules.

A. RAMA RAO,

Camp Bazar, 17th February 1917.

Acting Inspector of Schools, Third Circle.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MENTREES, RAJAMUNDRY.

The Acting Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Northern Circle, kindly notifies for the information of the Inspecting Officers, Managers of Aided Girls' Schools, and the first teachers of Government and Board Girls' Schools that candidates of the elementary grade will be admitted for training in July 1917 in the Government Training School for Mentrees, Rajamundry.

1. The period of training is two years in the case of students of both the elementary higher and lower grades.

2. The rules of Provincial stipends shall be as follows:—

	No. A. R.
Dependents in the Elementary Higher Grade (those who have completed the VII standard course)	10 5 0
Dependents in the Elementary Lower Grade (those who have completed the IV or higher standard course)	5 5 0
High maintenance	10 5 0
Food allowance (Elementary Lower Grade)	5 5 0

A provision allowance for travelling Rs. 5 per month may be given to Girls' Mentrees who are not permanent residents of Rajamundry.

4. In addition to Provincial stipendium, candidates, whose stipends are paid by Local or Municipal Boards, will be admitted for training. No Provincial stipends will be granted to teachers who hold permanent appointments in Board and Municipal schools. The nature of the appointment held by these permanent teachers, such as *per son* or *acting*, as the case may be, should clearly be mentioned in column 2 of the application. The applications of these candidates should necessarily be signed by the President of the Local Board or the Chairman of the Municipal Councils concerned.

5. As regards the qualifications for admission, only those candidates, who have passed the lowest Examinations of the III form or the VII standard and have been rated in the percentage as the IV Pass or have been awarded an elementary schooling certificate at the VII standard, are eligible for admission into the elementary training grade and those who have passed the last primary examination at a corresponding public or school examination or whose attainments in the opinion of the Inspecting Officers, are not lower than these, are eligible for admission into the lower elementary grade.

6. Candidates, who do not satisfy the condition of age limit under rule 114 of the Madras Educational Rules, will not be admitted. The age must be not less than 18 and must not exceed 25 years; except the case of a candidate who has been employed continuously as a teacher in a recognized school for not less than three years (3 years).

7. A school examination will be held, prior to the admission of the candidates into the Training school, to determine, generally and general knowledge and only those who obtain the minimum number of marks fixed will be admitted. Arrangements will be made for the examination of the candidates at the nearest Government school in which there are female teachers. The papers will be set and valued by the Inspectors of the Government Training School for Women, Raghunadhy.

8. Applications in the prescribed form, signed by an Inspecting Officer or the President of a Local Board or the Chairman of a Municipal Council or the Principal or Manager of a recognized secondary school, with a personal statement of the intending candidate, should be sent before the date of March 1917 to the headquarters of the corresponding training school from where applications may be accepted. Certificate of general education and character should be attached to the application. A certificate of physical fitness will be required only from the selected candidates.

M. A. SUBBESIVAYASA,

Yangpalam, 18th February 1917.

Acting Inspector of Girls' Schools, Northern Circle.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS IN THE SECOND CIRCLE, 1917.

The Inspectors of Schools, Second Circle, hereby notice for the information of the Assistant Inspectors, Santhi-Balassore Inspectors and the managers of aided schools, the consideration of the Elementary Grade will be admitted for training in the following Government Training Schools under his charge:-

Sl. No.	Name of Institution.	Number of stipends 1916-1917.		Date of admission.
		Elementary higher.	Elementary lower.	
1	Government Training School, Guntur ..	27	27	1st July 1917.
2	Do. Do. Do. ..	34	34	Do.
3	Do. Do. Do. ..	37	37	Do.
4	Do. Do. Do. ..	30	30	Do.
5	Government Training School for Mahomedans, Guntur.	24	24	1st Sep. 1917.

1. The period of training is two years in the case of the students of the Elementary Grade—Higher and Lower.

2. The Inspectors of Schools will make the selection on the recommendation of the Subordinate Inspecting Officers.

3. Assistant and the Sub-Inspector of Schools are requested to submit a list to the office two lists (in the prescribed form)—one of selected and the other of rejected candidates—separately for each Training School. The lists must not be submitted in the office of the Assistant Inspectors of Schools.

4. The names of candidates in the selected list should appear in the order of precedence.

5. Candidates, who do not satisfy the condition of age limit under Rule 114 of the Madras Educational Rules, should not, except in very special circumstances, be included in the list.

6. In the case of rejected candidates, the reasons for rejection should be mentioned against each.

7. In addition to provincial stipendium candidates, whose stipends are paid by Local or Municipal Boards, will be admitted for training, unless private candidates as free scholars.

8. Candidates, who hold permanent appointments in Board schools or who hold *per son* or *acting* appointments as permanent teachers or who have been given professional appointments by the President of the Local Board, cannot, under orders of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, be given stipends from Provincial funds. Their stipends should be paid by the President of the Local Board who employ them. A list of all such candidates and the amount of previous stipendium under "stipends" for each rank held should be shown separately from the list of provincial stipendium.

9. If any of the Board stipendium cannot be selected for admission into the Government Training School for want of suitable vacancy, they will be recommended by admission into the Aided Training School in the neighbourhood.

10. The lists should include no one who has not been a teacher before or possessing whom there is no doubt whether he really intends to make teaching his profession.

11. As regards qualifications for admission, only those candidates who have passed the average examination of the third form or seventh standard and have been found fit for admission to the fourth

have or have been awarded Elementary School Leaving Certificate of the seventh standard and eligible for admission into the Elementary Higher Grade, and only those who have passed the last Primary examination are a corresponding public or school examination are eligible for admission into the Elementary Lower class. Examinations should be given, so far as possible, to candidates whose educational qualifications are above these minimum requirements.

12. The certificate of general education of each candidate should be sent in original with his application. Separate written certificates need not be submitted by candidates whose applications are signed by an Inspecting Officer or the President of a Local Board.

13. The applications of all Board candidates should be countersigned by the Presidents of the Public Boards before being submitted to the office.

14. Lists of candidates of the Elementary Higher and Lower grades, who are to appear in the II Circle, and are desirous of joining the Government Higher Elementary Training School, Rajshahi, should also be submitted to this office.

15. Printed forms of application can be obtained from the Inspector of Schools, II Circle.

16. Applications enclosed in accordance with the above instructions should reach the Inspector of Schools, II Circle, Officer, before the first March 1917, without fail. Applications which are received after the above date or which are not prepared in accordance with the above instructions, will be necessarily rejected.

Quarter, 14th March 1917.

W. D. SHUKLEY,
Acting Inspector of Schools, Second Circle.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS IN THE FIFTH CIRCLE, 1917.

The Inspector of Schools, Fifth Circle, hereby notifies for the information of the Assistant Inspectors, Sub-Assistant Inspectors and Managers of school districts in the Fifth Circle that candidates for the elementary grade will be admitted for training in July 1917 in the following Government Training schools:—

Serials.	Name of Institution.	Number of students available		Total
		Higher elementary.	Lower elementary.	
1	Government Training School, Villapouram ..	24	16	40
2	Do. Do. Chinnai ..	..	17	17
3	Do. Do. Tychampally ..	..	17	17
4	Do. Do. Sullim ..	..	17	17
5	Do. Do. Sengudi ..	..	17	17

2. The period of training is two years in the case of students of both the elementary higher and lower grades.

3. Obviously the candidates will be sent only to the Government training school of the district in which his school is situated. Applications should be submitted accordingly.

4. The Inspector will select the students on the recommendation of the subordinates inspecting officers. Each Sub-Assistant Inspector should furnish the teachers whose names are recorded in the register maintained in his office as per serial 118 of the Inspection Code with forms of application. For admission provided, stipulated or otherwise, and an amount drawn from the candidates he shall select the applicants according to the instructions given above. Candidates should be informed that they run the risk of losing their appointments or having their names cancelled if, after selection, they fail to join the training school on the opening day.

5. Two separate lists—one for the higher elementary candidates and the other for the lower elementary students—must be sent for each training school, must be consolidated in the office of the Sub-Assistant Inspector and submitted with a tabular statement containing the following particulars about each candidate:—

(1) Serial number; (2) Name in full; (3) Age on 1st July 1917; (4) Date of birth; (5) Present appointment; (6) Length of service as teacher; (7) Educational qualifications; (8) Language; (9) Signature of the Sub-Assistant Inspector for providing the applicant with an appointment after training; (10) Whether a student is desired; (11) Remarks.

5. a—Order of rank (7) must be given; (a) public examination passed with pass and number of certificates or (b) teacher certificates held or (c) school leaving certificates held or (d) names of schools of which candidates held, with number and date or (e) in the absence of any of the foregoing a certificate from the Sub-Assistant Inspector of the village to the effect that the candidate's educational qualifications entitle him to admission. Higher secondary students should possess a lower secondary examination certificate or a leaving certificate of having studied in at least the third form or a certificate from some respectable person to the effect that they have read in fourth form or at least an elementary school-leaving certificate of seventh standard.

6. The tabular statement should contain the names of the candidates in the order in which the Sub-Assistant Inspector desires that the selection should be made, and they should be selected with reference to their position as teachers, the time for their leaving, age, the school from which they apply, their qualifications and the nature of the appointments held by them. The attention of the inspecting officers is directed to Madras Education Rules, rules 112 and 114. It is expected that each Sub-Assistant Inspector's list will contain at least two names. It should exclusively contain only the names of persons actually engaged in teaching. Each Sub-Assistant Inspector may recommend two higher elementary candidates from his list.

7. Teachers employed in the Madras schools should submit their applications for training in the Sub-Assistant Inspector of the Madras schools range and not to the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Boys' schools.

8. Teachers employed in local board schools will not be paid any stipends from Government funds. If there is any provision in the Local Fund or the Municipal Budget under "Depends on teachers," their applications may be obtained from teachers with the sanction of the President, Local Board, or the Chairman of the Municipal Council, as the case may be, and submitted with a separate list for each training school and for each grade.

9. If any applications be received from candidates for training in the schools out of this district, they should be submitted separately with a separate list.

10. No certificate, original or copy, need be submitted with the applications, but each Sub-District Inspector should satisfy himself as to the veracity of the statements given in the application form.

11. Supplemental lists will not be considered after the prescribed date on any account.

12. The lists complete in every respect and the applications must be submitted direct by the Sub-District Inspectors to this office on or before the 15th May 1917.

Camp Salun, 26th March 1917.

M. TAKASHWAMI AYYANGAR,
Acting Inspector of Schools, Fifth Circle.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS FROM MADRAS, TENNEVELLY AND RAMNAD DISTRICTS
INTO THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS IN THE SEVENTH
CIRCLE—JULY 1917

The Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle, hereby notifies for the information of the Assistant and Sub-District Inspectors of Schools and the Inspectors of aided schools in the districts of Madras, Tennevelly and Ramnad that candidates of the elementary grade will be admitted for training in July 1917 in the following Government training schools under his charge:—

No.	Name of institution	Number of eligible candidates.			Remarks.
		Elementary higher grade.	Elementary lower grade.	Total.	
1.	Government Training School, Bangalore.	14 for candidates from Madras district. 14 for candidates from Ramnad district.	34 for candidates from Madras district. 34 for candidates from Ramnad district.	48	Provision for the candidates of the Seventh Circle will be made in the Government training schools in accordance with the Government Circular.
2.	Government Training School, Tanjore.	14 for candidates from Tanjore district.	34 for candidates from Tanjore district, 12 Madras district.	48	

2. The period of training is two years in the case of students of both the elementary higher and lower grades.

3. The Inspector of Schools will make the selection on the recommendation of subordinate inspecting officers.

The Inspector of Schools, Sixth Circle, will be requested to make the selection of candidates from Ramnad district and forward the list with the necessary documents as so to reach the Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle, not later than May 26th, 1917.

4. The Sub-District Inspectors of Madras and Tennevelly districts are requested to forward to the Assistant Inspector of Schools concerned two lists—one of the selected and the other of rejected candidates. Their attention is invited to rule 19 of the Madras Inspection Code.

5. The list of selected and rejected candidates together with the applications for admission should be compiled and submitted in a consolidated form in duplicate by the Assistant Inspectors of Madras and Tennevelly districts to the Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle, by May 26th, 1917. The names of the candidates should appear in the list in the order in which the subordinate inspecting officers desire their selection which should be regulated with reference to the candidates' general educational attainments, their service as teachers, the need for their training and the nature of their appointment and the school from which they apply for training. Candidates who do not satisfy the condition of age limit under rule 114 of the Madras Educational Rules should not except in very special circumstances be included in the list and the selection should be regulated as far as possible by rule 115. In the case of rejected candidates the reasons for rejection should be mentioned against each.

6. To provide for the contingency of some of the candidates not joining the training school, a few more than the sanctioned number will be selected by the Inspector. All selected candidates who present themselves at the training schools on the re-opening day will be admitted; those who present themselves later will be admitted on the order in which they present themselves but only up to the number of sanctioned appointments.

7. The list should include on one who has not been a teacher before or concerning whom there is a doubt as to whether he really intends to make teaching his profession.

8. In the selection of candidates for training next year, those who were awarded stipends this year but were refused admission on account of their not appearing in time might have a first claim for admission.

9. In addition to Physical qualifications, candidates with previous free-hand boards or awarded 1st months will be admitted for training. The admission of free students will also be considered.

10. As regards qualifications for admission, only those candidates who have satisfactorily undergone and completed a course of instruction in the third form or seventh standard and have been found by the inspecting officer to be capable for admission into the elementary higher classes, and only those who have passed the late primary examination or a corresponding public or school examination or whose attainments in the opinion of the inspecting officer are not lower than those are suitable for admission into the elementary lower form. Preference should be given as much as possible to candidates whose educational attainments are above these minimum requirements. The syllabus of general education should be met in regard with the application. The certificate of physical fitness is required only from selected candidates. Separate medical certificate need not be submitted by candidates whose applications are signed by an inspecting officer.

11. There are two hotels attached to the Government Training School, Swelling—once the Indian and the other for non-Indian registration students; the school. All registration students who do not live with their families or with relatives will be required to become members of the respective hotels.

12. Printed forms of applications can be obtained from the office of the Inspector of Schools, Seventh Class.

Madras, 18th March 1917.

H. CHAMPION,
Inspector of Schools, Seventh Class.

RULES FOR ADMISSION INTO THE FRIENDSHIP COLLEGE, MADRAS, 1915-1916.

1. Applications for admission to the Presidency College should be sent in as soon as possible after the results of the Public Examination (Secondary School-Leaving Certificate) and Intermediate Examination are known. No preliminary applications before these results have been announced will be registered.

2. *First-year class*.—With his application for admission a student should submit (1) the particulars called for in Rule IV and (2) his Secondary School-Leaving Certificate or a certified reason therefor. An applicant with any other certificate should state the class of the certificate and the subject in which it confers. Any deficiencies obtained should be mentioned. *Applicants matriculating by their own means will not be registered.*

For admission to the Presidency College a student who enters must show high proficiency in English, Vernacular Composition (or Translation) and at least two of the subjects in the group which he proposes to take up.

In Group III the college provides for the following examinations only:—

- (1) Ancient and Modern History and a Classical Language.
- (2) Do. do. and Logic.
- (3) Ancient History, a Classical Language and Logic.
- (4) Two Languages and Logic.

3. *Third-year class*.—Students will be selected on the results of the Intermediate Examination. For admission to an Honours class a first class with distinction in the special subject in which the student desires to take up as Honours course and a high standard in English will ultimately be required.

4. Applicants for admission should supply the following particulars in a tabular form:—

- (1) Name as full and date of birth according to the Christian era; (2) Religion; colleges in which the applicant studied in 1915-17; (3) His University or School-Leaving Certificate Examination Certificate; (4) His register number in the Intermediate, Secondary School-Leaving Certificate, Matriculation High School or Intermediate Examination; (5) The class in the college which he desires to join with the groups he chooses in the first and third (year) Class or Fourth in the third year (Honours) class; (6) The name of Group III of the Entrance examination the particular combination chosen should be specified; and (7) An address which will find the applicant when the selection is made.

Signature

Signature of the applicant.

Date

5. Students desiring an acknowledgment of their applications should forward with them an addressed post card.

6. Each student selected for admission will receive a post card to that effect which he should present to the Principal on the first day of the term.

Selected students, who do not present themselves on that day without good reasons previously explained, will be liable to lose the seats promised.

In any case, the selection will be provisional and will only be confirmed after the scrutiny of the selected certificate.

The Presidency College, Madras,
18th March 1917.

H. J. ALLEN,
Principal.

EXAMINATIONS, 1917.

The officers mentioned below have been declared by the Board to have passed at the half-yearly examinations held on the 9th January 1917, and following days:—

F.L. — First Law.

F.R. — First Revenue.

O.P.A. — Office Promotion and Accounts

Mr. C. S. King, Bangor, 5th grade, in F.L., F.R. and O.P.A.

Mr. R. V. T. Venkatesh Babu, Bangor, 4th grade, in F.L. and O.P.A.

Mr. Abdul Hamid Kuran Bahi, Bangor, fourth grade, in O.P.A.

Mr. R. B. M. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Bangor, fourth grade, in F.L. and O.P.A.

Mr. R. V. T. Venkatesh Babu, Bangor, fourth grade, in F.L. and O.P.A.

Mr. R. V. T. Venkatesh Babu, Bangor, third grade, in F.L.

Mr. R. V. T. Venkatesh Babu, Bangor, 5th grade, in F.L.

Mr. R. V. T. Venkatesh Babu, Bangor, 5th grade, in F.L.

Mr. R. V. T. Venkatesh Babu, Bangor, third grade, in F.L., F.R. and O.P.A.

Mr. N. C. Choudry, Probationary Extra Assistant Commissioner of Forests, in F.L.

Mr. R. N. Choudry, Probationary Extra Assistant Commissioner of Forests, in F.L.

Mr. R. V. T. Venkatesh Babu, Probationary Extra Assistant Commissioner of Forests, in F.L.

Mr. R. V. T. Venkatesh Babu, Bangor, fourth grade, in F.L.

Mr. R. V. T. Venkatesh Babu, Probationary Extra Assistant Commissioner of Forests, in F.L.

Mr. R. V. T. Venkatesh Babu, Bangor, third grade, in F.L.

Supplied the Assistant, Bangor, second grade, in F.L. and F.R.

Office of the Board of Examiners, Coimbatore,
Madras, 18th March 1917.

J. W. GUNATILLAKA,
Secretary.

**SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS OF OFFICERS OF THE SALU, ARKAT AND CUSTOMS
DEPARTMENT—JULY 1913.**

The President, Board of Examiners, advises that the next Examination of officers of the Salu, Arkat and Customs Department will be held on Monday, the 2nd July 1913, and succeeding days at the following times in accordance with the second Special Test Notification published in the Port St. George Gazette, of the 9th September 1910, Part I, pages 1012 to 1018:—

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| (1) History. | (5) Callahan. | (9) Truchamp. |
| (2) Bertha. | (6) Madras. | (10) Vermaak. |
| (3) Callahan. | (7) Napier. | (11) Vermaak. |
| (4) Canada. | (8) Nelson. | (12) Walker. |

2. Candidates must send in their applications made out in English on printed forms, so as to reach the Office of the Board of Examiners on or before the 20th March 1913; after which date no applications will be received on any account. Candidates' names in full should be legibly written and the forms to return must be accompanied by a recent photograph.

3. All candidates should obtain the required application forms from the office of the Assistant Commissioners.

4. The prescribed fee of Rs. 3 for each test, or branch of a test except Tests D-E and F, must be paid into a Government Treasury, as if at Madras, by the Bank of Madras, and the receipt given by the Treasury Officer attached to the application. On no account will the fee be received in the Office of the Board of Examiners.

5. Each application should be sent direct to the undersigned post paid, registered and addressed as follows, all the necessary references being carefully followed to it:—

[Application for admission to the Special Test Examinations for Officers of the Salu, Arkat
and Customs Department, July 1913.]

To the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Chempack, Madras.

N.B.—Candidates wishing to secure themselves that their applications have been received should enclose an addressed post card in their applications. Each candidate should send to a separate card for acknowledgment. Such post-cards will be returned to them in due season with an acknowledgment. No notice will be taken of any letter from any candidate inquiring whether his application has been received. Instantly-stamped covers will be accepted.

6. Candidates for Tests E and F should state whether the languages in which they desire to be examined are (1) their mother tongue or (2) their optional language in their University Examinations or (3) a second language. The information required in the application form and the details of the branches of the second language. The information required in the application form and the details of the branches of the second language. The information required in the application form and the details of the branches of the second language.

7. In paying fees into the Treasury, candidates should specify the particular test or tests for which the fees are paid.

8. No notice will be taken of the application of any candidate who enters a centre which is not included in the list of centres given in paragraph 1 above.

9. The fee paid by candidates who are ineligible to appear for the above examinations will, on no account, be refunded to them.

10. Subject to any changes that may be considered necessary, the examinations will be conducted in the order of time and subjects shown in the schedule table:—

Date.	Hour.	Subjects.	Test.
1913.			
Monday, 2nd July	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Colonial Law	Test A—Colonial.
Tuesday, 3rd July	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Bank Manual, Volume I	Test B—Bank.
Wednesday, 4th July	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Bank Manual, Volume II	Test C—Bank.
Thursday, 5th July	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	The University of Salu and Religion	Test D—Salu.
Friday, 6th July	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Bank Manual, Volume I and II	Test E—Bank.
Saturday, 7th July	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Bank Manual, Volume I and II	Test F—Bank.
Sunday, 8th July	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Bank Manual, Volume I and II	Test G—Bank.
Monday, 9th July	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Bank Manual, Volume I and II	Test H—Bank.
Tuesday, 10th July	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Bank Manual, Volume I and II	Test I—Bank.
Wednesday, 11th July	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Bank Manual, Volume I and II	Test J—Bank.
Thursday, 12th July	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Bank Manual, Volume I and II	Test K—Bank.
Friday, 13th July	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Bank Manual, Volume I and II	Test L—Bank.
Saturday, 14th July	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Bank Manual, Volume I and II	Test M—Bank.
Sunday, 15th July	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Bank Manual, Volume I and II	Test N—Bank.

Arrangements will be made to hold examinations in D-I if there are any candidates. The date first for the test will be notified later on.

Office of the Board of Examiners, Chempack,
Madras, 20th March 1913.

J. W. GERRARD, Secretary.

HALF-YEARLY EXAMINATIONS—1913.

The annual half-yearly examinations will be held at Madras or in the neighbourhood on or about 20th July 1913. Excepting special provisions, examinations in the territories will be held at Madras only.

1. The examinations that may be held are as follows:—

- The First and Second Standards for Assistant Commission and Probationary Deputy Commissioners.
- Law and Veterinary test for Police officers.
- Law test for Commissionary Magistrates.

IV. Vacancies open for—

- (1) European and European Civil officers not belonging to the Indian Civil Service.
- (2) Educational and Medical officers.
- (3) Deputy Collectors, Subordinate Judges and District Magistrate.
- (4) Candidates for the Provincial Civil Service.
- (5) Private candidates, Bank and Railway offices.
- (6) Teachers, High School and Intermediate.
- (7) Higher Secondary in Physics, Arabic and Sanskrit.
- (8) District, Language Teaching Examinations.

V. Law, Revenue and Other Functions and Accounts for Forest Officers.

VI. Division D of the Higher Standard prescribed for Assistant Collectors, for Deputy Collectors and other officers of the Revenue Department.

7. Applications from previous candidates and from candidates for the Provincial Civil Service should be addressed to the undersigned and should furnish the following particulars—

Name and address; designations, if any; languages and work in which to be examined; appointment for which applicant desires to qualify.

8. All applications for examination for awards should be submitted, through the head of the department concerned, three months before the date fixed for the examination, and the applications should give the information asked for in the form prescribed for the purpose.

Applications for the Central Language Teaching Examination should reach the undersigned by the 1st of April 1917 and all other applications by the 15th April 1917.

9. A fee of Rs. 10 for each examination in the case of candidates not in the Government service should be paid into the account treasury at Port Moresby in the name of the Minister. The receipts should be forwarded to the undersigned with the applications for examination, direct, but in the case of Bank and Railway officers, through the heads of those departments. The fees paid for admission to any of the above examinations will not be refunded or held over to the next examination.

10. Officers in the service of Government should send in their applications through the heads of their departments.

11. As there is a small number of candidates who are not in the service of Government, the fees for examination should be paid in advance of the examination date. The Board reserves the right to refuse to receive applications if the fees are not paid in advance.

Office of the Board of Examinations, Chapak,
Moresby, 14th March 1917.

J. W. GREENTREE,
Secretary.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATION—APRIL 1917.

LIST OF CENTRES AND SUPERVISORS OF EXAMINATIONS.

Centre.	Place of examination.	Superintendent.
1. Jeppara ..	Board Training School, Jeppara ..	Headmaster.
2. Bismillah ..	Government Training School, Bismillah ..	Do.
3. Bisham ..	Do. ..	Do.
4. Chitima ..	Do. ..	Do.
5. Parnipar ..	Do. ..	Do.
6. Vungapara ..	(a) Green Hill High School, Vungapara ..	Headmaster.
	(b) Government Secondary Training School, Bisham ..	Headmaster.
7. Bisham ..	(a) Government Training School for Mistresses, Bisham ..	Headmaster.
8. Ocanada ..	D.R.M. Training School, Ocanada ..	Correspondent.
9. Mankapara ..	(a) C.M.S. Normal School, Mankapara ..	Do.
	(b) C.M.S. Normal Training School for Mistresses, Mankapara ..	Do.
10. Ocanada ..	(a) Government Training School, Ocanada ..	Headmaster.
	(b) Government Secondary Training School, Ocanada ..	Headmaster.
11. Bapula ..	A.S.M. Training School, Bapula ..	Correspondent.
12. Cagila ..	(a) Government Training School, Cagila ..	Headmaster.
	(b) A.S.M. Training School for Mistresses, Cagila ..	Correspondent.
13. Nalwa ..	Government Training School, Nalwa ..	Headmaster.
14. Bapula ..	Do. ..	Do.
15. Annapur ..	Do. ..	Do.
16. Ocanada ..	London Mission Training School, Ocanada ..	Correspondent.
17. Bapula ..	Government Training School, Bapula ..	Headmaster.
18. Bapula ..	A.S.M. Training School, Bapula ..	Correspondent.
19. Kariak ..	Government Training School, Kariak ..	Headmaster.
	(a) Government Training School, Kariak ..	Do.
	(b) Government Training School, Kariak ..	Do.
	(c) Government Training School for Mistresses, Kariak ..	Do.
20. Moresby ..	(a) Government Training School, Moresby ..	Do.
	(b) Government Training School, Moresby ..	Do.
	(c) Government Training School, Moresby ..	Do.
	(d) Government Training School, Moresby ..	Do.
	(e) Government Training School, Moresby ..	Do.
	(f) Government Training School, Moresby ..	Do.
	(g) Government Training School, Moresby ..	Do.
	(h) Government Training School, Moresby ..	Do.
	(i) Government Training School, Moresby ..	Do.
	(j) Government Training School, Moresby ..	Do.
	(k) Government Training School, Moresby ..	Do.
	(l) Government Training School, Moresby ..	Do.
	(m) Government Training School, Moresby ..	Do.
	(n) Government Training School, Moresby ..	Do.
	(o) Government Training School, Moresby ..	Do.
	(p) Government Training School, Moresby ..	Do.
	(q) Government Training School, Moresby ..	Do.
	(r) Government Training School, Moresby ..	Do.
	(s) Government Training School, Moresby ..	Do.
	(t) Government Training School, Moresby ..	Do.
	(u) Government Training School, Moresby ..	Do.
	(v) Government Training School, Moresby ..	Do.
	(w) Government Training School, Moresby ..	Do.
	(x) Government Training School, Moresby ..	Do.
	(y) Government Training School, Moresby ..	Do.
	(z) Government Training School, Moresby ..	Do.

Centre.	Place of instruction.	Superintendent.
13. Bangalore ..	Townshend College, Bangalore	Headmaster, Higher-Elementary Training School.
15. Bangalore ..	Government Training School, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Headmaster.
16. Chittoor ..	Government Training School, Chittoor	Do.
18. Rajpet ..	Do. Rajpet	Do.
19. Fellore ..	Veera Venkata Training School, Fellore	Correspondent.
20. Salem ..	Government Training School, Salem	Headmaster.
27. Coimbatore ..	(a) Government Training School for Men, Coimbatore (for males).	Headmaster.
	(b) Government Training School for Men, Coimbatore (for females).	
28. Coimbatore ..	Government Training School, Coimbatore	Headmaster.
29. Vellore ..	Do. Vellore	Do.
30. Tanjore ..	(a) Government Training School for Men, Tanjore (for males).	Headmaster.
	(b) Government Training School for Men, Tanjore (for females).	
31. Thanjavur ..	E.L. Studies Training School, Thanjavur	Correspondent.
32. Tiruchirappalli ..	(a) Government Training School, Tiruchirappalli ..	Headmaster, Correspondent.
	(b) R.C. Training School for Men, Tiruchirappalli (for females).	
33. Madras ..	Gowda Hall Training School for Men, Madras	Do.
34. Madras ..	Government Training School, Madras	Headmaster.
36. Ponnai ..	A.M. Training Institution, Ponnai	Correspondent.
36. Tanjore Bridge ..	Government Training School, Tanjore	Headmaster.
	(a) G.M.S. Training Institution, Palani (for males).	Correspondent of the School and the First Assistant, Government Training School, Tanjore.
37. Palani ..	(b) Govt. Training Institution, Palani (for females).	
	(c) Govt. Training Institution, Palani (for males).	Principal.
38. Namakkal ..	S.P.G. Training School, Namakkal	Correspondent.
40. Coimbatore ..	Government Training School, Coimbatore	Headmaster.
46. Tellicherry ..	Townshend College, Tellicherry	Principal.
47. Bangalore ..	Government Training School, Bangalore	Headmaster.
52. Mangalore ..	Do. Mangalore	Do.
53. Mangalore ..	Do. Mangalore	Do.
44. Mysore ..	Do. Mysore	Do.

Madras, 26th February 1917.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of Colleges and Training Schools.

* This school is temporarily removed to Tanjore owing to plague and therefore the examination will be held at Tanjore and not at Coimbatore. It is also advised Coimbatore should go to Tanjore.

GOVERNMENT LEATHER TRADES SCHOOL, MADRAS.

The next session of the above school will begin on Monday, 12th June next, when not more than ten students will be admitted. Candidates must not be less than 16 years of age and, if they have not passed the Intermediate Examination of a recognised University, will be required to undergo an entrance examination. The instruction given includes courses in methods of tanning, methods of carrying and finishing and principles of leather manufacture. Laboratories are provided and the school is equipped with modern machinery. The fees (Rs. 75 per annum) must be paid in advance. Application forms and prospectus may be obtained from the Principal.

Madras, 26th February 1917.

C. A. INNES,
Director of Industries.

NOTIFICATION.

Candidates for the coming Sub-Inspector' Test are informed that they may study the syllabus of 1914-15 for the paper on "Educational Statistics" under Report on Public Instruction for 1914-15 has not yet been published.

Madras, 26th February 1917.

H. A. HART,
Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle.

ERRATUM.

In the list of candidates there have been declared to have passed the Madras Training Examination, December 1916, published in the Port St. George Gazette, dated 23rd January 1917, page 190—

For "S. Sankaran Araya" read "S. Sankaran Araya, S."

Townshend College, Bangalore,
26th February 1917.

H. S. DUNCAN,
Principal.

Applications containing the following particulars should reach the office of the undersigned not later than the 15th April 1917.

Name (in full), age, qualifications (general and professional), date, place of employment, if any, and period of service.

Copies of certificates of education and character should accompany the application.

M. A. SILENIVASSA,

Acting Inspector of Civil District, Northern Circle.

Camp Trincomalee, 26th March 1917.

Applications are invited from Trained Certified Teachers of the Secondary Grade whose venacular is Telugu for the undermentioned posts. For appointments Rs. 4 to 8 applicants with a fair knowledge of English will be preferred.

(1) Headmaster, Model School, Government Training School, Chittoor, Rs. 18.

(2) Headmaster, Model School, Government Training School, Rayachoti, Rs. 12, Local Allowance Rs. 6.

(3) Headmaster, Model School, Government Training School, Kuvempu, Rs. 21, Local Allowance Rs. 5.

(4) 1st and Assistant, Model School, Government Training School, Bellary, Rs. 20, Local Allowance Rs. 5.

(5) Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Rayachoti, Rs. 10, Good Travelling Allowance Rs. 12-8-0.

(6) Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Adoni, Rs. 10, Good Travelling Allowance Rs. 12-8-0.

(7) Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Alur, Rs. 10, Good Travelling Allowance Rs. 12-8-0.

(8) Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Hampahalli, Rs. 10, Good Travelling Allowance Rs. 12-8-0.

(9) Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Gadgi, Rs. 10, Good Travelling Allowance Rs. 12-8-0.

Applications stating age, general educational and technical qualifications, if any, present appointment and salary, accompanied with testimonials should be addressed to the Inspector of Schools, Third Circle, Bellary.

A. RAMA REDD,

Acting Inspector of Schools, Third Circle.

Camp Chitrayak, 26th March 1917.

TELUGU BROADCAST MANUAL.

Copies of this publication by M. Srinivas Rao, which has been recommended for the use of institutions taking elementary shorthand as an optional subject, are available for sale at the Government Press, Mount Road Branch, Madras, at Rs. 2-6-0 a copy.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—

REGULATIONS No. 12.—Papers supply (for small towns). Anna 1. (18 p.)

REGULATIONS No. 14.—Glass houses. Anna 1. (8 p.)

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THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

Published by Authority

No. 11.1

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 12, 1917. (Page 4 of 8.)

Part 22.—Miscellaneous Notifications

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APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

References

Previous.—The following motions of the Legislature are cited:

M.R.R. Dharwadpur Nana Uzo, 64 Tolugeti (Bollery district)

M.H.Ry. Aushchinskaya, Yekevlavskaya, Bco, to Journalismology. (Otdelapal-Karnod district).

Te was on the 1st April 1917.

Medicine, 7th March 1917.

M.R.Sp., Kollengode Chelappan Ayyar, to Nilaved (Holenur)-Vijayanagar district

Monday, 10th March 1892

C. M. SCHMIDT,
Institute of Zoology, University of California

Journal

Appointments.—H. R. Vaidyanatha Subbiah Ayyangar, Deputy Collector of Godekar in the Nigri District, is appointed District Munsif of Godekar.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
20th March 1917.

Re H. L. Izee.—M.R.B. Pashkurovi Tshechenovoye Schchastnyye Ayvay Anayal. Delnik Minol of Matanadun, is granted passage leave on full salary under article 874 of the Civil Service Regulations for one month from the 26th March 1907 and is permitted to affix the Eastern Railway to his leave subject to the conditions in article 120 of the 1902 service Regulations.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
10th March 1917.

No. 19. *Aggravated and Putting*—M. R. Ry. Edito. Janakamurthy Gera, m. a., s. s. High Court Tamil penmanship at Madras, is appointed to act as Putney Mount, South grade, and posted to Kanyar (Additional). To be considered.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
19th March 1927.

G. G. MACEAY,

BOARD OF REVENUE

LAND REVENUE.

Provisional and Rescinded.—The Board orders to make the following promotions and transfers in the class of Revenue employees on the recommendation of Messrs Messrs L. S. Jones (first grade) and E. V. Ponnambalam (first grade) as Extra Assistant Conservators and of S. Vignanesan as a 5th-grade Engineer.

M.R. Ry. M. Ganesan Ayyar, from second grade, permanent, to first grade, permanent.
M.R. Ry. R. P. Rajan Rajah, from first grade, sub. per tem., to second grade, permanent.
M.R. Ry. T. S. Mahalingam Ayyar, from second grade, sub. per tem., to second grade, per. tem.

Rescinded.—M.R. Ry. M. Rajan Rajah, from second grade, sub. per tem., to second grade, permanent.
M.R. Ry. V. Venkateswaraiah, from third grade, sub. per tem., to third grade, permanent.
M.R. Ry. K. P. Rajan, from third grade, sub. per tem., to third grade, permanent.
M.R. Ry. S. O. Mahalingam, from fourth grade, sub. per tem., to fourth grade, permanent.
M.R. Ry. A. Raja Rajah, from fourth grade, sub. per tem., to fourth grade, permanent.
M.R. Ry. K. Rajan Rajah, from fifth grade, sub. per tem., to fifth grade, permanent.
M.R. Ry. T. Mahalingam Ayyar, from fifth grade, sub. per tem., to fifth grade, permanent.
M.R. Ry. E. Sivasubramanian, from sixth grade, permanent, to sixth grade, sub. per tem.

The above will take effect from 1st February 1917 except the last which will have effect from 1st December 1916.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Madras, 2nd March 1917.

Leave.—Under article 180 of the Civil Service Regulations, the Court has granted privilege leave to Mr. J. A. Thorne, I.C.S., Extra Collector, Coimbatore, Madras, for one month, from 15th April 1917 with permission to prefer the Easter holidays.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Madras, 2nd March 1917.

Leave.—Under article 180 of the Civil Service Regulations, the Board grants privilege leave for one month to Mr. D. T. Barry, District Forest Officer, Tanjore, for one month, from 15th April 1917 with permission to prefer the Easter holidays to his leave.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue—Forests),
Madras, 2nd March 1917.

H. R. PATH,
Secretary.

SAL, ARMY AND CRIMINAL DEPARTMENTS.

Transfer and Postings.—The following transfers and postings are ordered:—

- (1) Mr. D. Robertson, Assistant Inspector, South Circle, is the charge of the same circle, viz. Mr. S. M. Morrison, Inspector, on military duty.
(2) Mr. T. A. K. Taylor, Inspector, from the South Travancore to the Tanjore circle, viz. M.R. Ry. C. G. Narayana Rao Aiyangar, Inspector, ordered to retire. To join on the afternoon of the 31st instant.
(3) M.R. Ry. V. V. K. Narayana Rao Aiyangar, Assistant Inspector, is posted to the charge of the South Travancore circle. To join on the 31st instant.
(4) M.R. Ry. J. G. Narayana Rao Aiyangar, Inspector, on leave from home, is the District Officer, viz. M.R. Ry. P. Ponnambalam Aiyangar, Inspector, granted leave.

Board of Revenue (Revenue Branch),
Madras, 2nd March 1917.

E. F. THOMAS,
Secretary.

FOREST.

Superiority of Test.—The following conditions are declared to have passed at the departmental test examinations prescribed under sections 44 and 45 of the Forest Acts held on 21st January 1917:—

Forest tests and awards.

Name.	Rank.	Rank.
(1) P. S. Sivasubramanian Ayyar.	Acting Assistant, District Forest Officer, Tanjore.	Passed in the first class.
(2) M.R. Ry. K. Narayana Aiyangar.	Deputy, Forest Conservator's Office, Coimbatore.	Do.
(3) Mr. J. H. Smith.	Acting Head Clerk, District Forest Office, Tanjore.	Do.
(4) C. K. Kappaswami.	Fourth Clerk, District Forest Office, Coimbatore.	Passed in the second class.
(5) C. K. Kappaswami.	Fourth Clerk, District Forest Office, Coimbatore.	Passed in the second class.

Madras, 2nd March 1917.

H. R. BRYANT,
Conservator of Forests, Coimbatore.

FISH WORKS.

Leave.—Under paragraph 181 and item 60, Appendix II, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, Staff Sergeant Fred Norman, Fisheries, New York, temporary, has been granted by the General Officer Commanding, 2nd (Independent) Division, extended leave for six months with effect from the 1st February 1917, i.e., privilege leave for vacation days and leave on medical certificate for the remaining period.

Madras, 2nd March 1917.

Provisional and Rescinded.—With effect from the 17th December 1916, in consequence of the retirement of M.R. Ry. Appaswami Arundhanthi Ponnambalam from Sub-Engineer, third grade and Machinery Assistant, Registrar to Government, first grade.

Conductor Joseph Sivasubramanian from Sub-Engineer, third grade, temporary rank, to 3rd Engineer, third grade, permanent.

Sub-Engineer Charles Emil Day from Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, to Sub-Engineer, 11th grade temporary rank.

Conductor Robert Stanislaus Sheridon from Supervisor, 7th grade, to Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, temporary rank (assumed).

With effect from the 12th December 1915, sub M.Ry. Munipia Subhanga Ayyar Venkateswara Ayyar Anagol, Sub-Engineer, 11th grade, temporary rank and Honorary Assistant Engineer, as follows:—

Engineer Ronald Harding from Supervisor, second grade, temporary rank, to Supervisor, first grade, temporary rank (assumed).

Sergeant Fred Newman from Supervisor, second grade, temporary rank, to Supervisor, first grade, temporary rank.

M.Ry. Subhanga Vaidyanatha Ayyar from Overman, first grade, to Supervisor, second grade, temporary rank.

M.Ry. V. P. Subhanga Ayyar from Overman, second grade, to Overman, first grade, temporary rank.

With effect from the 1st January 1917, viz Honorary Captain and Commandary Ernest Fries, Sub-Engineer, first grade, temporary rank and Assistant Engineer, superannuated, as follows:—

M.Ry. S. Subhanga Ayyar from Supervisor, second grade, temporary rank, to Supervisor, second grade, permanent.

M.Ry. Subhanga Subhanga Ayyar from Overman, first grade, to Supervisor, second grade, temporary rank.

M.Ry. Subhanga Subhanga Ayyar from Overman, first grade, permanent.

With effect from the 1st January 1917, viz M.Ry. H. A. Venkateswara Ayyar Anagol, Supervisor, second grade and temporary Sub-Engineer, as below as notified conditions:—

M.Ry. Subhanga Subhanga Ayyar from Overman, first grade, to Supervisor, second grade, temporary rank.

M.Ry. Subhanga Subhanga Ayyar from Overman, second grade, to Overman, first grade, temporary rank.

With effect from the 1st January 1917, in consequence of the return of M.Ry. P. S. Venkateswara Ayyar, Overman, second grade, from Indragiri:—

M.Ry. P. S. Venkateswara Ayyar from Overman, second grade, to Overman, first grade, temporary rank.

M.Ry. Subhanga Subhanga Ayyar from Overman, second grade, to Overman, first grade, temporary rank, to Overman, second grade, permanent.

With effect from the 1st January 1917, viz M.Ry. Appanappa Anandappa Ayyar, Supervisor, first grade, as follows:—

Engineer Harry Goshals from Supervisor, second grade, temporary rank, to Supervisor, first grade, temporary rank (assumed).

Sergeant David Bishop from Supervisor, second grade, temporary rank, to Supervisor, first grade, temporary rank (assumed).

M.Ry. A. Appanappa Ayyar from Supervisor, second grade, temporary rank, to Supervisor, first grade, temporary rank.

M.Ry. O. B. Appanappa Ayyar from Overman, first grade, to Supervisor, second grade, temporary rank.

M.Ry. Subhanga Subhanga Ayyar from Overman, second grade, to Overman, first grade, temporary rank.

Madras, 26th March 1917.

S. R. MURRAY,
Chief Engineer, P. W. D.

Leave.—Under article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, privileges leave on half pay on account of urgent necessity is granted to M.Ry. K. Subhanga Ayyar, Supervisor, second grade, and first grade (temporary), Public Works Department, and Assistant Lecturer, College of Engineering, Madras, from the 1st to the 31st January 1917, both days inclusive.

Madras, 26th March 1917.

W. H. JAMES,
Principal, College of Engineering.

Transfer.—The following transfer is ordered by the Superintendent Engineer, III Circle:—

M.Ry. O. P. Appanappa Ayyar Anagol, Supervisor, first grade, temporary rank, on order at the charge of the Public Works Department, Coimbatore division, is transferred to the Bellary division. He should report himself to the Executive Engineer, Bellary division, at Bellary, on or about the 1st March 1917.

Bellary, 26th March 1917.

L. D. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Transfer and Leave.—(1) Sergeant J. A. Macdonald, Papanasam, first grade, temporary rank, is transferred from the West Coast to the Coimbatore division, for the charge of the Public Works Department. To join forthwith.

(2) Conductor J. Whitaker, Sub-Engineer, fourth grade, Coimbatore division, is, under article 240 of the Civil Service Regulations, granted privileges leave for three months from the date of 1st of April by order (2).

The transfer of M.Ry. K. Subhanga Ayyar, Supervisor, first grade, temporary rank, from the West Coast to the Coimbatore division, notified in Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 10th February 1917, is hereby cancelled.

Coimbatore, 7th March 1917.

V. HART,
Offy. Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.

Transfer.—Sergeant G. G. Sawyer, Overman, first grade, from the Bellary division, to the South Pandalam division.

Madras, 7th March 1917.

Extension of leave.—Under article 110 of the Civil Service Regulations, extension of privilege leave for 60 consecutive days with effect from the 1st March 1917 is granted to M. R. R. M. Krishnaswami Ayyar. Assigned, two-power Sub-Engineer, Wireless division, in continuation of the two months' privilege leave already sanctioned with effect from the 1st January 1917.

Md. No. 114 March 1917.

Appointment.—M. R. R. M. P. Acharya Nayan, temporary Upper Subordinate on No. 46 pay scale, posted to T. C. C. to be the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, in his Memorandum No. 1424-C, dated 21st March 1917, is reported in the Chief Engineer's office.

Md. No. 114 March 1917.

I. M. LACEY,
Superintending Engineer, P. W. D.

Transfer.—M. R. R. M. P. S. Subashchandra Ayyar assigned, September, first grade, temporary rank, is transferred from the Technological division to the University division for charge of the Head quarters sub-division, Palayamkottai. To proceed immediately.

E. M. R. R. P. Rangaswami Ayyar assigned, September, first grade, and temporary Sub-Engineer in charge of the Head quarters sub-division, University division, on relief of the sub-division charge, is transferred to the Technological division for charge of a section.

Technological, 20 March 1917.

C. T. MULLIKUM,
Superintending Engineer, P. W. D.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Leave, Appointment and Probation.—(1) M. R. R. M. P. Venkatasubramanyam, Engineering Assistant, College of Agriculture, Coimbatore, is granted privilege leave for three months from October 15th March 1917.

(2) M. R. R. M. P. Venkatasubramanyam, Assistant, Chief Engineer's office, to act as Engineering Assistant during the absence of No. (1).

(3) M. R. R. M. P. Subashchandra Ayyar, now working in the Department of Education, is posted to be in charge of the Chief Engineer's office, now No. (2).

Md. No. 114 March 1917.

G. A. D. STUART,
Deputy of Agriculture.

MEMORIAL.

Appointment.—In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council, the person General hereby appoints M. R. R. M. K. R. Rajagopal, B.A., B.L., to be a Civil Assistant Engineer in the department with effect from the 15th January 1917.

(By order)

Md. No. 114 March 1917.

G. A. F. HINGSTON, Major, I.M.S.,
Principal Assistant to the Deputy-Governor.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

The following printed specifications of applications for patents, which have been accepted under section 5 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act of 1911, have been published and can be inspected free of charge at the Indian Patent Office, Patna. Copies of these specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, at the price of eight annas per copy.

Drawings for the purposes of inspection and claims are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 1 anna), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller of Patents and Designs.

1917. L. 2. Burgess. An improved cash box.

1917. S. D. Ganes. A new or improved method of and means for weighing seeds and the like.

1917. K. Haver. A new or improved way marking attachment for spinning frames.

Fort St. George, 15th March 1917.

J. P. REDFORD,
Acting Chief Secretary.

IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

SCIENCE OF FARM STREET AND WINDS ROAD, CALCUTTA.]

Open on [Wednesday and Thursday, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.]

Open on [Saturday and Sunday, from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.]

The Imperial Library is also a Lending Library. It is free to all except children. There is no subscription to pay.

TREASURY TENDER.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasury Laws Act VI of 1878, that, on or about the 29th November 1916, tenders consisting of the unguaranteed articles of the aggregate value of Rs. 75 was found in a billiard room situated near the three breeding backyard of Jodhpur Appara of Tappanpeta, District of Tanjore, Coimbatore taluk.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any portion thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by an authorized agent before the Collector of Coimbatore in his office at Coimbatore, on or before the 15th of December 1917 at 10 a.m., with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

Collector's Office,
15th March 1917.

C. B. COTTEWELL,
Acting Collector.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

REPORT showing the RATES AND DEATHS registered in the Municipality of the MARRAS PARISH, containing 25,000 inhabitants and upwards, and in the Detached Municipality for the week ending 17th February 1877.

No. of Inhabitants.	Population according to the Census of 1871.	RATES.										DEATHS.										RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION FOR THE WEEK.		
		DRAINAGE.				SEWERAGE.						DRAINAGE.				SEWERAGE.						Total.	Males.	Females.
		Chamber.	Drainage.	Modern system.	Older system.	M.	F.	Total.	Chamber.	Drainage.	Modern system.	Older system.	M.	F.	Total.	Chamber.	Drainage.	Modern system.	Older system.	M.	F.	Total.		
Marston	151,139	4	69	3	...	69	62	131	3	86	3	...	89	39	71	...	...	19	...	...	...	49	40	27
Brickley	125,513	7	67	11	4	82	67	80	...	80	...	...	88	38	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	48	30
Chilcot	76,147	5	28	18	3	18	27	45	...	50	...	...	58	38	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	30	18
Southampton	42,417	...	80	...	...	20	11	31	...	38	...	...	35	35	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	15	10
Tarleton	42,301	...	74	...	...	15	10	25	...	20	...	...	22	18	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	15	10
Warrington	40,501	...	57	13	...	16	10	41	...	18	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	15	10
Peter	38,383	...	45	7	...	22	17	50	...	10	...	...	47	30	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	30	18
Cardiff	36,271	...	87	3	...	20	18	41	...	11	...	...	19	15	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	30	18
Cardiff	34,120	...	87	3	...	20	18	41	...	11	...	...	19	15	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	30	18
Cardiff	33,164	...	87	3	...	20	18	41	...	11	...	...	19	15	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	30	18
Cardiff	32,149	...	87	3	...	20	18	41	...	11	...	...	19	15	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	30	18
Cardiff	31,147	...	87	3	...	20	18	41	...	11	...	...	19	15	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	30	18
Cardiff	30,149	...	87	3	...	20	18	41	...	11	...	...	19	15	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	30	18
Cardiff	29,149	...	87	3	...	20	18	41	...	11	...	...	19	15	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	30	18
Cardiff	28,149	...	87	3	...	20	18	41	...	11	...	...	19	15	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	30	18
Cardiff	27,149	...	87	3	...	20	18	41	...	11	...	...	19	15	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	30	18
Cardiff	26,149	...	87	3	...	20	18	41	...	11	...	...	19	15	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	30	18
Cardiff	25,149	...	87	3	...	20	18	41	...	11	...	...	19	15	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	30	18
Cardiff	24,149	...	87	3	...	20	18	41	...	11	...	...	19	15	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	30	18
Cardiff	23,149	...	87	3	...	20	18	41	...	11	...	...	19	15	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	30	18
Cardiff	22,149	...	87	3	...	20	18	41	...	11	...	...	19	15	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	30	18
Cardiff	21,149	...	87	3	...	20	18	41	...	11	...	...	19	15	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	30	18
Cardiff	20,149	...	87	3	...	20	18	41	...	11	...	...	19	15	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	30	18
Cardiff	19,149	...	87	3	...	20	18	41	...	11	...	...	19	15	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	30	18
Cardiff	18,149	...	87	3	...	20	18	41	...	11	...	...	19	15	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	30	18
Cardiff	17,149	...	87	3	...	20	18	41	...	11	...	...	19	15	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	30	18
Cardiff	16,149	...	87	3	...	20	18	41	...	11	...	...	19	15	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	30	18
Cardiff	15,149	...	87	3	...	20	18	41	...	11	...	...	19	15	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	30	18
Cardiff	14,149	...	87	3	...	20	18	41	...	11	...	...	19	15	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	30	18
Cardiff	13,149	...	87	3	...	20	18	41	...	11	...	...	19	15	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	30	18
Cardiff	12,149	...	87	3	...	20	18	41	...	11	...	...	19	15	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	30	18
Cardiff	11,149	...	87	3	...	20	18	41	...	11	...	...	19	15	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	30	18
Cardiff	10,149	...	87	3	...	20	18	41	...	11	...	...	19	15	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	30	18
Cardiff	9,149	...	87	3	...	20	18	41	...	11	...	...	19	15	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	30	18
Cardiff	8,149	...	87	3	...	20	18	41	...	11	...	...	19	15	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	30	18
Cardiff	7,149	...	87	3	...	20	18	41	...	11	...	...	19	15	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	30	18
Cardiff	6,149	...	87	3	...	20	18	41	...	11	...	...	19	15	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	30	18
Cardiff	5,149	...	87	3	...	20	18	41	...	11	...	...	19	15	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	30	18
Cardiff	4,149	...	87	3	...	20	18	41	...	11	...	...	19	15	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	30	18
Cardiff	3,149	...	87	3	...	20	18	41	...	11	...	...	19	15	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	30	18
Cardiff	2,149	...	87	3	...	20	18	41	...	11	...	...	19	15	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	30	18
Cardiff	1,149	...	87	3	...	20	18	41	...	11	...	...	19	15	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	30	18
Cardiff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	18,704,485	84	860	211	25	310	308	1,167	28	826	186	12	915	1,009	3,274	8	78	81	120	176	12	439	364	174

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for London,
14th March 1877.

S. ANNAN BAO,
Sanitary and Assistant.

Figures showing the Fortified Places registered in the Metropolitan of the Marine Province containing 38,000 inhabitants and upwards and in the Government Municipality for the week ending 24th February 1917

Municipalities.	Population according to the Census of 1911	FORTIFIED PLACES										MARINE PROVINCE										Total for 1,400 or more inhabitants in the Province.					
		GARRISONS					TOTAL FORCES					GARRISONS					TOTAL FORCES					Total	Total	Total			
		Infantry	Artillery	Cavalry	Engineers	Other	M.	P.	Total	Chiefs	Sergeants	Privates	Chiefs	Sergeants	Privates	M.	P.	Total	Chiefs	Sergeants	Privates						
Batavia ..	174,136	8	90	6	..	44	47	271	2	51	8	84	18	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	103	211
Ternate ..	123,112	8	50	3	..	26	25	71	4	44	7	39	34	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	104	174
Obi ..	58,612	8	31	17	1	15	27	22	1	44	17	85	29	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	83	114
Enrekene ..	18,012	..	20	3	..	14	22	27	..	51	5	87	18	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	56	80
Engas ..	66,840	8	51	5	..	27	26	48	6	12	20	36	21	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	126	210
Sopah ..	65,188	8	22	16	..	12	12	88	6	58	4	45	15	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	71	88
Belu ..	58,152	8	80	5	..	54	28	85	1	78	8	46	38	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	138	167
Cuddas ..	86,056	..	28	5	..	24	22	97	2	28	8	18	14	56	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	83	104
Comanda ..	31,139	1	40	..	..	24	15	49	..	28	5	18	22	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	75	113
Cajene ..	63,888	..	39	..	..	26	15	34	..	34	..	31	55	84	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	103	154
Tulene ..	42,748	2	58	9	..	11	14	35	..	22	8	24	27	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	107	139
Bohondy ..	49,167	..	39	1	..	13	9	81	..	55	..	51	11	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	79	97
Sungul ..	48,417	14	18	3	..	18	14	85	3	31	8	21	11	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	80	98
Coral ..	47,002	2	59	3	..	16	17	81	4	40	1	18	22	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	144	168
Palembang ..	46,808	4	18	10	..	21	22	85	3	11	10	21	10	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	100	117
Tenerife ..	44,808	..	21	4	..	24	24	58	3	27	8	18	17	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	61	89
Pulchau ..	44,408	..	44	8	..	25	27	81	3	15	8	8	14	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	112	130
Quader ..	15,618	..	15	13	..	16	18	23	2	18	7	16	15	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	38	57
Vingston ..	63,412	2	34	1	..	29	27	97	..	24	1	30	9	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	102	120
Alor ..	45,536	1	24	5	..	52	28	46	6	22	4	24	6	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	48	63
Montigout ..	42,125	9	29	8	..	9	18	27	..	25	9	15	24	34	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	104	131
Ternate ..	40,185	11	31	8	..	16	19	85	5	17	3	8	18	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	44	62
Ternate ..	35,220	..	18	1	..	8	8	27	..	19	..	7	8	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	28	33
Enry ..	34,888	..	33	12	..	18	27	34	..	24	18	17	35	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	83	112
Sulene ..	33,348	..	21	4	..	15	15	28	..	21	..	18	14	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	104	127
Sulene ..	32,632	1	15	4	..	18	26	28	..	20	8	14	12	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	69	84
Sulene ..	31,515	..	14	8	..	24	7	25	..	8	3	4	8	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	33	41
Sulene ..	31,474	..	20	..	..	29	8	10	..	16	..	8	20	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	28	33
Sulene ..	28,224	4	10	10	..	24	28	21	4	12	22	12	14	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	34	42
Sulene ..	27,282	1	25	..	..	27	9	38	1	12	..	8	8	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	48	55
Sulene ..	25,962	2	18	10	..	15	8	33	5	18	52	31	11	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	104	123
Sulene ..	25,102	..	14	..	..	7	8	15	..	18	..	8	11	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	89	107
Sulene ..	25,046	..	12	14	..	18	20	29	..	8	12	8	12	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	59	71
Sulene ..	25,020	8	25	3	..	19	7	52	2	21	1	7	9	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	69	83
Sulene ..	19,229	1	8	1	11	7	22	38	6	2	2	4	8	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	36	43
Total ..	1,070,038	75	865	123	13	180	271	1,229	58	102	189	574	151	1,002	9	12	22	561	124	68	8	148	373	521			

Office of the Statutory Commission for Madras,
7th March 1917.

M. ANNAM RAO,
Manager and Auditor.

Statement showing Flights Secured and Devoted to each infected place in the Madras Presidency for those weeks ending 16th March 1921.

[illegible]

Madison, 21th March 1867.

W. A. JUSZCZ, Major, I.M.B.,
Residence, Cambridge

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS

Publications[illegible]

And I hereby request and implore all person bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Session or in any case connected therewith to attend at the time and place above-mentioned and not to desert without leave.

Madras, 17th February 1917.

C. RAMANJAM CHETTI,
Student of Medicine

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.
 ORDER.

Reviews of the First Letter.

The Clerk of the Crown hereby gives notice that the jury lists for the year 1917-18 are now being revised and requests that the persons affected by any errors appearing in the lists for the current year will be good enough to point out such mistakes not later than the 10th April next, when the lists are corrected, not to make.

Cross Office, High Court, Medina,
19th March 1917

G. K. MAHADEVA AYYAR,
Acting Clerk of the Court.

INVESTMENT OF INWARD

Under section 106 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the District Courts Act, 1930 (IV of 1930), the High Court is pleased to direct that the undersigned shall, as soon as which an appeal is allowed, take down the evidence with his own hand in the English language.—

Dr. H. K. Suresh Babu, District Head, Samsal

Under section 295 of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), and section 133 (3) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1907), as amended by the Amendment Act, 1914 (XV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the following order shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed under the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), take down the evidence with these two facts in the English language—

Mr. William Scott Esq., J.C.S., Revenue District Officer, Chingleput

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
8th March 1917.

M.R.Sy. Tugal Viamandika Sarthi Tyagaraja Araya Araya, Revenue District Officer,
Pondicherry.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
18th March 1917.

C. S. RAMAKRISHNA AYYAR,
Assistant Registrar.

NOTIFICATIONS.

It is hereby notified, under Rule XI-a of the Rules framed by Government under Rule II of 1915, that the Registrar of Co-operative Societies has cancelled the registration of the Kumbakonam Rural Credit Society No. 114 in the Salem district on the 12th February 1917 under section 19 of Act II of 1915 and has appointed M.R.Sy. A. Veludurai Araya Araya, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Salem, as Registrar for that society under section 19 (1) of the same Act.

Office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies,
Madras, 27th February 1917.

L. D. SWAMEESHAM PILLAI,
Registrar.

In partial modification of High Court order published at page 284 of Part II of the First B. Group Sheet, dated the 26th November 1916, regarding the leaving and local jurisdiction of District Munsif Courts in the Salem district, the High Court hereby directs under section 5 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1913, as amended by the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1915, that, with effect from the re-opening of the Court after the recess, the Court of the Temporary District Munsif of Ramachandrapur now sitting at Coimbatore shall hold its sittings at Ramachandrapur.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
2nd March 1917.

C. G. MACKAY,
Judge.

It is hereby notified by section 25 of the Madras Civil Courts Act II of 1915, as amended by the Amendment Act, IV of 1916, with reference to the High Court of Judicature at Madras, that the 12th February 1917, published at page 274 of Part II of the First B. Group Sheet, dated the 12th February 1917, the High Court hereby directs and orders that the Court of the Temporary District Judge of North Arcot, constituted in G.O. No. 411, Home (Madras), dated the 1st March 1917, shall, with effect from, and subject to the jurisdiction of a Court of District Judge or the District District Judge Court Act, IX of 1917.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
8th March 1917.

C. G. MACKAY,
Judge.

THE APPRENTICE EXAMINATION—APRIL 1917.

Candidates for the coming Apprentices Examination are informed that the examination will be held in the Christian College Hall on 3 days, the 28th April 1917, as follows—

DAY.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	2 to 4 p.m.
Tuesday, 28th April	Principles and Foundation Principles (General), (Oral).	

3. Candidates will be allowed to answer certain questions with the aid of books. They may bring with them any or all of the following books on the morning of the 28th April 1917.

- The rules of the High Court, Original Side, 1912.
- Do Appellate Side.
- The Civil Rules of Practice, 1905.
- The text of the Civil Procedure Code.

And in the afternoon of the same day, the text of the Criminal Procedure Code.

3.8.—No book should contain any notes of any sort, manuscript or printed. If any candidate brings with him a book containing notes, he will be liable to disqualification.

4. One of the above books will be allowed in answering the questions in the second half of each of the above papers.

5. Candidates on entering the examination room will have their books in charge of the Examination Superintendent. At 10 noon and 4 p.m. the answers to the questions for which no books are permitted will be collected. New answer books will then be distributed and candidates will, without leaving their seats, receive new permitted books from the Superintendent.

6. Candidates coming to the examination room after 10-30 a.m. or 3-30 p.m. will not be admitted.

7. No candidate will be permitted to leave the examination room till after 10-30 a.m. or 3-30 p.m. and a candidate once quitting the examination room will not be again admitted.

8. Candidates are requested not to spend the time by shuffling etc. They should, on duty, any sheets from their answer books.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
8th March 1917.

B. S. WHITE,
Judge, Registrar, Appellate Side.

ADJOURNMENT OF COURTS.

Except as hereunder mentioned, the Madras Court of Small Causes will be closed for the Midwinter Vacation from Monday the 1st day to Saturday the 14th July 1917, both days inclusive.

1. His Honour the Second Judge (Mr. T. C. De Silva, Attorney, &c.) will sit as Vacation Judge on Wednesdays and Thursdays for the disposal of urgent cases.

2. In any case which requires immediate attention, the party concerned or his Taluk may give 24 hours' notice of the same to the Registrar, when the papers will be sent to the Vacation Judge for disposal after leaving the party, if necessary.

3. The office of the Registrar will be open from Tuesday to Friday in each week from 12 noon to 4 p.m., for the receipt of money and of urgent applications referred to in paragraph 3 above.

4. Thereafter, unless any business and other papers will be received only on the days on which the Judge sits.

Court of Small Causes, Madras.
10th March 1917.

J. KRISHNA RAO,
Registrar.

In accordance with the Court's resolution, dated 10th February 1917, the District Munsif's Court of Trichinopoly will be closed for six weeks from Monday the 2nd April to Saturday the 2nd June 1917, both days inclusive, instead of for six weeks from Monday the 10th day to Friday the 22nd June 1917, both days inclusive.

District and Sessions Court, Bellary,
22nd February 1917.

W. W. PHILLIPS,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court, Bellary, the Subordinate Judge's Court, Bellary, and the Temporary Subordinate Judge's Courts of Bellary and Srirangapatna, will be closed for the annual recess, for two months, from Monday the 2nd April 1917 to Saturday the 2nd June 1917, both days inclusive; that the District Munsif's Courts of Mannargudi, Tirumaluru, Tirumangur (Principal) and Sathiyapatti (Additional) will be closed for the first six weeks from Monday the 2nd April 1917 to Saturday the 2nd June 1917, both days inclusive; and that the District Munsif's Courts, Bellary, and the Principal and the Additional District Munsif's Courts of Srirangapatna will be closed for the last six weeks from Monday the 10th May 1917 to Saturday the 2nd June 1917, both days inclusive.

2. No plaint, petition or other papers will be received during the adjournment.

3. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, orders, and other papers and documents in which parties are interested, or their pleaders or agents are entitled, provided the applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

4. Urgent applications for bail during the President Judge's absence from the division during the recess should be made to the High Court.

District and Sessions Court, Bellary, at Bellary,
22nd February 1917.

L. S. MOORE,
District and Sessions Judge.

It is hereby notified that the District and Sessions Court and the Subordinate Judge's Court of South Canara will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday, the 2nd April 1917, to Saturday, the 2nd June 1917, both days inclusive, and the District Munsif's Courts of Mangalore, Kankesanpur, Udupi, Channarayana, Karikal and Ponnur for six weeks from Monday, the 2nd April 1917, to Saturday, the 2nd June 1917, both days inclusive.

2. During the adjournment, no plaint, petition or other paper will be received nor will copies of judgments, etc., granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment.

3. Urgent applications for bail during the President Judge's absence from the division during the recess should be made to the High Court, Madras.

District Court, South Canara, Mangalore,
22nd February 1917.

C. KRISHNASWAMI RAO,
District Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of Coimbatore will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday, the 2nd April 1917, to Saturday, the 2nd June 1917, both days inclusive, and the Courts of District Munsifs of Coimbatore, Pudukottai, Madhavaram and Godey for six weeks from Monday, the 2nd April 1917, to Saturday the 2nd June 1917, both days inclusive.

2. During the adjournment, no plaint, petition or other paper will be received. Arrangements will, however, be made for the grant of copies of judgments, orders, etc., provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

3. Urgent applications for bail during the President Judge's absence from the division during the recess should be made to the High Court.

District and Sessions Court, Coimbatore,
25th February 1917.

J. W. HUGHES,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts of this District will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

(1) The District and Sessions Court, the Subordinate Judge's Court and the Special Small Causes Judge's Court of Tirunelveli for two months from Monday the 2nd April to Saturday the 2nd June 1917 (both days inclusive).

(2) The District Munsif's Courts of Tiruchirappalli, Srirangapatna, Arripalayam, Kavaratti and Kottakkal for six weeks from Monday the 2nd April to Saturday the 2nd June 1917 (both days inclusive).

(3) The District Munsif's Courts of Additional (Principal and Additional) for six weeks from Monday the 2nd May to Saturday the 2nd June 1917 (both days inclusive).

3. No pleadings, petitions or other papers will be received during the above adjournment of the Courts.

4. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, etc., provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District Court, Tellicherry,
11th February 1917.

J. B. BURN,
District Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of South Arcot and the Subordinate and Assistant District Courts of South Arcot will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 23rd April to Saturday the 31st June 1917, both days inclusive, and the District Monthly Courts of Arcot and Chittoor, for six weeks from Monday the 31st April to Saturday the 2nd June 1917, both days inclusive, and the District Monthly Courts of Madhavapala, Hosur, Madhavapala, Tirupattur, Tirumangaludi and Vallur, for six weeks from Monday the 16th May to Saturday the 31st June 1917, both days inclusive.

3. No pleadings, petitions, or other papers will be received during the adjournment.

4. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which parties or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

4. Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the Division during the recess, should be made to the High Court, Madras.

District Court, North Arcot, at Chittoor,
8th March 1917.

P. A. BOOTH,
District and Sessions Judge.

It is hereby notified that the adjournment of the Civil Courts in the District of Tanjore for the annual recess will be as follows:—

The District and Sessions Court, the Courts of the Subordinate Judges of Tanjore, Karaikalam, Mayavaram and Nagapattinam, the Court of Small Causes, Karaikalam, and the Courts of the Temporary Subordinate Judges, Tanjore, and the Additional Temporary Subordinate Judges, Tanjore.

The Courts of the District Magistrate of Tanjore, Tiruchodi, Karaikalam, Valluvarpet, Mayavaram, Nagapattinam and Tiruchodi (Puducherry).

The Courts of the District Magistrate of Yercaud (Additional), Tiruchendur, Mannargudi and Perichthodiy.

For two months from Monday the 23rd April to Saturday the 31st June 1917, both days inclusive.

For six weeks from Monday the 30th April to Saturday the 31st June 1917, both days inclusive.

3. No pleadings, petitions or other papers will be received during the above adjournment of the Courts.

4. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which parties or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, Tanjore,
8th March 1917.

R. H. WALLACE,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts in this District will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

District and Sessions Court of Sengur and the Court of the Temporary Subordinate Judge at Rethampur.

Court of the Principal District Magistrate of Rethampur and those of the District Magistrate of Asa, Sengur and Chinnai.

Court of the Additional District Magistrate at Rethampur.

For two months from Monday the 16th April 1917 to Saturday the 31st June 1917, both days inclusive.

For six weeks from Monday the 14th May 1917 to Saturday the 31st June 1917, both days inclusive.

For six weeks from Monday the 23rd April 1917 to Saturday the 31st June 1917, both days inclusive.

No pleadings, petitions or other papers will be received during the recess. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which parties or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been made before the recess.

Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the Division, should be made to the High Court.

District and Sessions Court, Sengur,
10th March 1917.

S. C. SMITH,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts in the Kistna District will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

The District and Sessions Court of Eluru and all the Subordinate Judges' Courts in the District.

All the District Magistrate's Courts in the District.

From Monday the 30th April to Saturday the 31st June 1917, both days inclusive.

From Monday the 30th April to Saturday the 31st June 1917, both days inclusive.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 1 of 1917 in the COURT of the DISTRICT JUDGE, BANGOR.

Kepplil Lakshmi Desamma .. .. .	.. .. .	Petitioner.
Kepplil Yousufi Rao, Kepplil Jeyasubram, Kepplil Subbalakshmi,	.. .. .	.. .. .
Kepplil Jeyamma and Ursi Maheswari & partners as .. .. .	.. .. .	Creditor-petitioner.

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner named above has applied to the Court of the District Judge, Bangor, for an order appointing a receiver to take possession of the assets of the said firm, and that the petition is filed in the Court on the 15th day of April 1917.

The 15th day of April 1917 has been fixed for the first hearing of the matter.

The approximate value of the assets as given in the petition is Rs. 1,000.

District Court, Bangor,
15th March 1917.

R. C. SMITH,
District Judge.

No. 1 of 1917 in the COURT of the DISTRICT JUDGE, BANGOR.

Cheroli Yekota Kengale, Bickham, president of Toshi .. .. .	.. .. .	Petitioner.
Therajamilli Pantharam and thirteen others .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner named above has applied to the Court for being adjudged insolvent and that the petition is filed in the Court on the 15th March 1917.

2. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said petition may do so either in person or by a pleader on the said date.

No. 3 of 1917 in the COURT of the DISTRICT JUDGE, BANGOR.

Therajamilli Venkatesubbaraya, Bickham, president of Panchajathi .. .. .	.. .. .	Petitioner.
Therajamilli Chinnammaswami and thirty-five others .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner named above has applied to the Court for being adjudged insolvent and that the petition is filed in the Court on the 15th March 1917.

3. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said petition may do so either in person or by a pleader on the said date.

District Court, Bangor,
15th March 1917.

R. SRINIVASA SASTRI,
District Judge.

No. 10 of 1916 in the COURT of the DISTRICT JUDGE, SOUTH ARON.

In the matter of (1) E. Daman Alwar Sahib and (2) E. Mohammed .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Alwar Sahib, merchants, residing at Lakshmi street, Bangor .. .. .	.. .. .	Respondent-petitioner.

Notice is hereby given under section 42 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the adjudication order, dated the 4th day of November 1916, passed by the Official Receiver against the said petitioners has been annulled by an order of this Court, dated the 17th day of February 1917.

District Court, South Aron, at Chittoor,
17th March 1917.

F. A. ROOPE,
District Judge.

No. 21 of 1917 in the COURT of the DISTRICT JUDGE, BANGOR, at MADRAS.

A. M. K. Narayana Chetti .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
N. M. Narayana Chetti .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .

Notice is hereby given under clause 7 of section 18 of Act III of 1907 that the respondent, M. M. Narayana Chetti, son of Narayana Chetti, residing at Karamba, Kottamangalam, has been adjudged insolvent as per order of this Court, dated 1st February 1917, and the creditors are required to prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver of this district an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Indian Companies Liquidation Rules, 1901.

No. 2 of 1917 in the COURT of the DISTRICT JUDGE, BANGOR, at MADRAS.

M. S. M. A. Muthiah Chetti .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
S. M. V. Narayana Chetti, son of Muthiah Chetti, of Kottamangalam .. .. .	.. .. .	Respondent (Debtor).

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has presented under section 7 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, a petition to prove an order adjudging the respondent an insolvent and that the said petition is filed in the Court on the 15th day of March 1917.

Any person desirous of opposing the said petition may file his objections in this Court on or before the said date.

District Court, Bangor, at Madras,
15th March 1917.

S. G. SINGH,
District Judge.

No. 20 of 1916 in the COURT of the DISTRICT JUDGE, SOUTH ARON.

A. I. S. M. Lakshmana Chetti and A. V. P. S. Perumal .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Chetti .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Chetti Perumal and Kandaswami Chetti .. .. .	.. .. .	Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Chitta Perumal, son of Appara Perumal, at Kottamangalam, Chittoor taluk, the first respondent above-mentioned, was adjudged an insolvent by the Court on 15th February 1917 and the creditors are to be called upon to prove their claims before the Official Receiver, South Aron, on or before the 21st April 1917 at 7 a.m. by

deporting or sending by registered post an address in Form No. 2 of the Malaya Protectorate Consularcy Rules, 1905. The debtor's examination will take place on the said date at 7 a.m.

District Court, South Arrer at Cuddalore,
10th March 1917.

S. G. ROBERTS,
District Judge.

No. 5 of 1916 in the Court of the District Magistrate, ATTANAGALLA, AT MANUWALAGE.

Nadella George Managana, son of George of Attanagallam Petitioner.
George, brother of Attanagallam, Thel Opponent.
Kappa Logan George and others Opponent.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court under section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907 for being adjudged an insolvent, and that the petition stands posted to the 1st day of April 1917.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said petition may do so either in person or by pleader on the said date at 11 a.m.

District Magistrate's Court, Attanagallam, at
Manuwalage, 12th March 1917.

T. B. NARASIMHAMURTI RAO,
District Magistrate.

No. 2 of 1917 (S.C. No. 126 of 1916) in the Court of the District Magistrate, RAICHUR.

Challu parama Kamasam Kallu Kalluray Petitioner.
Theodor Kallu parama Kamasam Kallu Kalluray and
his wife Respondent.

Notice is hereby given under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907 that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing on the 20th March 1917.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

Notice under my hand and the seal of the Court this 20th day of March 1917.

Principal District Magistrate's Court, Raichur,
20th March 1917.

M. SARATHANATHAYAR,
Principal District Magistrate.

No. 2 of 1917 in the Court of the District Magistrate, RAICHUR.

Durayappa Yachanavali Petitioner.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being adjudged an insolvent and that the petition is posted to 20th April 1917, for hearing.

No. 2 of 1917 in the Court of the District Magistrate, RAICHUR.

Kutika M. S. S. Petitioner.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being adjudged an insolvent and that his application is posted to 10th April 1917 for hearing.

Principal District Magistrate's Court, Raichur,
10th March 1917.

G. VIRASWAMI REDDI,
Principal District Magistrate.

No. 12 of 1916 in the Court of the District Magistrate, CHENNAI.

In the matter of Insolvency of Sengappa Ayyar.

Sengappa Ayyar Petitioner.
Palamappa Chetti and others Opponent.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court to be discharged from his insolvency under section 48 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, and that his application stands posted to 15th day of April 1917.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court on the said date.

District Magistrate's Court, Cuddalore,
20th March 1917.

R. RAMA RAO,
District Magistrate.

No. 2 of 1917 in the Court of the District Magistrate, CHENNAI.

Vasanthappa Tallamanna, son of Ayyappa, aged 15 years, Gengi.

petitioner, husband of Subbaraya Petitioner.
Theodor's Appalarayappa and others Opponent.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court on the day of 15th November 1916 to be declared insolvent and that the 15th day of April 1917 has been fixed by this Court for receiving objections, if any, of the creditors standing to oppose the said application.

Principal District Magistrate's Court, Chennai,
20th March 1917.

F. RAMA RAO,
Principal District Magistrate.

No. 4 of 1916 in the Court of the District Magistrate, RAICHUR.

Talwarappa Mulla Reddi Petitioner.

Singappa Reddi Nagesh Reddi and his wife Opponent.

Under section 38 (4) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 2 a hereby notified that the creditors of the above-named petitioner have given their debts as on before 19th April 1917 and in default the said debts will be declared and paid to each of them as here provided by this date.

District Magistrate's Court, Raichur,
20th March 1917.

F. RAMA RAO,
District Magistrate.

Notice is hereby given that, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907, the aforementioned petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 30th March 1907. All his debts are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Chingleput, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules.

Official Receiver's Court, Chingleput,
10th March 1913.

P. MAJUMDAR ACHARYAR,
Chief Receiver.

No. 27 of 1912 (No. 4 of 1912 of the Court of the District Magistrate's Court, Pondicherry)
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, PONDICHERRY.

Fullidai Thangarany Petitioner (Debtor).
Kannan Marudath, etc. Counter-petitioner (Creditors).

Notice is hereby given that by an order of this Court, dated 26th February 1913, the aforementioned petitioner was adjudged an insolvent. Creditors of the aforementioned insolvent should prove their debts on or before 15th day of April, 1913 by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1904.

No. 7 of 1912 (No. 1 of 1912 of the Court of the District Magistrate, Chingleput)
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, CHINGLEPUT.

Ayyappan Marudath of Pottapudi Petitioner (Debtor).
Kannan Marudath and others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the aforementioned petitioner has applied to this Court to declare him an insolvent and that the application is posted on 15th day of April 1913.

Official Receiver's Court, Madurai, Rajahmundry,
10th March 1913.

A. KANAKA RAJU,
Chief Receiver.

No. 17 of 1912 in the Court of the District Magistrate, Madurai, at Madurai.

O. V. Alagabai Petitioner.
Kruppa Putha Marudath and others Creditors.

Notice, under section 16 (7) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that O. V. Alagabai, one of Shrik Nayan Alagabai at Rajapudi, Rajapudi taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent on 23rd February 1912 by this Court and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madurai, an affidavit in Form No. 3.

No. 36 of 1912 in the Court of the District Magistrate, Madurai, at Madurai.

M. Subbiah Petitioner.
Arumachala Nadas and others Creditors.

Notice, under section 16 (7) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that M. Subbiah, one of Muthukrishnan Arayar at Kottayam, Kottayam taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 30th February 1912 and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madurai, an affidavit in Form No. 3.

No. 37 of 1912 in the Court of the District Magistrate, Madurai, at Madurai.

Ganapathi Ayyar Petitioner.
Arumachala Nadas and others Creditors.

Notice, under section 16 (7) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Ganapathi Ayyar, one of Subba Ayyar at Kottayam, Kottayam taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 28th February 1912 and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madurai, an affidavit in Form No. 3.

No. 43 of 1912 in the Court of the District Magistrate, Madurai, at Madurai.

Chidambaram Fidi Petitioner.
Muthukrishnan Marudath and others Creditors.

Notice, under section 16 (7) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Chidambaram Fidi, one of Muthukrishnan Fidi at Telugai village, Arumachala taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 28th March 1912. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear in this case either in person or by vald.

No. 54 of 1912 in the Court of the District Magistrate, Madurai, at Madurai.

Chidambaram Chetti Petitioner.
Kottayam Chetti Creditors.

Notice, under section 16 (7) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Chidambaram Chetti, one of Kottayam Chetti, at Kottayam, Kottayam taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent on 12th February 1912 by this Court and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madurai, an affidavit in Form No. 3.

The creditors of the above-named insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 18 of 1917 (No. 9 of 1917 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Madhavaram)
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, MADHAVARAM.

Gan. R. R. Raghavaram Pillai, son of Subramania Thevar, Adhavar,	
Madhavaram taluk	Plaintiff.
vs. Sundara Nayana and others	Defendants.

Notice is hereby given under section 16, clause (7) of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 17th February 1917. The case stands adjourned to 10th April 1917 for further proceedings.

The creditors of the above-named insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 214 of 1916 (No. 7 of 1916 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Thanjavur)
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, THANJAVUR.

Schewamania Pillai, son of Gurusami Pillai, Kapashikara, street, Enkal,	
Thanjavur	Plaintiff.
vs. M. G. Felixphie Chettiar and others	Defendants.

Notice is hereby given under section 16, clause (7) of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court dated 26th March 1917. The case stands adjourned to 10th April 1917 for further proceedings.

The creditors of the above-named insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 184 of 1917 (No. 23 of 1917 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Kumbakonam)
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, KUMBAKONAM.

Pillikolavural Rao, son of Appaswami Rao, So. Nagavennam, Kall,	
South Mena street, Kumbakonam town	Plaintiff.
vs. Guruswami Rao and others	Defendants.

Notice is hereby given under section 16, clause (7) of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court dated 26th February 1917. The case stands adjourned to 10th April 1917 for further proceedings.

The creditors of the above-named insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 218 of 1916 (No. 25 of 1916 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Thanjavur)
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, THANJAVUR.

Venkatam Appay, son of Venkatasami Appay, employed in a coffee hotel,	
Salaga Bazar, West Main street, Thanjavur Fort	Plaintiff.
vs. Subramaniam Rao and others	Defendants.

Notice is hereby given under section 16, clause (7) of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court dated 2nd March 1917. The case stands adjourned to 10th April 1917 for further proceedings.

The creditors of the above-named insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 121 of 1917 (No. 11 of 1917 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Thanjavur)
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, THANJAVUR.

Vaidyanthaswami Appay, son of Subbapillai Appay, Pichavakkal street,	
Thanjavur	Plaintiff.
vs. Rameswami Appay and others	Defendants.

Notice is hereby given under section 16, clause (7) of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court dated 1st March 1917. The case stands adjourned to 10th April 1917 for further proceedings.

The creditors of the above-named insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 512 of 1916 (No. 7 of 1916 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Kumbakonam)
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, KUMBAKONAM.

Subbaram Appay, son of Karasala Subbapappayya, Kalligappay,	
Samudra street, Nagapattinam taluk	Plaintiff.
vs. Subraman Appay and others	Defendants.

Notice is hereby given under section 16, clause (7) of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court dated 26th March 1917. The case stands adjourned to 10th April 1917 for further proceedings.

The evidence of the aforementioned involvement should prove them clear as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter or otherwise in Form No. 1 of the Madras Provincial Land Revenue Rules, 1920.

See 947 of 1916 (No. 10 of 1916 on the table of the District Mission's Court, Kadiwanda) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tazara.

Kanabady Ayat, son of Khatamshahi Ayat, Mulla street, Esfahan			
" " "	" "	" "	Pastor
Gia. Balaguerie (Pastor) and others	" "	" "	Apostolic

Notice is hereby given, under section 18, clause (1) of Act III of 1941, that the petition submitted was adjudged inadmissible by an order of this Court, dated 1st March 1947. The case stands adjourned to 17th April 1947 for further proceedings.

The sealings of the aforementioned inscriptions should govern their status as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivery or sending by post in a registered letter no subject to Form No. 2 of the Malaya Promissory Insolvency Rules, 1960.

No. 12 of 2017 (No. 2 of 1987 of the rules of the District Magistrate's Court, Tinsukia)
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, TINSUKIA.

Kleiner Aufwuchs	..	..	..	..	Füllungs-
Eckenscheit und oßere	..	..	..	..	Baumst.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of article II of Act III of 1961, that Youssef Arabakhan, son of Aoussak Arabakhan, residing in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for license 2 on 12th April 1967. Any insolvent wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

No. 26 of 1907 (No. 4 of 1917 as per rule of the District Court, Tamsui)
of the County of Tainan Official Gazette, Tamsui

Regenerative Media/Lysate	10	10	10	10	10	<i>P. falciparum</i>
Parasitized RBCs and others	10	10	10	10	10	<i>S. mayeri</i>

Verre is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 22 of Act 161 of 1907, that Eugene W. Minkley, son of Amos W. Minkley, residing in Chicago, Illinois, has applied for leave declared as deceased; and that his application is posted for hearing on 14th April 1912. Any further wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at the said date.

No. 27 of 1907 (No. 1 of 1907 in the case of the *Seimas* of the Lithuanian People's Council, Moscow) is the Code of the Criminal Law of the Lithuanian People's Council.

<i>Dr. Theodor W. Fuchs</i>	..	..	..	..	<i>Pediatrics</i>
<i>Dr. A. R. Sauerwald</i>	Film and others	..	..	..	<i>Neurology</i>

Sumo is hereby given, under clause 3 of article 23 of Act III of 1907, that an Thammasak Puk, son of Naumeech Puk, residing in Thammasak Puk, Singapore, Singapore, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 10th April 1907. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before the Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Toronto,
12th March 1897.

O. S. RAMAKRISHNA AYYAR,
General Secretary

No. 9 of 1927 in the Case of the Torpedo Boat, Class

Ramabhadra Ayyar, son of Balan Kanyasayya, Marumamathayam				
Kod street, Koda Kallur	"	"	"	Police.
Yasura Chettyar by agent Vennungalva Ayyar and others	"	"	"	Genl. Police.

Whereas the above-named petitioner has applied to the United States Court of Kansas to be adjudged an insolvent and the said Court has transmitted the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 30th March 1901.

No. 33 of 1916 is the Court of the Schiedsmag. Jurea, Terschelleng.

Yekhezhumalgar, son of Pato Yekhezhumalgar, Chukotland,		
Kazarskiy	"	Priluchnyy
A. B. M. A. I. A. Paksigapp Chetkovskiy and others	"	Omenezhskiy

Hansen is hereby given that the above-named publisher was notified as instructed on 14th March 1977 and his further attendance before place on 17th April 1977. All his conditions are required to prove their release, as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the District Receiver, Trichinopoly, as aforesaid or to the District Prisoners' Society, Trichinopoly, 1969.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED STAMPS.

Notice is hereby given that a sum of Rs 25-8-0 due to one glass-writer Solomon's a. Fild of Unemployment for work done by him is outstanding with the annual returns. Unemployment returns for 1916-17 has been outstanding in the accounts of the Division since October 1916 and that the amount will be credited to Government if not claimed by the party within three months from the date of this notification.

Madras, 1st March 1917.

M. OBERIN,
Executive Engineer, Madras Division.

Notice is hereby given that the amounts detailed below being arrears of wages due to coolies who worked on the excavations at—

- (i) S.B. & L.C. type quarters at Agricultural College
(ii) Powermill's quarters, Forest College
(iii) Quarters for Government Landreasing Station, Agricultural College
(iv) Hospital straight inmates at Agricultural College

are outstanding in the accounts of this office. If no claim is preferred within three months of the date of this notification the amounts will be credited to Government.

List showing arrears of wages due to coolies employed on works-carried out in the
Colonisation Division.

Name.	Coolie's name.	Amount of arrears due.	Name.	Coolie's name.	Amount of arrears due.
Contracting S.B. & L.C. type quarters, Agricultural College and Forest College, No. 10, 100.					
		Rs. & P.			Rs. & P.
Mattiah	10 0 0	Chandrasekhar	.. ..	10 0 0
Deepdas	10 0 0	Chandrasekhar	.. ..	10 0 0
Mohan	10 0 0	Chandrasekhar	.. ..	10 0 0
Manjiah	10 0 0	Chandrasekhar	.. ..	10 0 0

Contracting Prisoners' quarters, Forest College.

Sekhar	.. ..	10 0 0	Manjiah	.. ..	10 0 0
.. ..	.. ..	10 0 0	Manjiah	.. ..	10 0 0
.. ..	.. ..	10 0 0	Manjiah	.. ..	10 0 0
.. ..	.. ..	10 0 0	Manjiah	.. ..	10 0 0

Contracting quarters for Government Landreasing Station, Agricultural College and Forest College.

..	10 0 0	Manjiah	10 0 0
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Expenses for transport and food for one year.

Manjiah	10 0 0	Manjiah	10 0 0
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Colonisation, 6th March 1917.

T. HART,
Executive Engineer, Colonisation Division.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Under section 11 (c) of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1916), as amended by Act IV and XII of 1914, and in partial modification of Notification No. 591, dated 13th December 1915, printed on page 1231 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 26th December 1915, the Board of Revenue at the Chief Customs Authority is pleased to appoint what No. 12 at the port of Mangalore belonging to Messrs. Messrs. Messrs. & Co. for the landing of cement, coal, charcoal, cloth and silk and the shipment of them.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 2nd March 1917.

K. F. THOMAS,
Secretary.

In exercise of the powers delegated to it under sub-section 2 to section 5 of the Madras Survey and Demarcation Act, 1907, as amended by the Madras Demarcation Act, 1914, the Board of Revenue hereby directs that the survey, under the provisions of the said Act of 1907, of the reserved and re-enclosed areas near and at lands relinquished under paragraph 21 of the Board's Standing Order No. 50 in the proprietary estate of the North Arcot District is undertaken by the Special Demarcation Officer, Party No. 11.

Board of Revenue (R.R., S., L.R. and Agr.).
Madras, 6th March 1917.

T. SATHANATHAN,
Secretary.

LIST SHOWING THE HIGHEST BIDS COVERED FOR THE JEWELRY AND OPTIC SHOPP SOLD
OF AN ESTATE AND IN THE TOWN OF NALAND FOR THE YEAR 1911-12.

[illegible]

² Modern Collector's Office, STaB February 1943.

M. YOUNG,
- Collector.

MILITARY NOTIFICATION

REPORT OF OBSERVATION

Entered as an apprentice without leave from the 15th Battalion, the Royal Sussex Regiment,
at Deal at Barton Camp, 4 weeks absent, the 1st day of March 1917.

[illegible]

© F. HYDE, Ltd-Liver,
Commerical Dept, 12122 Eastlake, Nepal Avenue, England

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

NO 18-92

The following articles received from the Fellows of Yungwee will be sold by auction by the Librarian of Medicine in the Medical Collection's room 200.

1. The successful Bidder will be required to pay the agreed and take delivery of the articles immediately after the auction.

Chemistry 101a 12

Dear Sirs,

Madras Collector's Office,
14th March 1937.

M. YOUNG,
Editor

TEENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE AND REMOVAL OF WASTE PAPER AND CLEAN PRESS CUTTINGS

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 11 a.m. on Tuesday the 13th March 1917 for the purchase and removal of waste paper and clean press cuttings from the 1st April 1917 to 31st March 1918 from the Government Office in the Presidency town.

1. The rate for the purchase and removal of the waste paper should be for a ton of 24 lb., and the rate for clean press cuttings should be for a ton.

2. The accepted tenderer will be required to execute a bond for the due performance of his contract within five days from the date of last notice of acceptance.

3. Deposit of bond required to be presented may be made at the Stationary Office any day, except Sundays and Government holidays, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

4. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 (one hundred) and the deposit should be in Bank receipt. No money will be accepted.

5. The contractor will be required to deposit a sum of Rs. 500 (five hundred) for the performance of his contract.

6. Forms of tender may be obtained with all particulars at the Stationary Office.

7. The successful tenderer will take charge of the conventional waste paper and press cuttings direct from the office immediately on receipt of intimation from them.

8. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

Stationary Office, Madras,
13th February 1917.

M. YOUNG,
Superintendent of Stationery.

TEENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF KEROSENE OIL AT OUTRAMUNDI

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 2 p.m. on Friday the 16th March 1917 by the Superintendent, Government Press, Mint Buildings, Madras, for the supply of 500 gallons of kerosene oil of 1917 to be delivered to the District Press at Pondicherry II, Government, at such quantities and at such times as may be required. Each tender should include delivery charges and be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 which will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

Government Press, Mint Buildings, Madras,
16th February 1917.

T. FISHER,
Superintendent.

TEENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF WOOD, METALS, NAILS, OIL, BRUSHES, PETROL, KEROSENE OIL, SOAP, POTASH, ETC.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 3 p.m. on Thursday the 22nd March 1917 by the Superintendent, Government Press, Mint Buildings, Madras, for the supply, for a period of one year, from 1st April 1917 of all or any of the articles mentioned in the following groups: Group I, wood, etc.; II, metals, tools, etc.; III, oil, kerosene, etc.; IV, soap, etc.; V, brushes; VI, kerosene oil and petrol; VII, tin and cardboard boxes; VIII, soap, country, etc.; and IX, petrol, country, etc. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50 for each of the groups, which will be returned if the tender is not accepted. The price for each of the articles mentioned in the tender should be specified and the contractor must specify an agreement to accept the tender within the time stated or at the tenderer's request. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or any of the tenders without assigning any reason for doing so. The articles should be weighed and delivered, or may be stored, at the Mint Buildings, Pondicherry District and Mount Road Branch at the cost of the contractor.

Government Press, Mint Buildings, Madras,
22nd February 1917.

T. FISHER,
Superintendent.

TEENDERS FOR IMPROVEMENTS TO THE DISTRICT MINDER COURT AT POUNAVALLUR

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received and opened by the District Engineer, or any agent deputed by him up to noon of the 15th March 1917 for the execution of the improvements to the District Minder's Court at Pounavallur.

1. The amount of current money to be deposited with each tender is Rs. 100 (one hundred) which the tender will not be valid. The current money of these tenders not accepted will be returned immediately.

2. Tenders should be sent in sealed cover superscribed "Tender for the work," the name of the work or works being given without fail so that they are taken to be opened before or after the due date.

3. Any tender not received on the due date will not be considered.

4. Tenders should be written up in Public Works Department Form E-1 complete in every detail. The form may be obtained on application at the Division or Sub-Divisional offices.

5. Plans and specifications may be seen on application at the Civil Engineer's Office or at all working days between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

6. In the event of the tender being accepted by a firm, it must be signed by each member thereof or by the agent of the firm. It must be signed in duplicate by a person holding power of attorney authorizing him to do so.

7. The address of each tenderer should be given in full in the tender form.

8. The successful tenderer will be asked to execute the necessary agreement on a date which will be fixed by the Executive Engineer and if the tenderer fails to do so within that date, his current money will be forfeited.

9. The work should not be started.

10. Date of commencement of the work—1st April 1917.

6. Samples of articles proposed to be supplied should be produced at the time of auction and the samples should be marked in accordance with the appended sample.

7. Merchants who are unable to be present may send in their tenders in writing together with their samples and Rs. 25 (twenty-five) rupees money which will be returned to the successful tenderer.

The tenders should reach the Superintendent not later than 11th March 1917.

8. Any further information can be obtained from the Superintendent.

9. The conditions given on the schedule are applicable and the Superintendent reserves the right of ordering more or less than those quantities as may be required and the contractor will be required to supply according to the written orders of the Superintendent. No verbal orders should be attended to.

10. Merchants who are willing to bid on the auction are required to deposit a sum of Rs. 25 (twenty-five) rupees money, which will be returned to the successful bidder at once.

Item, weight, and size (not less than six months old)	Rs.	Sh.	P.	Per cent	Rs.
Yellow, white, do.	100,000
Red, medium, weight 10 per cent	100,000
Yellow, do.	1,000
Cyanine, do.	1,000
Yellow (double) medium, weight 10 per cent	100,000
Multi-colored, do.	100,000
Old, white, 10 per cent	1,000
New, white, 10 per cent	1,000
Quantity sold, Multi-colored, medium, weight 10 per cent (quantity of 100 per cent)	100,000
Yellow, medium, weight 10 per cent	100,000
Cyanine, do.	1,000
Red, do.	1,000
Yellow, do.	1,000
Quantity sold, Multi-colored, medium, weight 10 per cent (quantity of 100 per cent)	100,000
New, white, 10 per cent	1,000
Quantity sold, Multi-colored, medium, weight 10 per cent (quantity of 100 per cent)	100,000

Colonel J. G. Rajagopal,
25th February 1917.

B. W. CHERRY,
Superintendent.

MADRAS STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STATIONERY ARTICLES, ETC.

Sealed tenders for the supply of all or any of the undermentioned articles of Stationery materials during the month year 1917-18 will be received by the Superintendent of Stationery up to 11 noon on Monday the 12th March 1917:-

Description.	Quantity required for the year.
1. Ink, black, fountain, in steel barrel containing 12 oz. each.	100
2. Penholders, steel.	100
3. Pens, large.	100
4. Ink, 100.	100
5. Sticks for packing, 100.	100
6. Gum.	100

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

Tenders should be accompanied by "Tenders for stationery articles, etc." and should specify the rates at which the tenderer undertakes to supply the articles at the Stationery office, Madras. They should be accompanied by a deposit of 5 per cent on the value of the tender. The deposit should be sent into the Bank of Madras and the Bank's receipt attached to the tender. The money will be accepted.

6. Samples of articles to be supplied should be submitted accompanying the tender; they should be distinctly described and marked with the name of the tenderer as labels attached to them. Standard samples of articles may be inspected at the Stationery office.

7. The lowest tenderer shall be the successful tenderer. Two equal tenders in No. 1 should accompany tender as sample. The right to make by the successful tenderer will also be held by the Stationery office with the sample sample before they are accepted.

8. An accompanying fee of Rs. 10 should accompany the sample on ink.

9. In the event of a tenderer withdrawing his tender before settlement his tender deposit will be forfeited to Government.

10. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit as security 10 per cent of the value of his tender together with the necessary stamp duty and to sign a contract bond (form of which may be seen at the office) within fifteen days from the date of his being informed of the acceptance of his tender. In case of failure, his deposit of 5 per cent delivered with the tender will be forfeited and his tender accepted to be awarded.

11. The usual guarantee required will be delivered to the contractor from time to time and should be delivered at the end and risk of the contractor at the Stationery office, Madras, previously on the date fixed in the order issued, failing which the terms of the contract bond will be strictly enforced.

12. The Superintendent of Stationery reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

13. Forms of tender and any further information can be obtained on application to the Stationery office on any office day between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Madras, 12th March 1917.

M. THOMAS,
Superintendent of Stationery.

the defect his being informed of the acceptance of the tender. In case of failure his deposit of 500 rupees delivered with the tender will be forfeited and credited to Government.

8. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor; payment for the articles supplied will be made by the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, as soon as the articles are received.

10. The contract will not be varied.

11. A bid not according to A will be treated as the decision of the Superintendent for any infringement of stipulations of the contract or for the supply of inferior articles, or if frequently repeated, the contract may be cancelled and suitably punished in Government.

12. The decision of the Inspector-General of Prisons will be final in all questions of interpretation of contract.

13. The contract is subject to the confirmation of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

14. In case the contractor after taking the contract is not willing to carry out his agreement, he shall give at least one month's notice and shall forfeit the security money to Government; the contractor will also be bound to make good to Government any loss which may arise from his failure or by Government having to purchase the articles specified in the contract in the best market at highest rate then then ascertained by.

15. Any further information may be obtained from the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, on application on any other day between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

16. Government preliminary acknowledged as security deposit (for a period of twelve months or less) will not be required over to the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, but will remain in the hands of the contractor. Government will appropriate or cancel the same as per G.O. No. 3385, dated 1st March 1911, authority to that effect being duly entered in the contract entered by the contractor.

The Prisonary, Madras,
31st February 1911.

R. W. DEANE,
Acting Superintendent of Prisons.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF HOUSEHOLD AND RAW MATERIALS TO THE DISTRICT JAIL, Cuddalore.

Ten copies of notice articles, viz., for the District Jail, Cuddalore, sent for the 30th March 1911 has been changed to Wednesday, the 4th April 1911.

Notice is hereby given that an auction will be held at the District Jail, Cuddalore, at 2 p.m. on Wednesday the 4th April 1911 for the supply of articles of household and raw materials required for the year 1911-12 as detailed below.

3. Tenderers bidding for rice, ragi and dal should deposit Rs. 200 in current money and Rs. 50 for the other articles which, in the case of successful bidder, will be returned immediately after the auction is over.

4. In the case of successful bidder, a bond should be executed as a deposit of 10 per cent paid in addition to the current money, failing which, their current money will be confiscated. In the case of failure to make up the supply, they will also be liable to pay the difference between the price and that actually obtained.

5. In the case of bidders who may be unable to attend the auction, sealed tenders will be accepted, provided they reach the undersigned on or before the hour fixed for the auction and accompanied by the required current money. These tenders will be opened only at the time of auction.

6. Samples of articles proposed to be supplied should be produced at the time of auction and the supplies should be strictly in accordance with the samples.

7. The contract will be subject to the confirmation of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

Description.		Estimated quantity needed for the year 1911-12.	Remarks.
1. White rice	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	
2. Soap (Marse)	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Wastage should not exceed 4 per cent.
3. Tea	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
4. Dal	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
5. Ghee	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
6. Turmeric	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
7. Dal, country (Chittur), new, less than 1000 cwt.	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
8. Dal	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
9. Brown sugar	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
10. Oil	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
11. Pure coconut	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
12. Coconut	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
13. Ghee	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
14. Brown sugar	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
15. Oil	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
16. Pure coconut	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
17. Coconut	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
18. Ghee	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
19. Brown sugar	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
20. Oil	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
21. Pure coconut	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
22. Coconut	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
23. Ghee	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
24. Brown sugar	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
25. Oil	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
26. Pure coconut	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
27. Coconut	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
28. Ghee	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
29. Brown sugar	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
30. Oil	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
31. Pure coconut	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
32. Coconut	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
33. Ghee	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
34. Brown sugar	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
35. Oil	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
36. Pure coconut	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
37. Coconut	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
38. Ghee	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
39. Brown sugar	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
40. Oil	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
41. Pure coconut	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
42. Coconut	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
43. Ghee	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
44. Brown sugar	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
45. Oil	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
46. Pure coconut	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
47. Coconut	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
48. Ghee	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
49. Brown sugar	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
50. Oil	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
51. Pure coconut	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
52. Coconut	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
53. Ghee	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
54. Brown sugar	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
55. Oil	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
56. Pure coconut	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
57. Coconut	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
58. Ghee	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
59. Brown sugar	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
60. Oil	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
61. Pure coconut	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
62. Coconut	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
63. Ghee	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
64. Brown sugar	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
65. Oil	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
66. Pure coconut	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
67. Coconut	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
68. Ghee	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
69. Brown sugar	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
70. Oil	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
71. Pure coconut	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
72. Coconut	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
73. Ghee	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
74. Brown sugar	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
75. Oil	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
76. Pure coconut	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
77. Coconut	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
78. Ghee	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
79. Brown sugar	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
80. Oil	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
81. Pure coconut	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
82. Coconut	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
83. Ghee	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
84. Brown sugar	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
85. Oil	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
86. Pure coconut	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
87. Coconut	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
88. Ghee	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
89. Brown sugar	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
90. Oil	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
91. Pure coconut	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
92. Coconut	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
93. Ghee	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
94. Brown sugar	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
95. Oil	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
96. Pure coconut	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
97. Coconut	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
98. Ghee	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
99. Brown sugar	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.
100. Oil	do not less than 1000 cwt.	10,000 lb.	Do. 10 do.

From 1st April 1911, the above quantities should be supplied in five instalments commencing with 1st April 1911, (1) fifteen in quantity in pounds per instalment as follows:

District Jail, Cuddalore,
30th March 1911.

L. H. M. UPENDRA,
Acting Superintendent.

articles. Bidders may either select those samples or other articles of equal quality at the time of bidding, and they are at liberty to bid for all or any of the samples they may wish to supply up to the full quantities required. Bidding suppliers whose bids may be accepted will be required to deposit earnest money as shown below:

2. In the case of suppliers who may be unable to attend the auction, sealed tenders will be received, provided they reach the undersigned on or before the day and hour mentioned in paragraph 1 and are accompanied by the required earnest money and receipts. The tenders will be opened at the time of the auction and the rates offered will be considered along with the bids made. Tenders should give rise in this and only pay prices for delivery at the District Jail, Palamcottah, and specify the name in words as well as in figures. No cash will be advanced to suppliers when giving orders for articles, but the cost of all articles delivered at the jail as per order will be paid promptly, after they have been inspected and proved to the Superintendent.

3. Successful bidders and tenderers will be required to enter into stamped agreements with the jail within seven days of the receipt of information by them that their bids have been accepted. In addition they should, before signing such supply agreements, deposit an amount 10 per cent of the total value of such article which they have undertaken to supply. Failing compliance, their earnest money will be forfeited. In the event of their withdrawing they will also be liable to pay any difference between the prices accepted and those ultimately obtained by the jail. The earnest money received from unsuccessful bidders or tenderers will be returned at the close of the auction.

4. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any other bid or tender.

5. Contracts for supply must not be sublet and all contracts entered into will be subject to confirmation by the Superintendent of Prisons.

Probable requirements.

Designation of article.	Probable quantity required.	What to be delivered.	Estimated quantity to be accepted.	Remarks.
Paddy (Banda, mixed quality).	100,000	In two instalments.	50,000	The paddy should be not less than 40 months old, and should be free from chaff and the average of the moisture rate should not exceed 20 per cent. The rice should be got, less than 40 months old, and an average will be allowed.
Rice. (Panchangayal, mixed, mixed quality).	75,000	In three instalments.	25,000	
Wheat (Middling).	50,000	In one or two instalments.	25,000	At least 10 months old should be supplied. The grain should not be more than 10 months old and the moisture in percentage of grain should not exceed 10 per cent.
High-quality (mixed).	50,000	In one or two instalments.	25,000	The grain should be free of both and clean. Moisture in storage should not exceed 10 per cent and the moisture rate should not be more than 10 per cent.
Guaranty seed.	10,000	In one instalment.	10,000	The seed should be clean and pure and the moisture rate should not be more than 10 per cent.
Chaff.	1,000	In one instalment.	1,000	The chaff should be perfectly dry and free from weeds.
Grain.	1,000	In one instalment.	1,000	The grain should be clean and free of weeds and chaff.
Flour (mixed).	100	In one instalment.	100	It should be well-sifted.
Flour.	100	In one instalment.	100	It should be well-sifted.
Flour.	100	In one instalment.	100	It should be well-sifted.
Flour.	100	In one instalment.	100	It should be well-sifted.
Flour.	100	In one instalment.	100	It should be well-sifted.

District Jail, Palamcottah,
7th March 1915.

F. SUBRAMANIAN AYYAR,
Superintendent.

AUCTION OF A STEEL BARGE.

Notice is hereby given that a steel barge measuring 58 feet x 14 feet x 4½ feet which has been stranded on the banks at Puthupatti near Puthupatti, Tirunelveli taluk, Virudhunagar district, will be sold by public auction at the spot on the 4th April 1915, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Bidding bidders will be required to pay one-fourth of the sale amount as down on the day of the auction and the balance within eight days from the date of the auction. If the bidders fail to pay the balance within eight days from the date of the auction the barge will be put up to be auctioned at the bidder's risk.

The earnest money paid by the successful bidder will be returned on the close of the auction. The Licensed Engineer, United Electrical Division, reserves the right to accept the bid and to reject it.

Tirunelveli, 2nd March 1915.

N. PANAKENWAM PILLAI,
Licensed Engineer, United Electrical Division.

RECOVERY OF WHEELS.

Notice is hereby given, under section 78 of Act VII of 1908, that the undersigned property has been salvaged within the limits of the port of Madras, and wherever salvaged, within three days of the date of the seizure and seizure the same shall be returned to the owner.

Warrant a qualified typist for the post of a clerk on Rs. 30 in this Court. The vacancy is at present a sub-*pro tem*, one, but likely to become permanent. The applicant must, for the present, provide himself with his own machine. A knowledge of Telugu is essential.

District Munsif's Court, Proddutur,
14th February 1917.

M. VENKATARAMAYYA,
District Munsif.

Applications are invited up to the 15th March 1917 from candidates for the post of Junior Legislative Clerk-Deputies of the S.A. on Rs. 35-45 likely to be 1) vacant temporarily for two months from or after the 15th March 1917. The candidate selected will get the minimum pay of the post. The applicants should state their general and technical qualifications.

Chief District Collector's Office,
15th February 1917.

J. F. BRYANT,
Collector.

Applications are invited from duly qualified candidates who have experience in drawing and estimating water-supply, drainage and other sanitary works for appointments as temporary Deputies on Rs. 35 and Rs. 40 per mensem in the office of the Deputy Sanitary Engineer, Southern and Central Circles. Applicants with testimonials should reach the office on or before the 25th instant.

1st March 1917.

V. S. GNANAPRAKASAM,
Dy. Sanitary Engineer, Southern and Central Circles.

Applications are invited for temporary Deputies's places on Rs. 45 and Rs. 50 per mensem in the office of the Deputy Sanitary Engineer, Southern and Western Circles, Chittoor, Madras, from candidates possessing qualifications prescribed by the Government in article 1 of the Public Service Notification. Applicants with copies of testimonials, if any, should reach the office of the undersigned not later than 1st March 1917.

Madras, 1st March 1917.

J. H. THIRUBANIGHAM,
Dy. Sanitary Engineer, Southern and Western Circles.

Applications are invited for the post of Probationary Revenue Inspector's place in the Revenue District. They should reach my office before 1st April 1917.

Revenue Collector's Office, Madras,
1st March 1917.

A. B. LOVING-TOTTENHAM,
Collector.

Warrant a Mechanical Draftsman for the Eastern Central Division on Rs. 45-55 per mensem.

1. Applications are invited from passed men who have experience in mechanical drawing.

2. The selected candidate will be on probation for six months.

3. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than 15th March 1917.

Barrack, 1st March 1917.

J. E. LUTMAN,
Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

Warrant an Assistant Engineer, salary Rs. 200-30 (scale Rs. 210-310). Applicants should possess the University Degree in B. E. or the Civil Engineering College certificate of the Engineer class and should furnish before 1st March 1917 copies of testimonials and particulars regarding age, sex, residence, qualifications, languages known and previous service to the President, District Board, South Circle.

South Circle District Board's Office,
1st March 1917.

L. VIKRET,
President.

Applications are invited for the post of a Testing Assistant on Rs. 60-72 per mensem with a scale allowance of Rs. 5 and travelling allowances as per Civil Service Regulations. Applicants should be conversant with both the A.C. and D.C. systems of electric supply and should have undergone at least two years practical training with a large electric supply undertaking. A man possessing the I.E.E. Qualification of the Victoria Technical Institute, London, or some equivalent qualifications will be preferred.

Apply in one handwriting on or before the 15th March 1917 with copies of testimonials and stating when the applicant could take up his duties.

Madras, 1st March 1917.

E. J. B. GREENWOOD,
District Engineer to the Government.

Applications are invited from experienced and passed men for the following vacancies in this circle:-

Two Surveyors on Rs. 75 each for four months.

Seven Surveyors on Rs. 60 each for three months.

Two Draftsmen on Rs. 45 each for four months.

One Draftsman on Rs. 45 for four months.

One Computer on Rs. 50 for four months.

1. The applications should reach the office not later than 1st April 1917.

2. The selected candidates should join at once at Barrack.

Barrack, 1st March 1917.

J. E. LUTMAN,
Superintending Engineer, II Circle.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

No. 113

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 15, 1917.

[Price, 4 pice]

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY RECORDS.

1917	Temperature and rain for 24"	Thermometer.				Rain in inches.	Barometer at 6 a.m.	Direction.	Wind.				General weather.	
		General Daily Mean.		Thermal Extremes.					Prevailing Direction.	Daily velocity.	Depth of rain.	Cloudy sky.		Height position.
		Day.	Night.	Max.	Min.									
Month.	Barom.													
Jan. 1917.	29.84	78.4	71.4	86.4	59.4	123.5	30	S.E. by S.	1.64	—	15	5.8	Fair with passing clouds.	
Feb. 1917.	—	80.7	73.7	89.7	61.7	123.6	31	S.E. by S.	1.64	—	16	6.1	Fair with passing clouds.	
Mar. 1917.	—	82.7	75.7	92.7	63.7	123.7	32	S.E.	1.64	—	17	6.4	Fair.	
Apr. 1917.	—	84.7	77.7	94.7	65.7	123.8	33	S.E.	1.64	—	18	6.7	Do.	
May 1917.	—	86.7	79.7	96.7	67.7	123.9	34	S.E. by S.	1.64	—	19	7.0	Do.	
Jun. 1917.	—	88.7	81.7	98.7	69.7	124.0	35	S.E. by S.	1.64	—	20	7.3	Do.	
Jul. 1917.	—	90.7	83.7	100.7	71.7	124.1	36	S.E.	1.64	—	21	7.6	Fair with passing clouds.	

The Standard Barometer and Thermometer are read at 5 a.m., 11 a.m., 4 p.m., and 8 p.m., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The column of the Barometer is twenty-one feet above the level of the sea, and the reservoir of the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, sea, and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 8.44 inch, the average for the same period being 5.24 inches.

Madras Observatory, 15th March 1917.

R. L. JONES,
Deputy Director.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 11.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 12, 1917.

[PART. 2. p. 10.]

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 10TH MARCH 1917.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANDIAN.

Water-supply sufficient. Rice-lands present 7-9 feet and Barak 32-4 feet respectively. Sowing of paddy continuing. Transplantation of paddy and sugarcane proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and sugarcane fair; cotton fair; sugarcane and banana, poor to fair. Pasture generally sufficient but scarce in two taluks. Fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

THIRUAPATNAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Sowing of paddy commencing or continuing; of chillies and paddy continuing. Transplantation of sugarcane proceeding and of chillies proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested crops, sugarcane, banana, chillies, banana, sugarcane, sweet potatoes and paddy; cotton generally fair. Pasture generally sufficient. Fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply sufficient. Godavari 27 feet over banks. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, trans-plantation of paddy, weeding and planting of sugarcane proceeding in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy, cotton poor to fair; banana, sugarcane, banana and chillies, fair; chillies and sugarcane, fair to normal; paddy normal. Pasture sufficient except in one taluk. Fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KINARA.

Water-supply sufficient. Kinara 5 feet above banks. Ploughing; trans-plantation of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested banana, banana, banana, banana, banana and chillies, cotton fair. Pasture generally sufficient. Fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good, but employment scarce in two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Transplantation of sugarcane proceeding. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, banana and banana; cotton fair to normal. Cotton, chillies, banana and paddy fair. Cotton and banana poor. Pasture generally sufficient. Fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good but employment scarce in parts of three taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply sufficient. Tungabhadra 24 feet below banks. Adequacy of discharge not reported. Standing crops fair. Harvested crops, cotton, banana and banana; cotton fair. Pasture mostly. Fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good but scarce in parts of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BANGALAPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops good. Harvested cotton, banana, chillies, banana and banana; cotton fair. Pasture mostly, fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of four taluks. No flow over the Ghats except, but supply in channels adequate. Sowing of paddy, cotton and generally and transplantation of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cereals and pulses; cotton fair to normal. Pastures sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

TANJORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Height of water over the west of the northern and southern branches of the lower canal 27 feet and 3 feet respectively. Cultivation of cotton, maize and generally proceeding in parts. Standing crops generally fair; want of rain felt in parts of one taluk. Harvested paddy; cotton fair. Pastures sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Multigrain crops—cereals in some villages. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

TUDUKCUTTAI.

Water-supply insufficient. Sowing of cotton and raising of pulses crops proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Pastures insufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TADURAI.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Drainage discharges from the Periyar main canal, 114 acres. Ploughing; sowing of paddy and cotton and transplantation of paddy, ragi and cotton, proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair except in parts of one taluk, and have become short in parts of another taluk for want of sufficient rainfall. Harvested paddy; cotton poor to fair. Pastures generally sufficient except in one taluk where it is scanty; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

TANJAVUR.

Water-supply insufficient except in one taluk and parts of another. Sowing proceeding or concluding; ploughing; transplantation of cotton commencing in parts. Standing crops fair to good; but paddy, ragi and maize withering in parts. Harvested paddy, cotton poor to fair; ragi, cotton and sugarcane poor; mango, fair. Pastures sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TANJAVUR.

Water-supply sufficient except in scattered areas. No flow over the Srivilliputhur taluk, but discharge adequate. Ploughing; sowing of cotton, generally and areas proceeding in parts. Standing crops good but paddy withered in parts of one taluk. Harvested paddy; cotton poor to fair. Pastures sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TANJAVUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy; cotton fair. Pastures sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TANJAVUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing; sowing of paddy concluded in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; cotton not reported. Pastures sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TANJAVUR.

Water-supply and pastures sufficient. Harvest over. Condition of cattle good.

TANJAVUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Pastures sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good.

TANJAVUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing; sowing and pruning of main crops concluding. Standing crops fair. Harvested tea and cotton; cotton fair. Pastures sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle fair. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

First ending 10th March 1917.—Rainfall good. Modern, Tinnevely and Tirunelveli; fair Tanjore, Cochin and the Nilgiris; light Tanjore, Pudukkottai and Central except Chittoor; all elsewhere. Standing crops fairly good generally except in parts of one district where they have been affected by cyclone or damaged by pests and in parts South where they are withering or withered everywhere in the north. Harvests of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops proceeding normally; cotton fair to normal generally but sugarcane and dry crops proceeding normally. Fowlings of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops proceeding normally. Condition of cattle generally good. Water-supply insufficient in parts of Ananthapur, Chittoor, North Arcot, the South and the Central except Coimbatore; sufficient elsewhere. Pastures generally sufficient; fodder generally available. Prices steady.

DEPT. OF REV. SECY., SECY., LAND REVS. & AGRI.
DEPT. OF REVENUE, MADRAS.

13th March 1917.

T. RAGHAVAN,
Secretary.

RAINFALL AND PRODS OF THE STAPLE FOOD-CRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 10TH MARCH 1917

[illegible]

4. no. 100000

Low-Energy

^a Average of the 10 years ending 1994.10.

100

John W. H. ...

MAF044: PARTIAL AND FULL-SCALE BY THE SCIENTIFIC SERVICE, GOVERNMENT TISSUE



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 22

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 13, 1917.

(PART, 4 at 2 p.)

Part III.—Proceedings of the Imperial Legislature.

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Act No. 21 of 1917.—The Indian Bill of Exchange (Amendment) Bill, with Statement of Objects and Reasons, (Consent) and (Rejection).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Bills introduced in the Indian Legislative Council, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to constitute an Indian Defence Force and for other purposes was presented to the Indian Legislative Council on the 10th February 1917:—

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill is committed as Indian Defence Force and for other purposes was referred, have considered the Bill and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

2. One of the great difficulties in connection with the Bill is the definition of "European British subject." The advantages of defining this phrase by reference to the definition in the Indian Councils Act, 1909, are that a definition is thereby obtained which has been a part of the existing law for many years, and is in itself not susceptible from the point of view of the Council. There are no small advantages in avoiding a new line of the kind we are considering. On the other hand, the disadvantage of the definition is obvious, from both a practical and technical point of view, are also obvious and are fully evidenced by us especially in the light of the information that was supplied to us by Mr. Abbott of House, who was good enough to submit his Committee as an expert witness. We were much impressed by pointed criticisms made by our senior members of a Government which does not appear to us to be of good legislation in the case of an armed war measure. The main practical disadvantages in that a certain number of persons whose services from the military point of view, they do to be being, would be outside the scope of the compulsory provisions of the Bill, would be outside those provisions if we left the Bill as it was introduced to us.

3. While, therefore, revising the definition of the offence which is contained in the Bill, we propose to bring within the scope of the definition two other classes of persons, namely, persons who within the prescribed period have assumed the status of a European, British subject by lodging Form A with the Registration Authority under the Registration (Indians) Act, 1917, and persons who are members of a Volunteer corps constituted under the Indian Volunteer Act, 1919. In the first case, the person concerned has himself put forward a claim to the status which should not lightly be refused, with its consequent loss of the franchise for such a person is that a person who has undergone some form of military training at the expense of the State now will be required to act that State in the time of need. By this amendment we consider that a considerable extension will be given to the ambit of the definition, and though the change might not commend itself if we were enacting normal legislation in normal times, we think that at the present juncture it is justifiable.

4. We have made very little alteration in the other provisions of the Bill. The inclusion of existing volunteers in the definition of European British subject renders it necessary to retain clause 7 (c) of the Bill, and we have accordingly deleted it. We have also amended clause 10 of the Bill as to the Registration (Indians) Act, 1917, as contrasted by that Bill with harmony with the Bill as amended by us, and, we have introduced one or two drafting improvements.

5. We carefully considered the question whether some form of military training might not be arranged for in the case of Indian youths. The Indian members of the Committee which took cognisance of this matter, and desired to bring it prominently to the notice of the military authorities. They recognised, however, that the present Bill is before anything else a war measure, and that the exigencies of the present situation did not permit of any provision of this kind being given effect to at the present time, and therefore did not pass the matter further. Similarly they would have also liked to have some provision made for the education of Indians in land military service but they merely accept the statement of His Excellency the Commander in Chief that this is not at present within the range of practical politics.

6. We desire to express our appreciation of the great assistance rendered to us by Mr. Abbott in his kindly attending the Committee.

7. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-presentation, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

G. C. MORRO.
G. K. LOWMEER
W. M. HALLIDAY
A. H. BINGLEY
SUDENDRA NATH BANERJEE
J. S. WANDERLAW MILNE
AJAB KHAN
J. H. DESBOULAY.
F. H. TREAY.
SUNDAR NISCH BANERJEE.
G. L. APLEN.

Printed
The 27th February 1927.

BILL NO. 4 OF 1917.

[AN ACT ENACTED BY THE BRITISH COUNCIL.]

Which is taken before amendments suggested by the Select Committee.

A Bill to amend the Indian Defence Force and for other purposes.

WHEREAS it is necessary to constitute an Indian Defence Force, and compulsion is used for service in that Force against European British subjects; and

Whereas in the case of soldiers, it is deemed sufficient for the present to take powers to amend the such service-only such provisions may otherwise be necessary for amendment; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent, and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Defence Force Act, 1917.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India including British Baluchistan and the Frontier Provinces, and applies also to European British subjects within the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India.

(3) It shall remain in force during the continuance of the present war, and for a period of six months thereafter.

Definition.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

“European British subject” means a European British subject as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and which, for the purpose of this Act is deemed to include every person who before the 31st of March, 1917, was held up, arrested and lodged, and who the Registrar of Companies under the Registration Ordinance, 1911, and also every person who at the commencement of this Act is a member of a corps of volunteers constituted under the Indian Volunteer Act, 1900.

“Enrolled” means prescribed by rules made under this Act.

3. Every male European British subject who, on the first day of February, 1917, was voluntarily enrolled as Indian or otherwise soldier or volunteer, and who for the time being has attained the age of eighteen years and has not attained the age of forty-one years, and who is not within the exceptions set out in the Schedule to this Act, shall be deemed to be enrolled for general military service within the meaning of this Act.

Provided that, if any person referred to in this section whilst engaged in actual military employment of which the Commissioner-in-Chief in India shall be the sole judge, attains the age of fifty-one years, such person shall continue to serve for such additional period not exceeding one year as the prescribed military authority may direct.

4. Every male European British subject who, on the first day of February, 1917, was voluntarily enrolled in India, or thereafter becomes so resident, and who for the time being has attained the age of forty-one years but has not attained the age of fifty years, and who is not within the exceptions set out in the Schedule to this Act, shall be deemed to be enrolled for local military service within the meaning of this Act.

5. Every male European British subject who, on the first day of February, 1917, was voluntarily resident in India, or thereafter becomes so resident, and for the time being has attained the age of sixteen years, but has not attained the age of eighteen years, shall be deemed to be enrolled for local military service, but shall only be liable to such military training as may be provided for by regulations made under this Act, and shall not be liable to any other form of military service.

6. Every person deemed to be enrolled for military service, whether local or general, shall, as from the commencement of this Act, be deemed to be enrolled in the Indian Defence Force, and may be appointed to war, corps or unit thereof as he may thereafter be assigned to, and shall, if he is a person deemed to be enrolled for general military service, be liable to serve in any part of India.

7. Every person deemed to be enrolled for local military service shall be subject to any rules and regulations relating to that service which may be made under this Act.

Provided that no such rule or regulation shall require any such person to serve outside the limits of the prescribed local area.

8. (1) Every person deemed to be enrolled for general military service shall be subject to any rules and regulations relating to that service which may be made under this Act.

(2) Every such person, when called out in the prescribed manner by general military service, shall be subject to the provisions of the Army Act, and any rules or regulations made thereunder, whereupon the said Act, rules and regulations shall apply to him as if the same were enacted in this Act, and as if such person held the same rank in the Army as he holds for the time being in the Indian Defence Force.

9. If any question arises, with reference to this Act, whether any person is a European British subject within the meaning of the Act, or is a voluntarily resident in British India, or is within the exceptions set out in the Schedule as to the age of any person, the prescribed authority, as a person authorized in the behalf in writing by that authority, shall apply to the District Magistrate or to an officer specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government in the district or local area in which the person to whom the dispute relates is for the time being, and such Magistrate or officer after hearing

Y of 1917
1 of 1917
XII of 1917

such person or giving him a reasonable opportunity of being heard, shall summarily determine the question, and the decision of such Magistrate or other officer shall be final for all the purposes of this Act.

3 of 1907.

Provided that if any question referred to in this section has been decided in accordance with the procedure provided in the Regulations Ordinance, 1911, such decision shall be deemed to be a decision under this section of this Act.

10. If any person who is deemed to be entitled for military service, whether local or general, is objectionable to the prescribed authority, or on the application of the prescribed authority, or of a person authorized in this behalf to act by that authority, such person to be arrested and brought before him, or if the Magistrate is satisfied that he is a person to whom sections 3, 4 or 5 of this Act apply, and who has been called out for such service, the Magistrate without prejudice to any penalty which such person may have incurred shall make over such person to the custody of the military authorities.

11. (2) Application may be made to the prescribed authority by, or (subject to rules made under this Act) in respect of any person referred to in section 3, 4 or 5, for the issue to him of a certificate of exemption under the provisions of this Act on any of the following grounds, namely—

(a) that it is impossible, in the interest thereof that he should instead of being employed in military service be engaged in other work; or
(b) if he is a foreign subject or foreigner, for any work that is essential in the national interest that he should proceed to be so recruited or trained; or
(c) ill-health or infirmity;

and the prescribed authority, if it considers the grounds of the application established, shall grant such a certificate.

(2) The Governor General in Council may also, by order in writing, direct the issue to such persons or class of persons, as he thinks fit, of certificates of exemption if he is satisfied that such a course is desirable in the national interest.

(3) Any certificate of exemption may be absolute, conditional, or temporary, and may be renewed, varied or withdrawn at any time by the authority which granted it, and may provide that a person liable to general military service shall perform local military service.

Provided that every absolute or temporary certificate shall state the conditions under which and the period for which it is granted.

(4) If, for the purpose of obtaining exemption for himself or any other person, or for the purpose of obtaining the national, municipal, or industrial of a certificate, any person makes a false statement or false representation, or any authority under this section, in shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine or with both.

12. (1) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, constitute, in any local area which he may specify in the notification, camps or camps for the recruitment of persons from the Indian Defence Force of persons other than European British subjects, who satisfy the prescribed conditions and, within six months from the date of notification of this Act, after themselves for recruitment for general military service, and such persons may be recruited accordingly in the prescribed manner.

(2) Every person enrolled in a corps or unit constituted under sub-section (1) shall be liable to serve in any part of India, shall be subject to all rules and regulations that may be made under this Act relating to his corps or unit, and shall not quit such corps or unit except in the prescribed manner.

VIII of 1904.

(3) Every such person shall, when called out in the prescribed manner for general military service, be subject to the Indian Army Act, 1905, and the rules made thereunder, in addition to the rules of this Act which shall apply to him as if he held the same rank in the Indian Army as he holds for the time being in the Indian Defence Force.

2g. (2) The Governor General in Council may make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(3) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

- (a) prescribe conditions for the purposes of sections 3 and 4;
- (b) prescribe authorities and prescribe the procedure of such authorities for the purposes of sections 3 and 4;
- (c) prescribe the mode within which, and the form in which, such applications may be made and the persons other than the persons to be exempted by whom it may be made;
- (d) prescribe the conditions subject to which persons other than European British subjects should be permitted to offer themselves for general military service;
- (e) prescribe the military or other obligations to which persons or any class of persons enrolled as directed to be enrolled under this Act shall respectively be liable; and to specify Courts for the trial and punishment of breaches of such obligations; and provide the procedure to be followed by such Courts; and provide for the enforcement of the military or other obligations of persons liable to general military service;
- (f) provide for the military and all purposes, authority of persons or any class of persons liable to general military service, and constitute authorities for the purpose of meeting to the selection of persons to be so called out; and
- (g) provide for any matter in this Act directed to be prescribed.

(4) Rules made under this section may provide that any contravention thereof or of any rule or regulation made under the authority of any such rule shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine or with both.

(5) All rules made under this Act shall be published in the Gazette of India, and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

14. (2) The Commander-in-Chief in India may, subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council, specify the emergency and other punishments for breach of any rule prescribed under this Act which are to be inflicted, without the intervention of a Court, and the officer or officers by whom and the extent to which such summary and minor punishments may be awarded.

(3) No punishment involving a serious impediment to military studies for a period of seven days shall be imposed as a summary punishment, and no punishment involving any kind of imprisonment shall be imposed as a minor punishment.

15. (1) The Commander-in-Chief in India may make regulations providing generally for all details connected with the organization, personnel, dress, and military training of any persons liable to military service or training under this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may—

(a) specify the arms, whether of regular troops or any other military force with which any person or class of persons enrolled or deemed to be enrolled under this Act shall serve or undergo military training, or constitute special military units for that purpose;

(b) specify the nature of training or instruction to be followed by any person or class of persons liable to military service or training under this Act; and

(c) provide for and regulate the recruitment, allowances, pensions or compensation (if any) to be paid to any person or class of persons undergoing military service or training under this Act or its dependants.

(3) Regulations made under this section may provide that any compensation allowed, or of any order or order issued under the authority of any such regulation, shall be payable with due which may extend to five hundred rupees.

16. Nothing in this Act shall apply to any person mentioned in a proviso or article not in force in a province or territory.

17. The Governor-General in Council may declare any article or rule contained in this Act.

18. The provisions of the Registration Ordinance, 1917, shall be in force from 1st April, 1917, during the continuance of this Act, and shall have effect as if they had been enacted in this Act.

Provided that the following amendments shall be made therein, namely:—

(1) In section 3, sub-section (2) of the said Ordinance, for the words "but not attained the age of fifty years on the first day of February, 1917", the words "who for the time being has not attained the age of fifty years" shall be substituted.

(2) In Schedule II of the said Ordinance in entry (1) after the word "Arms", the words "or of the Royal Indian Marine Service" shall be inserted, and in entry 2 for the word "Enlisted", the word "enlisted" shall be substituted.

THE SCHEDULE.

(The section 3 and 4.)

Recruits.

(1) Members of His Majesty's naval and military forces or of the Royal Indian Marine Service under the Volunteer Enlistment under the Indian Volunteer Act, 1909.

(2) Persons in Holy Orders or regular Ministers of any religious denomination.

(3) Persons who have at any time since the beginning of the war been prisoners of war, captured or detained by the enemy or have been released or exchanged.

A. F. NEUDSEMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

XX of 1916.

The following Bill was introduced in the Indian Legislative Council on the 1st March 1917:—

By 4 of 1917.

A Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894.

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

That this act is temporary.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1917.

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of March, 1917, and any rate due on account of new duties leviable thereunder or of any deficiency between the duties which have been paid and duties which are leviable thereunder shall be deemed to be the duties then levied within the meaning of section 34 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and that Act shall apply accordingly.

2. In Schedule III, Part I, of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, as subsequently amended, at the end of item 11, there shall be inserted (hereinafter called the said Act) the following:—

(1) For item 11 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"11	Silver plate, silver thread and wire, and silver manufactures, all sorts ..	Nil ad valorem ..	10 per cent."
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(a) Item 11 is hereby repealed.

(b) For item 105 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Yarns and textile fabrics.

"105 Yarns and textile fabrics, that is to say:—

Cotton yarns, thread, other than sewing thread, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise specified;

Woolen yarns and yarns, and manufactures of the same;

Man-made yarns and manufactures;

Thick manufactures;

Reinforcing yarns;

Yarns twined and yarns, and yarn manufactures containing mixed kind or used generally (as in No. 24);

Silk yarns, silks and warps, silk threads, silk piece-goods and other manufactures of silk;

Woolen yarns, knitting wool and other manufactures of wool including felt;

All other sorts of yarns and textile fabrics not otherwise specified."

3. In Schedule III of the said Act

(a) For item 1 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"1 Item 1 (a)

(1) Cloakings .. Value of 400 Rs.

(2) All other cloakings .. Value of 400 Rs.

Nil ad valorem .. 10 per cent."

(b) For item 2 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"2	Jute manufactures, when not in retail or in small quantities, complete or in burlings, for other goods:—	Nil ad valorem ..	10 per cent."
	(1) Currying cloth, bags, twine, yarns, ropes and twines ..	Value of 1,500 Rs.	10 per cent."
	(2) Twines and all other manufactures of jute manufactures not otherwise specified ..	Nil ad valorem ..	10 per cent."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to revise the Indian Tariff Act of 1894 so as to enable the Government of India to obtain increased revenue from imports, customs duties. It is proposed to raise in 7½ per cent the special tariff rate of 14 per cent applicable to certain piece-goods, and to divide the rates of export duties on raw jute and jute manufactures.

5. Opportunity is being taken to revise the rate of duty applicable to silver plate and silver thread and wire, and silver manufactures of all sorts which are now fixed at 10 per cent ad valorem, subject to the proviso that where the silver content of an article can be ascertained the duty shall be levied at the rate of 4 annas per ounce on the amount of silver contents and at the rate of 1½ per cent ad valorem on the difference between the value of such silver calculated at the market value of silver and the real value of the article. This provision has raised serious administrative difficulties, and it is now proposed to lay duty at a uniform rate of 10 per cent, ad valorem on the articles specified.

The 27 & January 1917.

W. S. KRIER.

A. P. HUDGEMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

The following Bill was introduced in the Indian Legislative Council on the 1st March 1917 —

No. 2 of 1917.

A Bill to impose a tax on income in addition to that imposed by the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886.

WHEREAS it is expedient to impose a tax on income in addition to that imposed by the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement. 1. (1) This Act may be called the Super-tax Act, 1917;

(2) It extends to the whole of British India and applies also within the Dominion of Poona and States in India in alliance with His Majesty to British subjects in those dominions who are in the service of the Government of India, or of a local authority established in the exercise of the powers conferred on the Governor-General in Council in that behalf; and

(3) It shall come into force on the first day of April, 1917.

Definition. 2. (1) In this Act unless there is anything repugnant to the subject or context,—

"previous year" means the year ending on the day on which the accounts of any person have been last made up or, if his accounts have not been made up within the year ending on the first day of March or the year immediately preceding that for which the assessment is to be made, then the year ending on the said first day of March;

"principal Act" means the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886;

"super-tax" means a tax imposed by this Act;

"taxable income" means so much of the total income of any person or company as is in excess of rupees fifty thousand;

"total income" means the income according to the previous year from all sources except:—

(a) from the sources specified in sections 4 (1) (b), (1) (c), (1) (d), (1) (e), (1) (f), and (1) (g) of the principal Act; and

(2) in the case of a Hindu undivided family so much of the joint income or such family as has been actually expended or paid for the maintenance or other expenses of any member of such family or paid in any such manner;

(3) in the case of a firm, so much of the income of the firm as has been paid to the members of the firm; and

(4) in the case of a company, so much of the income of the company as has been paid or debited for payment by way of dividends to any of its members.

Provided that nothing in clauses (1), (2) or (4) of this definition shall be deemed to exempt from super-tax any income therein referred to where received by any member of such family, firm or company.

(3) Words and expressions used in this Act and defined in the principal Act and not hereinafter defined shall be deemed to have the meanings respectively attributed to them by that Act.

3. In addition to the tax imposed by section 4 of the principal Act there shall be charged and income shall be assessed and paid in the year beginning with the 1st day of April, 1917, and super-tax and rate in such subsequent years as the Council of the Government of India, or as the Governor-General in Council may direct, by every person subject to this Act and by every company, a super-tax upon the taxable income of such person or company assessed at the rate specified in the Schedule.

Collector to determine persons chargeable with the super-tax and the amount at which every person chargeable shall be assessed. 4. The Collector shall, from time to time, determine what persons and companies are chargeable with the super-tax and the amount at which every person chargeable shall be assessed.

5. (1) In the case of a person or company whose total income is in the Collector's opinion of an amount chargeable with super-tax, the Collector, instead of or in addition to the notice referred to in section 14A of the principal Act, may cause a notice to be served upon him or it requiring him or it to furnish, within such period or may be specified in the notice, a return in the prescribed form with a declaration of annual income in the same effect as that required to be returned under the said section, setting forth the total income in the previous year of such person or company and such further particulars as may be provided for by such form.

(2) Every notice issued under subsection (1) and every return and declaration required by such notice shall be deemed respectively to be a notice issued and a return and declaration required under section 14A of the principal Act, and that Act shall apply accordingly.

(3) Where a return is furnished in accordance with the notice of a notice under this section and subsection 1A of the principal Act, the assessment to be made by the Collector shall be made after considering such return. If no such return is furnished such assessment shall be made according to the direction of the Collector.

Notice to persons chargeable with super-tax. 6. In the case of a person or company who, in the Collector's opinion, is chargeable with super-tax, the Collector shall cause a notice to be served on him or it stating the following particulars, namely:—

(a) his or her name and the person or persons of the income in respect of which he or it is chargeable;

(b) the year or portion of the year for which the tax is to be paid;

(c) the place or places, district or districts where the income arises;

(d) the amount to be paid; and

(e) the place where and the person to whom the amount is to be paid.

and requiring him to it to pay within sixty days from the date specified in the notice the amount stated therein as payable by him or to apply to the Collector within thirty days from that date to have the assessment reduced or modified.

7. Every amount specified as payable in a notice served under section 4 shall be paid within the time, at the place and to the person mentioned in the notice.

8. Subject to the provisions of this Act—

(a) the provisions of sections 25 to 34 of the principal Act shall apply in the case of super-tax as if that tax were leviable-tax chargeable under Part IV of the principal Act;

(b) the provisions of Chapter IV of the principal Act shall apply in the revision of assessments to super-tax as if that tax were leviable-tax chargeable under Part IV of the principal Act;

Provided that the time within which the petition allowed in section 25 (1) of the principal Act shall ordinarily be presented shall be the period specified in the notice served under section 4 of this Act, and that the form of the petition shall be modified in such manner as may be necessary to adapt it to the purposes of this Act; and

(c) the provisions of Chapter V of the principal Act and of sections 32, 33, 37 and 39 to 43A of the principal Act shall, so far as may be, apply to super-tax in the manner mentioned therein in the case of the super-tax as if that tax were leviable-tax chargeable under the principal Act.

9. (1) The Governor-General in Council may make rules consistent with this Act for ascertaining and determining the taxable income of any person, otherwise, for preventing disclosure of particulars contained in documents delivered or produced with respect to such assessments, for preventing the possession that it is to be followed on applications for relief of super-tax chargeable under this Act, for preventing for the purposes of that tax by individuals, and generally for carrying out the purposes of this Act, and may delegate to a Local Government the power to make such rules so far as regards the territories subject to that Government.

(2) In making a rule for preventing the disclosure of any particulars referred to in subsection (1), the Governor-General in Council may direct that a public servant occupying a branch of the public service is deemed to have committed an offence under section 124 of the Indian Penal Code.

Provided that a person committing any such offence shall not be liable to be prosecuted therefor without the previous sanction of the Local Government.

(3) Rules made under this section shall be published in the official Gazette.

SCHEDULE.

In respect—

- (1) of the first fifty thousand rupees of taxable income—one anna in the rupee;
- (2) of the next fifty thousand rupees of taxable income—two and a half annas in the rupee;
- (3) of the next fifty thousand rupees of taxable income—three annas in the rupee;
- (4) of the next fifty thousand rupees of taxable income—four and a half annas in the rupee;
- (5) of all taxable income over two lakhs of rupees—three annas in the rupee.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to raise revenue by imposing a super-tax on large incomes supplementing the existing income tax. The tax will be on a graduated scale, and will leave unaffected the first Rs. 50,000 of income. The second Rs. 50,000 will pay tax at one anna in the rupee, the third, one and a half annas, the fourth two and the fifth two and a half. Three annas in the rupee will be chargeable on every rupee of total income in excess of Rs. 1,50,000.

2. In order to be levied, and the rate at which it is levied, will be determined by the income accruing to the person in the previous year from all sources subject to certain specified exceptions. Thus the Bill excludes agricultural income and allows deductions subject to the condition of the Income-tax Act of payments made on account of life insurance. Receipts from property employed for religious and charitable purposes will also be excluded.

3. The super-tax will in general be a tax on the income accruing to individual persons, and it will not be deductible as the income of firms, companies or societies, controlled by them, the proceeds of such dividends or interest being included in the income of such persons, under clause 3 of the Bill, they may be required to furnish. But companies and firms will be chargeable in the tax on the basis of their income so far as not been distributed in dividends, or in payments to the members of the firm.

4. In other respects, the provisions of the Bill dealing with assessment and collection of the super-tax follow generally the lines of the provisions of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918 (12 of 1918); but it is not proposed to permit composition for super-tax over a period of years. On the other hand, clause 4 of the principal Bill allows for relief which may possibly be available for payment of the super-tax on taxable income.

Dated,
24th February 1932.

W. S. MITER.

S. F. MUNDHIMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

Proceedings of the Indian Legislative Council assembled under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1915 (S & S Gen. V, Ch. III).

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Wednesday, the 21st February 1947.

PRESENT:

His Excellency BAKER CHALMERS, P.C., O.M.S.I., O.M.S.E., O.M.A., Viceroy and Governor General, presiding, and 62 Members, of whom 52 were Additional Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. BHUPENDRA NATH BERA asked:—

1. "Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the resolution and other official papers connected with the system of Secretariat clerkship examination beginning from its inception to its abolition?"

The Hon'ble Sir FRANKLIN CHAMBERS replied:—

"The papers * asked for by the Hon'ble Member are laid on the table."

The Hon'ble Mr. BHUPENDRA NATH BERA asked:—

2. "Will the Government be pleased to make a statement in regard to the present state of affairs of the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore, and to lay on the table information on the following points:—

(a) The constitution of the Indian Institute of Science.

(b) The relation of the Government of India and the Provincial Governments to the Institute.

(c) The powers possessed by the Government of India or the Governor General over the decision of the Council of the Institute.

(d) The present staff of Professors and the number of students studying at the Institute, and

(e) Its financial condition?"

The Hon'ble Sir C. SWAMINATHAN NAIR replied:—

"Most of the information asked for by the Hon'ble Member will be found in the Calendar of the Institute for 1915-16 and 1916-17, copies * of which are placed on the table."

"The constitution of the Indian Institute of Science, its relation with the Government of India and the Provincial Governments, the powers possessed by the Government of India or the Governor-General over the decision of the Council of the Institute are explained on pages 18-22 of the Calendar for 1915-16. Attention is also directed to the Government of India Notification No. 158, dated the 23rd of February 1916, a copy * of which is placed on the table. A list of the staff of Professors will be found on pages 28-30 of the Calendar for 1916-17. The present number of students is 30. The financial position of the Institute is described in the seventh Annual Report of the Institute, a copy * of which is also placed on the table."

The Hon'ble Mr. BHUPENDRA NATH BERA asked:—

3. " (a) Is it the fact that many of the persons interned under the Defence of India Act, or confined under Bengal Regulation III of 1918, are mere youths? If so, will the Government be pleased to so regulate their treatment while under detention as to reform their mental attitude towards Government and society?"

" (b) Do the Government consider how confinement under Bengal Regulation III of 1918 may affect the future career of the persons confined, and have any steps been taken to ensure that such career may not be injuriously affected by reason of such confinement?"

" (c) Are school boys and college students, if any, who are interned under the Defence of India Act, or confined under Bengal Regulation III of 1918, given any facility to continue their studies or sit at the examinations for which they were preparing? If not, will the Government be pleased to consider whether and how the injury thus caused may be avoided or repaired?"

The Hon'ble Sir FRANKLIN CHAMBERS replied:—

" (a) A considerable number of those whose movements have been restricted under the Defence of India Act are students between the ages of 18 and 25; the ages of those who have been dealt with under Regulation III are generally higher. Where it has been safe to do so the culprits have been domiciled at home, and Government trust that the influence of their parents and guardians may help to reform their mental attitude. In other cases the Government must be left to the exercise of the faculty of their management and the operation of a healthy public opinion."

* See footnote in first proceedings.

"(b) Only those have been confined under Regulation III who are found to be dangerous criminals or an active nuisance to Government and society, and in these rare considerations of their future never came weigh against the necessity of protecting the public well."

"(c) Those confined under Regulation III are allowed any suitable books for study that they may desire."

"There is nothing to prevent those who have been dealt with under the Defence of India Act from studying privately at their place of domicile—they cannot be allowed to mix with other students who are still educated, and though a few have been allowed to sit the examinations for which they had prepared, no great advantage is secured owing to the difficulty that arises in connection with the protection of a certificate of character. The question of injury to their future careers must give way to the supreme necessity of safeguarding the untainted youth of Bengal."

The Hon'ble Mr. BURNHAM NORTH asked:—

"May I put a supplementary question? As regards the number of boys domiciled in their homes, may I ask what is the number in proportion to the total number of boys interned?"

The Hon'ble Sir HENRI CHAMBERLAIN replied:—

"The number of boys interned in their homes is, I believe, according to the latest figures, 114, and there are a little over 300 who are interned in villages other than their homes."

The Hon'ble Mr. BURNHAM NORTH asked:—

"(a) Is 'reasonable provision' made for the support of such State prisoners under Bengal Regulation III of 1918 'according to his rank in life and to his own wants and those of his family' as provided in the preamble to the Regulation?"

"(b) Will the Government be pleased to furnish a statement containing the names of State prisoners, of rank, now under detention and their respective ranks and incomes at the time they were put under restraint, and the allowances now granted to them to meet their own wants and those of their families?"

The Hon'ble Sir HENRI CHAMBERLAIN replied:—

"The attention of the Local Government is invariably drawn to the requirements of the Law."

"Information so far as is available is contained in the statement * laid on the table, and similar information regarding the remaining prisoners is being called for."

The Hon'ble Mr. BURNHAM NORTH asked:—

"Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a comparative statement showing the annual expenditure incurred on account of the State exiles for three years prior to January 1912 and for the three subsequent years?"

The Hon'ble Sir HENRI CHAMBERLAIN replied:—

"A statement† giving the information required by the Hon'ble Member is placed on the table."

The Hon'ble Pandit HANAN MOHAN MALHOTRA asked:—

"(a) Did the Government of India send a Despatch No. 41 (Emigration), dated 15th October 1915, to the Secretary of State for India, and, if so, has any Despatch been sent in reply?"

"(b) If the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the Despatch from the Secretary of State and the correspondence, if any, relating thereto between the Indian Office and the Colonial Office?"

The Hon'ble Sir GEORGE HANCOCK replied:—

"A Despatch from the Secretary of State was received in reply to the letter from the Government of India, dated the 15th October 1915. The Government's letter has already been published. The answer of the Secretary of State has now been obtained for publication of his reply, and this will be published at once. It is not thought necessary to publish the correspondence on the subject between the Colonial and Indian Offices in its present incomplete form. It is understood, however, that the complete papers will be presented to Parliament after the coming Conference, and they will then be published in India."

The Hon'ble Khw. Bahadur MIAN MUHAMMAD SALIM asked:—

"What proportion do recruits for the Indian Army drawn from the Punjab show the outbreak of the present war bear to the total number of recruits drawn from the whole of British India during the same period?"

The Hon'ble the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF INDIA replied:—

"The proportion of recruits for the Indian Army drawn from the Punjab since the outbreak of the present war was in 31st December in the total number of recruits drawn from the whole of British India during the same period is 61 per cent."

The Hon'ble Mr. ANAND BHAI, KHAN BANGSHEE asked:—

"What is the total number of Indians, Hindus and Mussulmans, employed in the Political and Foreign Departments, who are drawing a salary Rs. 250 or more per month?"

* Not included in these Proceedings.

† See Appendix A.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. D. Woods replied:—

"In the Secretariat of the Foreign and Political Department of the Government of India, to which it is understood the question refers, the total number of Indians, Hindus and Mohammedans, employed, who are drawing salaries of Rs. 250 or more per mensem, is five, namely, four Hindus and one Mohammedan."

The Hon'ble Mr. ARUN DAS, KRISHN BHASIN asked:—

9. "With reference to my resolution regarding the investigation of the ancient indigenous systems of medicine which was accepted by Government after discussion in this Council on the 15th March 1916, will Government be pleased to state the result of their investigation in the matter so far?"

The Hon'ble Sir HARRISON CHESTNUT replied:—

"The opinions of all Local Governments have not yet been received, but it is expected that the outstanding replies will shortly be made. The Government of India are unwilling to form any conclusions until they have considered the views of all Local Governments."

The Hon'ble Mr. ARUN DAS, KRISHN BHASIN asked:—

10. "Will Government be pleased to state—
(a) the total number of Government of India scholarships tenable abroad for Indians; and

(b) the number of Mohammedan candidates to whom such scholarships have hitherto been granted?"

The Hon'ble Sir C. SANKARAN NAIR replied:—

"The number of Government of India scholarships tenable abroad by Indians which are available for annual allotment are—

(a) Two Government of India scholarships awarded through the Universities, each tenable for three years.

(b) Two technical scholarships, each tenable for two years and, in special cases, for three years.

(c) Two language or Oriental scholarships, each tenable for two years.

(d) One scholarship for Indian women students, tenable from three to five years.

Hence the aggregate number of these scholarships which may be held in any one year, with the total annual number is awarded, may amount to not less than 33. Anglo-Indians and denaturalised Europeans are also eligible for the technical scholarships.

The number of Mohammedans who have been awarded such scholarships since their inception is 24, including two who resigned the scholarships awarded them."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE Viceroy's SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor:—"Hon'ble Members will, I think, have realised that I am always most anxious to take them into the confidence of the Government, and on the occasion I think they will expect me to say a few words on the subject of the Bill which His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is about to introduce."

"As Hon'ble Members are aware, the moment has arrived when the Empire must make a united and concerted effort to finish this war. We have been asked, and we have agreed, to send every available man to the decisive sphere of action. This will involve the sending away from India of certain British units."

"The Army in India has always been composed of a blend in certain proportions of British and Indian troops, and military experience has shown that this blend constitutes the very best fighting force which we can supply."

"This principle of blend is no new thing in military history. Historically there are periods and precedents whenever America has been composed of different races. And now, to preserve the proportions of this blend, we find it necessary to replace those British units which are required for the decisive theatres of the war. To do this effectively and equitably, it is obviously imperative to introduce competition."

"In time of war volunteering is a broken sword. The Government must have power to give orders and enforce them. This was impossible on the law stand, and we propose therefore the provisions of the Bill which will be placed before you. Moreover, as things stood on the basis of volunteering, some men were offering their services, while others were getting off scot-free. This was clearly inequitable; there must be equality of sacrifice. To secure this, we propose competition for all coming under the definition of European British subject."

"I have seen it suggested that industries will suffer as a consequence of this measure. You cannot have legislation of this nature without consequent inconveniences, but the Government of India have felt, under the provisions of the Bill, and the regulations drawn up under it, as needless hardship will be imposed. Both the Commander-in-Chief and I had many discussions on this subject with leading businessmen in Calcutta. We recognise that in India there is no source of ability such as effective as which to draw for the replacement of those called up, and we have that, under the machinery of the Bill, the best possible discharge of industry or hardship will take place."

"I have seen it our invitation to Indians to offer their services. As I pointed out in my opening speech to the Council, competition in this case is not of the question as practical grounds but we will encourage to deal with those who apply to be enrolled."

Force is then considerable. It suffers, however, from lack of organisation and insufficient training, while its local character detracts from its military utility by restricting the range and scope of its employment. To derive full value from the raw material of which it is composed, it is necessary to organise it as a sound line force, ready to take the place of a portion of the Regular Army for local defence. In other words, building up on the basis of the existing Volunteer Force, we want to improve and expand the latter into an Indian Defence Force. As this Defence Force will serve as an auxiliary to the Regular Army, we consider that it should, like the latter, be composed partly of British and partly of Indian units. In this way all classes of His Majesty's subjects in India will be afforded opportunities of rendering personal service during the war.

Recruitment for this Defence Force will be by compulsory enrolment in the case of European British subjects, and by voluntary enrolment in the case of non-European British subjects. Apart from the fact that it has been adopted at home and in many portions of the Empire, our reason for adopting the compulsory principle in the case of Europeans is this, that it would not be possible to obtain the numbers we require at this juncture in any other way. The sources to be drawn upon are limited, and admit themselves to be utilised to the fullest extent. In the case of Indians, on the other hand, the sources of recruitment are practically unlimited. The application of compulsory service in their case would be open to many objections, and we could not possibly attract, again, train and find suitable employment for the enormous numbers that respondents would place at our disposal. Owing to the mental spirit of the classes from which we recruit our Indian regiments, we have had no great difficulty so far in obtaining all the men we require. In the case of Indians, therefore, there is no reason for departing from the voluntary principle of recruitment, whether we regard Regulars or as separate units of the Defence Force. We have, of course, no previous experience to guide us, but there appears to be a widespread desire among His Majesty's Indian subjects to assist in the defence of the Empire, and we have, therefore, no reason to suppose that there will be any difficulty in obtaining by voluntary recruitment the numbers we shall want to complete Indian units of the Defence Force. As we do not want recruitment for the Defence Force to interfere with recruitment for the Regular Army, the enrolment of Indian subjects in the former will be restricted, as a rule, to classes or individuals who, in ordinary circumstances, would not be available for enlistment in the latter.

"It may be argued that the combination of voluntary service with compulsion is somewhat of an anachronism. Our answer to this is, first that this Bill is essentially a war measure, designed to meet our immediate military requirements. Defence must be active if it is to be of any value, and this demands power to move troops wherever they are wanted. By obtaining that power, we are well under this Bill, we shall secure one of the main defects of the Volunteer Force as at present constituted, and at the same time give the new Defence Force the great advantage of starting operations with an organisation which is in full working order, and which only needs expansion and adaptation to render it efficient.

"With these introductory remarks, I will now proceed to give an outline of the more important provisions of the Bill. I may explain that, as a preliminary to specifying any force recruited on a compulsory basis, it is necessary to take stock of the population from which it is made use to be filled. This preliminary action is essential, so as to enable the Military authorities to group men of different ages, and of different categories of physical fitness, into suitable classes varying their military obligations according to the particular circumstances of each case. It was for this reason that this Bill was preceded by a Statutory Ordinance. This preliminary measure will expedite the collection of the statistical information we require, and so enable us to proceed without delay with the organisation of the Defence Force as soon as this Bill becomes law.

"The Indian Defence Force will then come into being. It will consist of certain units composed of European British subjects between the ages of 16 and 20 who have been required to stand under the emergency provisions of the Bill, and of a certain number of other units composed of non-European British subjects between the ages of 16 and 41 who have enlisted themselves voluntarily. It is the intention of Government to retain the existing Volunteer organisations, but all existing corps, as well as any new corps or units that may be raised or constituted, will become corps or units of the Indian Defence Force.

"Corps of the Indian Defence Force will normally consist of active companies, reserve companies and cadet companies. Active companies will be composed of men of the general serving class, namely, between the ages of 16 and 41; reserve companies, of men of the local service class, namely, between the ages of 41 and 50; and cadet companies of youths between the ages of 16 and 18. Active companies will be liable for service anywhere in India. Reserve companies will be liable only to local service, while cadet companies will be liable to military training only.

"All persons enrolled will be classified according to their physical fitness. There will be several categories. One will consist of men fit for work in active companies, another of men fit for work in reserve companies, another, again, of those who are unfit for either of those categories owing to temporary causes, but who may become eligible later. Lastly, there will be a category which will consist of those whose physical incapacity is permanent, and who are therefore of no military value.

"The Military authorities will have the power to employ the active companies of corps wherever they are required within Indian limits. These companies will, however,

Force when not on actual military duty, so as to allow of their being brought up before their Commanding Officers or before a Court-martial, for the disposal of military offences with which they may be charged.

"Consequently with the tightening up of discipline, a much higher standard of military efficiency will be demanded. Every member of the Force will have to undergo a course of preliminary drill and musketry. This will vary according to the attainments of the individual. If the latter has shown his proficiency and some of duty in the past by service as a volunteer, he will, if an 'extra efficient,' have to put in only 20 hours' drill in a period of two consecutive months. If he is only an 'efficient' volunteer, he will have to do 40 drills in the same period. If, on the other hand, he has either failed to attain the 'efficient' standard or has had no previous military training, he will be required to put in 80 drills and follow a recruit's course of musketry. Besides the preliminary drills referred to, all members of the Defence Force will have to put in periodical drills which will consist of—

For men of Active Companies	— 4 hours' drill a week, 4 days' continuous attendance as a training camp, and an annual course of musketry
For men of Reserve Companies	— 1 hour's drill a week and an annual course of musketry
For youths of Cadet Companies	— the same training as for Active Companies, but attendance at camp may be dispensed with.

"It is intended that officers now holding commissions in the Volunteer should retain the same on the inclusion of their units in the Defence Force, provided that the General Officers Commanding Divisions are satisfied as to their professional efficiency. To allow of the higher standard of training which will be demanded, special facilities will be afforded for the training of officers, and a sufficient staff of drill instructors will be allotted to corps. Provision for the various expenses incidental to these changes will be made by increasing the capitalised grants now allocated to corps under Army Regulations. Suitable arrangements will also be made for the provision of clothing and equipment, and no individual will be enrolled in a mounted corps unless he can produce a suitable horse.

"I will not weary the Council with further details. As explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, we shall have to provide for details in the rules and regulations which will be framed under the Act. This Act has been drafted after consultation with Members of Council and other representative bodies, and it is, I believe, strongly supported by public opinion. I feel sure that a large majority of His Majesty's subjects in India, whether European or Indian, are keenly desirous of participating in the defence of the Empire, and I believe that the additional opportunities of rendering personal service which the creation of this Defence Force will afford, will be generally appreciated. As the field of employment of the Force is restricted to India, it is doubtful whether any of its members will be actively employed in the field. I hope, however, that work in the Service units, of any rate, will be recognised officially as 'war service.'

"An Advisory Committee of Volunteer officers, nominated by Local Governments, has been formed and will be assembled shortly to assist the authorities of Army Headquarters in drafting the regulations governing the Force. This Committee has been selected with care, so as to represent different interests in an adequate manner, and I am confident that the advice they will give will prove of the greatest value.

"I will conclude my remarks by observing that, though the Indian Defence Force will be a second line force, it will be in no sense a second rate force, for we mean to make it a model of its kind. Its members must realise that we are dealing now with serious self-defence, and that personal convenience and other considerations must yield to military efficiency and to the creation of the spirit of discipline upon which that efficiency so largely depends. The old Volunteer Force has become an anachronism. It has been replaced at home by the Territorial Force, and will now be replaced in India by a Defence Force, designed to suit local requirements, where development and progress will be worked with the keenest interest.

"My Lord, I beg to move for the suspension of the Rules of Orders to admit of the Bill being referred to a Select Committee."

His Excellency the President:—"I suspend the Rules of Orders."

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India:—"My Lord, I move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Lowndes, the Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Bailey, the Hon'ble Major-General A. R. Bingley, the Hon'ble Major Khaparde Nath Rao, the Hon'ble Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Wilson, the Hon'ble Subajye Major and Honorary Captain Ajib Khan Sardar Bahadar, the Hon'ble Sir James D. Bingley, the Hon'ble Mr. K. B. Roy and myself. With Your Excellency's permission, I would ask that the following names be added:—The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel C. L. Agnih and the Hon'ble Sardar Bahadar Sardar Sunder Singh Majithia."

The Hon'ble Khos Bahadur Niam Vengachan Saheb:—"On behalf of the Mussulman community in the Punjab, whom I have the honour to represent in this Council, I offer my most cordial support to the measure which has been introduced by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. By the distinguished part taken by it in the past in the

military history of the Indian Empire, the Panjab has already won an honorable name as the 'cradles of India' and the more distinguished part it has played in this terrible war has strengthened its claim to that honorable distinction. More than one-half of His Majesty's Indian soldiers who have shed their life blood in the defense of the Empire on the battle-fields of three Continents were the outcome of this war have been soldiers drawn from the Panjab. One detachment of that province—Jhelum—alone furnished to the Indian Army a larger number of soldiers than the whole of the Presidency of Madras or of Bombay. And, to-day, in reply to a question which I put this morning, Hon'ble Members have already learnt that, since the outbreak of this war, the Panjab has furnished in recruits to the Indian Army 61 per cent of the entire number drawn from British India. Under those circumstances, it is not surprising that our Province heartily approves of a measure such as the one which is now before the Council, attending as it does to the needs of this country in these terrible times the welcome opportunity of furnishing an adequate defense force for the defense of the country, while the active Indian Army is called upon to proceed to the battle-fields in order to defend the banner and the glory of the Empire. My Lord, Your Excellency's Government may well fully assure that a community which was furnished to the British forces men like Khudadad, Mir Bhat and my Hon'ble friend, Subadar Major and Honorary Captain Akbar Khan, will not be wanting in coming forward readily and willingly in taking its part in the defense of the country, which this measure enables our people to do.

"There is one observation which I should like, with Your Excellency's permission, to make in connection with the provisions of this Bill. Hon'ble Members will have noticed that the earlier portion of the Bill divides the military service which the various upris will have to render into two kinds, general military service and local military service. For general military service persons who have completed the age of 18 years and have not attained the age of 31 years will be enlisted in the Indian Defense Force, while, under section 4, for local military service persons who have attained the age of 21 years and have not attained the age of 30 years will be liable. And under section 5 portions of the age of 16 to 18 will be liable for local military service, as well as for military training. I wish that Your Excellency's Government had thought fit to extend the provisions relating to local military service and military training, as embodied in sections 4 and 5, also to the Indian portion of the Indian Defense Force which will be raised under this Act so as to enable Indians of the age of 16 to 30 years, as well as Indian youths of the age of 16 to 18 years also to have the privilege as well as the pride of taking their active share in the Indian Defense Force which is to be raised under this Act. I perfectly realize that, if such an additional provision had been made in this Bill, Your Excellency's Government would have had a sufficiently large Indian Defense Force, not only to release all the requirements of the Indian Army for active duty on the battle-fields, but possibly, in a few months, to furnish thousands of well-trained soldiers from the Panjab at any rate for active service hereafter, if necessary, on the various battle-fields.

"With these few words, I have much pleasure in supporting the measure which is now before the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. B. Duncanson:—"I rise to cordially welcome the introduction of this Bill in Council. Here, in India, we are so remote from the scenes of heroism of this devastating war that it is not possible for people to realize the full import of the present phase of this war. As the Prime Minister remarked the other day, his was not only brought to a triumphant close by the supreme and entire concentration and mobilization of the whole resources of this Empire. In view of that statement, it is a matter of supreme satisfaction to find that Your Excellency, with your statesmanlike insight into things, and charged as you are with so great responsibility, has devised and formulated two schemes of India's contribution to this great war. Your Excellency had foreshadowed both the schemes in that speech which your Excellency delivered to this Council at the opening of the Session, the first of which was the Imperial Indian War Loan, the details and conditions of which will be laid before this Council by the Hon'ble Sir William Xerxes next month, and which this Council will have another opportunity of discussing, and, secondly, this Bill is constituting an Indian Defense Force, which His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has just introduced. My Lord, I am confident that both these measures will be regarded by the people as necessary and obligatory contributions towards the full utilization of the resources of this Empire in furtherance of the great victory which is now in sight.

"My Lord, the enrolment of Indians for general military service for the duration of the war is a step in the right direction. I congratulate Your Excellency and your Government on this wise decision. There has been a general drain in the country for military service, and this final decision to enrol Indians in special units for general military service will be welcomed all over India and will be received with the greatest enthusiasm.

"My Lord, it is in harmony with the cherished wishes and deep sentiments of the people of this country, and if it is carried out in a spirit of trust, it will lead to the consolidation and the solidarity of the great Indian Empire.

"My Lord, I will now ask your Excellency's permission to make a few observations, on the merits of this Bill. In the first instance, as regards the drafting of 'European British subjects', it has been borrowed from the Code of Criminal Procedure, but it has not been embodied in the Act. My Lord, I think that, on this Act will be published broadcast,

and will be in the hands of every person in every station, it is necessary that that definition should be included in the Act. The Act should be self-contained.

"Then, as regards the people who fall within the purview of 'European British subjects.' My Lord, I propose to make one observation. 'European British subject' has been defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure as—

(a) any subject of Her Majesty born, naturalised or domiciled in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or in any of the European, American or Australian Colonies or possessions of Her Majesty, or in the Colony of New Zealand or in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope or Natal;

(b) 'any child or grandchild of any such person by legitimate descent.' It is clear, that the intention is to exempt aliens who have been categorized in India from the operation of this Act. My Lord, under Act XXX of 1882, the Indian Nationalisation Act, section 4, the Government has power to issue a certificate of naturalisation incorporating all the rights, privileges, capacities of naturalisation under the Act in any alien subject. I do not know whether this exclusion of the alien naturalized in India has any significance. I presume it is not accidental, but made for some obvious reason. His Excellency the Commissioner-Chief has not thrown any light on the subject. My Lord,

if the exclusion is made as a matter of any political moment, I have nothing to say; but as a matter of fact, I do not see any reason why these alien foreigners who are in this country should be excluded from the operation of this Act. My Lord, there is one special reason why they should not be excluded. I do not of course refer to enemy aliens. I am referring to people like the French, Italian, Swiss and other aliens who are in the country—in large numbers in Bombay and Calcutta—and who, I think, should certainly be brought under the operation of the Act. My Lord, there is one other matter. There should be, as Your Lordship suggested, equality of service. These people will be carrying on an extensive business in places like Bombay and Calcutta in the detriment of the British and Indian firms where men will be taken away from their occupations; and therefore my submission is that, unless there are special political reasons, they should be included in the operation of this Act. It is far better that they should be within the pale of the Act than that the trade of India should go from British subjects into the hands of foreigners.

"My Lord, I have to make only one observation with reference to section 2 of this Act. I was looking forward to the hon. member speak of His Excellency the Commissioner-Chief to have some light thrown on the subject; but no explanation was forthcoming. In Great Britain, the age-limit of compulsion is fixed at 41, while in India it has been thought necessary to extend the age-limit from 41 to 55. My Lord, as you are fully aware, the conditions in this country—I mean climatic conditions—the conditions under which Europeans work in this country are more strenuous, more arduous, and there seems to be an apparent reason why this extension should be made from 41 to 55. In a cold country like Great Britain, expert soldiers have thought it necessary to limit the age to 41. My Lord, I put this submission before His Excellency the Commissioner-Chief with the greatest possible respect. I do not profess to speak with any authority on the subject. I was only a layman. But unless there are some exceptionally strong reasons for this course, I submit that the Select Committee should reconsider this matter. My Lord, there is another aspect of the case from which this point should be looked at. According to the last census report there are, roughly, about 5,000 people engaged in the commerce of Calcutta. In Bombay and Madras, the number is much smaller. If you keep the limit of age at 55, you will have only 100 people to look after the commerce of Calcutta. It is for Your Lordship and for His Excellency the Commissioner-Chief to consider whether this extension of age-limit would be in the interests of the country.

"My Lord, I am glad that clause 11 has been inserted in the Bill. This is an excellent clause which will ensure that your Excellency goes to this Council at the opening of the Session, that the Government will endeavor to introduce the system of compulsion with as little hindrance or immediate inconvenience as possible. Your Lordship has further made the matter perfectly clear and intelligible this morning. I have no doubt public interests will get suffer in any way, nor will Government allow public interests to be in any way impaired. But the words which have been used in clause 11 (b) (c) 'in the national interests' are extremely wide, and I submit that any rule that will be made by Government under clause 11 (b) (c) should also be very comprehensive and suffice so as to include all cases of difficulty, inconvenience and business trouble. My Lord, this war, as Your Lordship knows, cannot be carried on without fuel, without coal, without munitions, and without many other articles, including of course wheat. These are the chief necessities of our country at the front, and it is necessary that every possible strenuous demand of these articles which are of paramount use to the country. It is for these reasons, I trust that the Government which will be appointed in future rules should see that every possible facility is given, and every possible allowance is made for enough for such persons who cannot be spared and who are in responsible and sole charge of their departments. My Lord, in India, as your Lordship is well aware, there is no spare margin of European labour; there is no reserve of skilled employees. All the office and commercial firms are worked in high pressure and most of them in a place like Bombay or Calcutta are run by a few Europeans. Most of the railways in Bengal and most

in other parts of the country are run by only one or two Europeans in charge. It is necessary that these people should be allowed to remain in charge of their work, because it is to them that we look for supplying our armies with the necessary equipment to carry on to a successful conclusion this great and trying war.

"My Lord, there is one other matter in connection with clause 13, which provides for compensation in certain cases, to which I should like to refer. Clause 15 (4) (c) provides for the payment of any compensation, allowances, gratuities or insurance under the Act or to any person or class of persons undergoing military service or training under the Act or to their dependants. This is an extremely comprehensive clause, and I congratulate His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in having listened to the public opinion on this matter and inserted this clause. But I think it will be advisable if this clause is further extended to include other land cases also. Your Excellency is probably not aware that in commercial houses many people have to be got out from England to serve for a certain number of years, and under the agreement made the firms are responsible for their passage money and fixed salaries, and it would cause pecuniary loss, apart from serious inconvenience to employers of such men, if they are dismissed for outside military service. It, therefore, seems that this matter should be taken by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief into consideration.

"My Lord, I have not gone word to say, and that is with reference to the Schedule. I feel that the members of the holy order are excluded from ordinary service. I suppose this provision is made in conformity with the English law which excludes them in England. I have nothing to say against them, they are very estimable people, but they have plenty of time to spare and plenty of opportunities, and I think myself they would prefer to do military service instead of spending their evenings in clubs and in house work. I think these people can be spared more easily than those of the priest and others whose services are indispensable. Unless there are State reasons of exceptional importance, my submission is, that they should also be allowed an opportunity to render service to their country.

"My Lord, I have nothing more to say. I counted the Bill to the acceptance of this Council, and I trust my two official colleagues will heartily support it. I am sorry I have no more to offer for the country's service, but I know and I feel confident that the Bill which is contained in this Bill will be most enthusiastically responded to all over the Indian Empire."

The Hon'ble Mr. BAMBANNA NARAYAN—*"My Lord, we welcome the measure as affording, for the first time, definite opportunities for military training and service to the Indian population. If such a measure was desirable in the past from the Indian stand point of view, it has become an absolute necessity in the present from every point of view. The great war now going on in Europe and Asia has shown that occasions may arise when the resources of the whole Empire must be combined and co-ordinated, when every part of the Empire must be ready to serve and to sacrifice. In view of the implacable hostility which the hatred and character of the British Empire has provoked, of the combination of nations, that seek mutually may at any time give rise to, it is no longer possible, no longer safe, to rely for the safety and protection of that Empire upon any one of its single and component parts. From this general proposition, the validity of which recent experience in the war zones of Europe and Asia has demonstrated beyond question, we come at once to the situation in India. That situation has been summed up by Your Excellency in your opening speech at this Session of the Council. Your Lordship has reminded the country not only of the indebtedness of India for its peace and security to the military and naval resources of the Empire, but also of our great obligations to neighbouring States for the maintenance of that peace and security, due to their benevolent neutrality."*

"My Lord, from the time from which the memory of man reacheth not to the contrary, India has attracted the cupidity of powerful rulers and states; from time immemorial her external weakness has witnessed the march of invading hordes and her wealthiness has been forced past the battlefields of contending armies. The peace and prosperity of the country has been interrupted by long periods of rapine and plunder, and the soil of India has seen the rise and decay of great and powerful Empires. The crumbling stones of this Imperial city bear testimony to the vicissitudes through which India has passed; if the spirit that haunts the silent ruins around us would give us the words that they so patiently guard, we may yet know something of how the fruits of the purple tree have tasted India dead and we would know both for us and those who have sought them; but though human memory is short the lust of wealth and power is great. The lust of the far famed wealth of India still remains and we become aware now and again of newly won treasures."

"It is thus that the people paid no heed, warlike was the business of Kings and Armies; they came and they went, but the people remained, the peasant cultivating his little hold undisturbed and the artisan pluing his humble trade without molestation, by the Hindu, the Buddhist, the Mohammedan, the Persian, the Tartar or the Moghul; but that rule of blood ignorance, of Arabian slavery is gone, a broader stream of life has swept past, education bids its growing armies the quiet heavens, in which the life of the country has its hidden stillness, and a new spirit is abroad. For the first time the veil of ignorance from the mass of the people has been lifted for the first time knowledge has ceased to be the heritage of the few. After the lapse of many slumbering centuries, once India has

penalized his great doctrine of non-cooperation, people are beginning to realize the dignity of husband and the fidelity of arduous human labors. Freedom has brought the lamp and placed it in the hands of the intellectuals who are carrying its light into the darkest corners of ignorance and prejudice. This has been the great mission of England in India. More than the peace and security which India enjoys under British rule, more than the pleasure that it is a part of the fabric of a mighty Empire, it is this mission of England, giving to the people the inspiration and impetus of a mind set free from the trammels of awe, giving them the means of a growing nobility in their national life, and developing self-consciousness, and an aspiration after a higher life that has secured for England the willing allegiance and enthusiastic adhesion of India. And it is this new spirit born in India, the highest product of British statesmanship, that has made the people realize their preeminence in demand what they have got to stand as a part of the Empire which means to them much more than security and peace, which made them ordered progress and a fuller realization of their national life, that has made them aware to state to be a burden and to become a benefit, and has made them anxious to be trained in the art of arms or a civil population, to be able to lay down the pen and the ploughshare when the hour of need comes. This desire of the people has hitherto remained unheeded. In the plenitude of his power the white man in India forgot the responsibility of his burden. We welcome in far more the realization of this responsibility, the better recognition of the obligation which this responsibility casts on them.

"My Lord, delayed as this recognition has been, it was a great mistake if I may say so without impudence, not to have brought it in, when the great war came upon us, when our people moved by the generous impulses which are characteristic of youth, came forward in their hundreds to enlist, that was the psychological time to make for enrichment area of youth, chills with neglect and delay, and those who have studied the savings of human action know that a repeated effort is hard to make. In Bengal, thousands of young men and others who had vowed to be peace, came forward offering to be enrolled for military service; after some hope had been held out great enthusiasm, naturally evoked, even the ardor of a Government which as yet for us in far removed from the vast concourse of men and places in its splendid detachment, to step the movement. But the youth of Bengal still perceived and they went out to Manikpore in the early days of difficulty and unpopularity as an ambulance corps, in which capacity they have rendered good and meritorious service, winning the appreciation of their allies. Recently we have tried the experiment of a day little company. It is a very small concern and far be it from me to boast of it. The other day I put a question in reference to it in your Lordship's Council, not with the object of advertising our humble efforts as some may have expected, but to elicit information with reference to another question not yet allowed regarding the voluntary non-military contribution in men by the different parts of India in the war. And in Bengal, My Lord, much has happened since the war began. There is glimmer over the land and diversity. I do not for a moment doubt the good faith and the honesty of purpose of our Government. I do not for a moment doubt that enormous care is taken in manhandling instruments by Lord Curzon, whose well known and well tried sympathy for the people has in a great extent softened the blow. I do not for a moment doubt that he takes every possible care to protect any hardship or oppression. But, My Lord, the arrests of hundreds of our young men, some of them of well-to-do life and of unimpeachable character, the sentences of months of incessant custody, as many instances leading to nothing, absolute ignorance of the public of the causes that lead to these arrests and subsequent sentences have cast a shadow over my province and chilled the ardor of its youth. Lord Curzon has appealed to me to trust him; we trust him indeed, more than we have ever trusted any other ruler of Bengal; it is owing to that trust that tranquillity still prevails in my unhappy province.

"But, My Lord, what of the parents, the relatives and friends of the youths arrested? What of the mother crying for her young and who would dare to comfort her for the loss of a son deprived of his liberty for an unknown and positively unanswerable offence.

"My Lord, I have no mind and no heart to order to these institutions. I have referred to them to show the difficulties in our way. It is a great opportunity which your Lordship is giving to us, the greatest since British rule began in India. We wish it were greater. It might have been greater if we had been given a larger view of the world, if we had the assurance that our youths would be treated under our own officers and they would rise to the full height of what it is then, if every private felt that he carried the country's honor in his hands, if we had been assured that the experience of the Indian Order Corps was as arduous as the experience of life in pre-war days, that the men of eminence would order in the army had ceased to be a shameful weakness into which we might not step and that smiling, disinterested of colour and race had ceased to be but if the sentence has not come, I do not despair. I again quote your Lordship 'It is the first step that counts.'

"Your Lordship has taken the first step, and though I do not overlook the difficulties I have ventured to point out, I have every faith that the country will follow your Lordship's lead, I have every hope that the difficulties such as there are will soon disappear, and the youth of my country will appreciate that now if ever it lies with them to realize the future after which we have been so anxiously striving. My Lord, may I be forgiven

the Empire in such a manner as to leave an imperishable record of their gallant deeds and glorious achievements for posterity.

"With these few remarks, My Lord, I heartily and strongly support the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. BAHADUR BHANU DEVI SHASTRI:—"My Lord, on behalf of the hon'ble members of the Council Provinces, I beg to associate myself with all my Hon'ble Colleagues in expressing a hearty welcome to this measure, which, I am sure, My Lord, will afford a further stimulus for Indians to unite themselves wholeheartedly with the Government in the defence of the country.

"In this hour of present tribulations and crises when the safety of the Empire most greatly depends upon the extensive utilisation of the vast resources of the Indian Empire, I trust, with no small satisfaction and pride, that a scheme has been introduced in this Bill, which would enable persons other than European British subjects to offer themselves for enlistment in the army. This welcome departure from the hitherto existing military policy of the Government is mainly due to the kind initiative taken by Your Lordship, for which you have earned the gratitude and esteem of the whole Indian Nation. The announcement as to the introduction of this measure has been received with immense satisfaction by all of us and the whole country at large, and we welcome this measure as a tribute to the recognition of the claims of Indians for higher rank and service in His Majesty's Indian Army of the Empire, and I may be permitted to express Your Lordship that Indians will not be found wanting in respecting to the call of duty for the safety and defence of the Empire at this momentous crisis.

"I am quite aware, My Lord, of your sincere desire to take us, the non-official Indians, into your confidence as just ascertained by Your Lordship, and I think I am giving expression to the grateful feelings not only of my Province, but that of the whole of India, when I say that we are all deeply indebted to Your Excellency for this broad-minded policy at Your Lordship's Government. I do not intend to detain the Council any longer by making any detailed observations as to the principles of the Bill. I shall content myself by saying at this stage, that all of us quite realise our responsibilities at this critical juncture, and Your Lordship may rest assured that we would always be prepared to co-operate with the Government in their efforts to bring about the glorious termination of this world-war, and secure the final victory of which we are not in the least doubtful.

"We are glad that the Bill has been referred to the Select Committee, whereby Your Excellency has given the non-official Indians an opportunity to suggest such changes in the Bill, as will help to make it a practical scheme, by modifying it in a manner so as to make the military service sufficiently popular and attractive, which might induce right class of persons to join the colours in the defence of the Empire which is on, the Indian, in the most sacred duty, as enjoined by our holy Shastras.

"With these few remarks, I beg to support the motion."

The Hon'ble Mr. KUNWAR CHANDRANATH:—"My Lord, on behalf of the Indian commercial community, I beg most heartily to support the Bill which has been introduced by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and I take this opportunity of assuring Your Lordship's Government that the Indian commercial community are always willing and ready to co-operate with the Government in any measure, whether military or financial, they may adopt for the successful termination of this war.

"With these few words, My Lord, I support the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. ANANT DILLI KHAN KHANDELWARI:—"My Lord, the European war has cast a deep gloom all over the Indian Empire. We are still under the shadow of a great and terrible war, and England and the Allies are fighting for the liberties of Europe. Two years and seven months have elapsed since the war broke out, and the prospect seems to be favourable to the Allies, who have yet a hard time before the enemy is beaten. It may not, however, be long before the Allies and England obtain a glorious victory. England's victory is India's victory, and England's loss is India's loss. With England we are bound to rise or fall. For the fortunes of this country are practically interwoven with those of England. At the present crisis, India does not lag behind the other Dominions in her loyal devotion and attachment to the British Throne and the Government. Her heroic part in the present world-struggle is not only fully recognised in high and responsible quarters, but warmly appreciated by the British public and the press. I may be permitted to say that loyalty is often expressed better by deeds than by words. The Indian soldiers are fighting shoulder to shoulder with their British and Colonial comrades. India continues to give assistance materially in the noble defence of the Empire which is ample evidence of her genuine and devoted loyalty to the British Throne. Both in their own interests and in the larger interests of the Empire Indians are prepared to uphold and maintain the best traditions of the Empire.

"By the introduction of this Bill, an opportunity is offered to the educated and responsible Indians to enrol themselves in their own units for the defence of their own country. I am sure the people will wholeheartedly respond to this call. While the objective results may not be forthcoming, the moral victory would be great and while Indians are anxious to play a bigger part, we would be prepared to sacrifice for the new and additional privileges they wish to enjoy. I heartily congratulate His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India upon their broad-minded policy by introducing a timely Bill. At the same time, My Lord, I trust that the enactment will be without distinction, and that the status and privileges for the Indian units will be the

same as in the case of European British subjects in India. With these few remarks, I beg to support the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. MANSERVU BHAGU.—"My Lord, on behalf of the community which I represent in this Council, I offer a hearty welcome to this Bill. This Bill provides for the conscription of European British subjects and for the enlistment of Indians on a voluntary basis in the Indian Defence Force. I personally, My Lord, would have liked not to have this distinction between the European community and the Indian community, and I would have liked my own countrymen to have had the same conscription as is being applied to European British subjects. Further, I have long been of opinion that this measure should have been introduced in the Council at the beginning of the war, I feel that this is one of the chief reasons why I welcome this measure—that it would end in the realisation of one of the greatest hopes of the Indians which they have year after year urged on the attention of the British Government from the press and from the platform. The Indian National Congress, My Lord, has urged for a series of years that in military matters India wants that her children should take part in the defence of the Empire. They have felt that it is expedient that at a time of storm and stress such as the present English faces, without the help of the Indians, could protect the frontiers of India. Now at last the time has come when the eyes of the Government have been opened, and they are for themselves that it is necessary to enlist the Indians for the defence of their own country. My Lord, I feel proud that we have been asked by Your Excellency to protect the frontiers of our motherland from outside attacks and foreign aggressions. I would have liked to see in this Bill some provisions which would ensure equality of treatment both to Europeans and Indians, and though I do not find anything here, I hope that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Your Excellency's Government will assure us that both the native, European and Indian, will work under the laws of perfect equality, and that Indians will not feel in any way any sense of inferiority to their European brethren. I should also like that a clause be added in this Bill so that the Indian youths of good family, intelligence and education be trained and then appointed as Commissioned Officers. My Lord, it is a war measure, and I do not think I can press for those claims that we have been advancing for a number of years with any force, but still some attention should be paid to our long-standing claims and demands. However, this is not the time—and I feel it very strongly—for arguing those things upon Your Excellency's Government. It is a time when every loyal Indian subject of His Imperial Majesty should rally to the standard and come with whatever he has for the defence of his motherland. We ought to achieve all our long criticisms at this time and must be united amongst ourselves and show a united front in the defence of the Empire."

The Hon'ble Mr. MANSERVU BHAGU.—"My Lord, I welcome this Bill, and I do so for two or three principal reasons. The first reason, My Lord, that strikes me is this, that after the lapse of the policy of the Government, as has been pointed out over and over again, was repudiated (I am not going into the reasons for it) to a certain extent on grounds of distrust of the people, and this Bill is an indication that that policy, rightly or wrongly pursued, has from this day disappeared from this country. The second ground is, that it opens the door to a service, which was closed to the people of this country except sepoys for all these years under British rule. My Lord, this Bill, I understand, is a first step. We have not got very clear indications as to how these units are going to be formed, but I understand that the object of this Bill is to give an opportunity to the educated people of this country for the defence of their own country. I can assure you, My Lord, knowing as I do know, and I can say that I am in touch with the opinion of young India particularly, that this measure is welcome. But although at a first step this measure is welcome, just as Your Lordship said and you were good enough to take us into your confidence, I think, I ought to tell the Council also in straight language and without mincing matters, that if we want young Indians, if you want educated Indians to come forward and enlist themselves in the defence of their country, one fact must not be forgotten, and that is the status and the privileges which should be given to them. It might be said, 'How is it possible just now for us to give you the commissioned rank?' I grant it is not possible to do so at once. But there must be a clear indication that in course of time it will be granted. I see that this is a war measure, but, My Lord, there is no doubt, I hope so at least, that this measure, which is going to be a war measure, will not be done away with after the war, but it will grow, it will develop, and it will develop into what we have been asking for, namely, a national army."

My Lord, it has been said that the people of India have not felt the realisation of the war. Why have they not felt the realisation of the war? I grant the people of India have not suffered. The mind of the people of India has not been roused, although there is no doubt that India has done a great deal—a fact which has been very kindly recognised by Your Excellency by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the great Ministers in England. But why has India not felt it or not felt it as England feels it? My Lord, the reason is very obvious, and that reason is this, that today in England there is not a family that has not lost a son or a brother or a husband. We the educated gentry in India have not had the opportunity given to us of losing a son or a husband or a brother. It is for that reason India has not felt, has not suffered as England has suffered. Who is responsible for that?

"My Lord, speaking to Your Excellency and to the Government of India, in this Council, I venture to say that it has been now fully realised that India is loyal to the

care to the Empire. If India had those opportunities given to it, India would have been a source of great strength to the Empire at this moment; but, unfortunately, we have not had those opportunities.

"My Lord, this war has shown clearly that the time has come for a going of trust in the people of India, and that Bill is a precursor of this policy. I assure you, My Lord, that whatever dissimulation, whatever dissimulation, you may observe, that dissimulation and that dissimulation is not due to dissimulation, but it is due to gentlemen which ought to be attended to and removed. My Lord, with these few remarks, I welcome this Bill, and I sincerely trust that, in framing these rules and regulations, some indication will be given to the people of this country that the character, the tone and the organization, the status and privileges will be accorded to the people of this country which are now accorded to European British subjects.

"There is one more thing, My Lord, that I should like to express upon this Resolution, the Government-General—and I entirely endorse the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Shad—namely that it is absolutely necessary that similar opportunities in these given to European British youths should be given to Indian boys between the ages of 10 and 18 for local service. My remarks are that service, rendered during the period of the war, will prepare these young men for the future army. There is not the slightest doubt that our frontiers have to be guarded; conditions are changing; events are moving rapidly. I do not wish to enter into details of the justice, but suffice it to say that if anything is to be done for the defence of this country, what I call a national army, I venture to say, must come, and the power it comes the better—national army not in the sense that it will be entirely a paid army; there must be a reserve and militia behind it.

"My Lord, we know from the experience of this war how essential it is to have an adequate number of officers. It is a well known fact that, in the Indian army, we have got just enough officers, and if any calamity came there will be such a poverty of officers that it will be very difficult to manage our affairs. Therefore, I strongly urge that Indian boys between the ages of 10 and 18 should be given an opportunity of local military service during the period of the war, and, when the bigger question comes to be considered, this will be the material made for a reserve which having undergone a certain amount of training abroad, and therefore fit for the future formation of a national army."

The Hon'ble Sir SIVA SWAMI SIVA SWAMI:—"My Lord, I desire to express my warm and enthusiastic approval of the Bill. The British Empire is now engaged in a life-and-death struggle, and it is the duty of each one of its component parts to exert itself to the utmost in supporting the Empire. India not already contributed largely, both in men and resources, to the cost of the war. And if she has not done the utmost she is capable of, it is not her fault. The military policy of the Government of India is largely responsible for the present unpopularity of the people, and for the decline in the moral spirit and ardour for military glory which have characterized the race. If the Government had given proper facilities for military training to the people, India in this war might have risen and sent to the battlefields a gigantic army against which the few millions of the Central Powers could not have contended for long. The papers publish an estimate from an observation of Birmingham to the effect that the possession of Turkey would require to Germany two millions of soldiers, but the British Empire could, if it was so minded, easily put on the field from India alone, not two but twenty millions of fine fighting men. Our countrymen have since the beginning of the war urged the greater utilization of India's manpower, but their voice has so far been a cry in the wilderness. It is not enough, however, including in reports ever past mistakes, and a hearty welcome the change in the attitude of the Government which the present Bill indicates. Our countrymen are glad that the old policy of suspicion is at last giving place to a policy of trust and confidence in the people. There never was any justification for suspecting the loyalty of the people, and there is none today. The splendid response which India has made to the call for volunteers in this war is a complete answer to those who asserted that India's loyalty was only lip-deep. If there are a few hundred sympathizers who are hostile to the British cause, there are many millions who are deeply loyal. The people of India are intelligent enough to appreciate the benefits of British rule, and it would be cheap insanity on their part to agree to any change which should bring in its train internal disorder and risk of national aggression. My honest belief is that Indians, if fully trained and properly trained, can be made to play a great part in the defence of the British Empire.

"My Lord, in welcoming this Bill, I crave Your Excellency's permission to make one or two suggestions which, in my opinion, will go far for towards making the measure a great success. The Bill empowers His Excellency the Governor-General in Council and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to make rules for the organization and equipment of the Indian Defence Force. I desire to express the hope that the rules will be so framed as to provide for the education of Indian youths to the commissioned ranks of the army. This will open new careers for our young men, and attract to the service of the Government and the country those who might otherwise swell the ranks of the unemployed. And it will not only stave off the unemployment in the country, but by drawing the men and youths from the wrong side of the wrong track, will deprive the anarchists of their chief recruiting ground.

because less has been left to individual discretion. Very few of us are our own masters, and where we answer to be employers we are—most of us—in this again employed by those at Home who are the owners or directors of the economy, of the war may be. The great majority of Europeans are all bound by agreements. There is seriously considered that Europe's secondarily should continue to furnish its important quota of the service of war rather than that a somewhat limited number of men should be added to the army, resulting in such dissipation of the trade not only of Bengal, but of a considerable part of India as would probably have caused such a loss of revenue, such economic consequences. Unfortunately the men necessary to keep this trade machine going are, for the most part, young or comparatively young. They do work which in Europe would be done by very much older men, and in this country there are no older men available to take their place, nor in the work they do such as can be done by women, if women were available, which I am afraid they are not, or by Indian men. It remained therefore for those conducting these young men to decide how many they could allow to follow their inclination and join the army, and I think, taking it all round, that these employers have discharged their not very easy and certainly unpleasant duty fairly well. I say unpleasant, for there—there can be no more unpleasant duty fairly well. I say easy, because that has been the position in India and at Home, My Lord, I will give an instance of the difference between the position in India and at Home. In London, I will give an instance of the first I have which has its office in Calcutta and in London. In London office sent 250 per cent of its staff of military age, and replaced it without much inconvenience with staff of old men and women. In Calcutta office sent with 20 per cent of its entire European staff, and that 20 per cent could not be replaced. I think it will be found that most firms here had about 20 per cent of their staff go; and that 20 per cent means 30 per cent of the whole European staff; the percentage of men of military age would be higher. I believe if a comparison could be made between the total European male population of India and other parts of the Empire, and a percentage taken of the men out of these populations that have gone to fight, the figures would be no mean show India is an underdeveloped field. I think it probable there are still some young men in Calcutta who could be moved without serious harm being done, but not a very large number, and it may be that measures will be necessary to bring them out.

That, My Lord, is roughly the position as I see it up to today. We now know that the first has arrived when additions to the fighting forces have become of the urgent importance, and that further dissipation of men and its consequences must be averted, and you will find us ready, and more than ready, to do all that you will require of us. That decision and the decision as to the best means of attaining the desired end do not rest with us. To obtain that end, My Lord, you will have all the assistance it is in our power of the Government I represent to give. Voluntary effort has accomplished a good deal, but it is not enough as we have realised at Home and in the Colonies, and as we ourselves realised at a very early date. Equality of sacrifice and co-ordination of effort are what we need. My Lord, and human nature being what it is, I do not see any way of making further progress in those—made without further Government intervention. Legislation, therefore, that will bring us nearer the desired end will be welcome, and we have every confidence that such consideration as may be possible after the satisfaction of the urgent military needs and necessities of the Empire will be given to Bengal's case, in order that it may receive one of the Empire's valuable assets, without being disadvantaged more than is absolutely necessary and without being allowed to pass into the hands of foreigners.

"And now, My Lord, just one word more apart from business, as an ordinary man on behalf of ordinary men. We have been asking for some time for recognition tendering and should have liked to have had it before. But we are sure the less grateful are, and we thank you for the gift. What exactly the Bill means we will mean for us I suppose it is not easy to say. It will depend on the rules made under it and the progress of the war. But the services of every one of us have been and are entirely at your disposal, and the more directly they can be utilised for the Empire's needs the more satisfactory to each individual will it be. Does anybody suppose that these young men who have had so far to stay behind are happy? Does anybody think that the older men, who have not only had to stay behind but have had to keep younger men back are happy? My Lord, I can assure you that anything that Your Lordship does that will lighten in our way that feeling of awkwardness and that feeling of selfishness which most, I think, has heavy on all, both old and young, who have so far been condemned to stay and look on while others have undergone world hardships, have given their health, their limbs and their lives, will be very sincerely welcomed, will be welcomed and will be responded to by all that is best in us."

The Hon'ble Mr. SARDARJI BARTON—"My Lord, Your Excellency's Government may justly feel gratified at the reception that has been accorded to this Bill in Council. I have no doubt Your Excellency is aware that in the country at large the attitude is according to the Bill a reception as less enthusiastic. The *Times* of India recorded this morning contains an account of a great public meeting at which this Bill was welcomed as a great war measure, having in it promises of relief of long-standing grievances.

for or the defence of India is concerned. India not only possesses a vulnerable front frontier, as Your Excellency was pleased to say the other day, but also has an extensive sea-board open to attack from many points. My Lord, we admire our English fellow-subjects for the response they have made to the call of the Empire, but we feel that it would be wrong to throw and demanding to us that the burden of the defence of India should be borne too heavily by those and we little by us. We feel that, in view of the sacrifices which Englishmen have already made in the terrible war in Europe, as Indians ought to be prepared to bear our fair burden in the defence of our country and in the cause of the Empire. For these purposes the one thing that is needed is that the Indian should be prepared by military training in the way that people in other countries are prepared, to do their duty by their country and by the Empire. There are two provisions in the Bill which require to be extended from that point of view; firstly, there is a clause providing for the training of youths between the ages of 15 and 18. I submit, My Lord, that it is regrettable that the scheme proposed many years ago by Sir Norman Lockyer that military training should be a part of the education of every youth was not limited in England. Events have proved that he was right, and I hope that every Government will now recognise the wisdom of the suggestion, and consider it its duty to put every youth, for whose welfare it is responsible, through a compulsory military training in order that, if occasion should arise, he may be fit and ready to defend his house and home and to stand up for the right. It is not fair to expect that those who have not been put through such a training should come forward to expose themselves to the exigencies of modern warfare. Therefore, while I welcome the provisions for the training of the youths of the European British community between the ages of 15 and 18, I earnestly hope that in response to the many appeals that have been made to Your Excellency to-day, Your Excellency's Government and His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief will be pleased to consider whether this provision for the training of youths should not be extended to Indians also. My Lord, this is not the time, nor is it necessary for me to dwell upon the many advantages, moral as well as physical, of a military training at this formative and impressionable period. It will not only improve the physique of our youth, but will build up his moral character and help him to play the game through life, making him an honourable member of society and a useful citizen of the Empire.

The next thing to which I should like to call attention is the provision for local service in the case of men from the ages of 41 to 45. I think it is not fair to our European British fellow-subjects in India to ask them to bear a larger burden in the defence of India than is their proper share. I have heard with much interest and sympathy the observations which have fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Bux. I feel that, while we must admit the determination of the commercial community as voiced by him, to leave their part in keeping the way to a successful conclusion, it is not fair to them to make a heavier call upon their energies and resources and upon their spirit of self-sacrifice than what is just and proper. The responsibility of protecting our borders and homes and of keeping order in our districts when an opportunity should arise for doing so, should be fairly shared by Indians and Europeans residing in this country. My Lord, if I may express myself in one sentence, justice and expediency both demand that Your Excellency's Government, and His Majesty's Government, should act and for all collaborate all difficulties between Europeans and Indians in all matters relating to the military policy of the Empire. I submit that justice demands that, in the matter of military service, there should be no distinction between the European and Indian. Her Majesty's Proclamation of 1858 repeated that promise. Speaking in the House of Commons on the 25th of June 1901, Sir Charles Wood said:—

'It had been said in the course of that discussion that their great object might be to obliterate the distinctions between the conquerors and the conquered in India. Now, that was precisely the policy which he (Sir Charles Wood) wished to carry into effect. Those Bills distinctly provided that the Natives should be employed in the Legislative Councils as well as in the highest judicial courts, and in the most important executive offices. The same spirit ran through the whole of them—the spirit which insisted that policy which Lord Curzon had been most successfully carrying out, and which, he believed, with his Hon'ble Friend, would afford the best security for the permanence of our rule, for it would make the highest class of Natives, as well as those of lower degrees, feel that their own good was based up in the continuance of our rule. He believed that was the best mode of consolidating and perpetuating our dominion in that country. . . .

He held the perfect equality before the law of all Her Majesty's subjects, without distinction of race, birth or religion, and he would not do anything which could lead to the supposition that he decided for or against the existence of that principle. He had never admitted that there was any distinction between any of the subjects of the Queen, whatever might be their differences of birth, or race, or religion. That was the spirit of the Proclamation of Her Majesty on the occasion of her assuming the direct Government of India, and that was the principle which would continue to attract him in all his administrative measures.'

That was in 1901. Indians have repeatedly proved that distinction between Indians and Europeans in a matter of military policy should be abolished. I do not wish to dwell on this point. I submit that it is high time that that distinction was abolished. The present

I am glad to report, have not been forgotten by our rulers and by our King-Emperor. Under these circumstances, I think the time has come that to propose any conditions would be somewhat suggested later of these services. With these few words, I support the Bill most enthusiastically."

The Hon'ble Mr. HANING KUMAR GUPTA:—"My Lord, on behalf of the people of Assam whom I have the honour to represent as their Council, I beg to give my humble support to the Bill which has been introduced by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and I also beg to express my gratification for the great justice which has been done to us. My Lord, we have been praying for some time past to have our share in the burden of the Empire, but it seems it was impossible before now for Your Excellency's Government to accede to our prayer. Today for the first time it has been found possible for Your Excellency's Government to invite Indians to bear their share in the great world struggle, and this has aroused immense enthusiasm in the country. Your Excellency's Government must be aware that, even before the introduction of the Bill, the mass enthusiasm throughout that this Bill was going to be introduced, has already sent a thrill of enthusiasm throughout the country, and we see that public meetings are being held in many parts of India to congratulate the Government. In this connection, I may be permitted to invite Your Excellency's attention to what is happening in the country. Of course, this is not the time to ask for any favours, but I am sure that Your Excellency's Government will be pleased to know that throughout the country it has been taken for granted that Your Excellency is going to give us that we have been asking for several years past, that the Indian Defence Force will be a real Defence of India force manned and officered by Indians, and that there will be unobstructed roads open to Indians, and there will be no irritating distinction between Indian enrolled under this Bill and His Majesty's European British subjects as regards educational rank, property, status and training. I beg Your Excellency and the Government to consider whether it would not be possible to admit a number of selected Indian candidates to the Military School at Quetta. My Lord, as I said this is not the time to go into these conditions, but they are just some suggestions for His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief."

"My Lord, I entirely associate myself with the suggestion that it should be permitted for Indians to join in this local service, and that our boys between the ages of 18 and 25 may be given some military training. My Lord, I would go further and urge for Your Excellency's consideration whether it would not be possible to introduce some sort of military training into the curriculum for our Indian educational institutions."

"With these remarks, My Lord, I beg to give my support to this Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. THE BARAKAT SARKAR:—"My Lord, I do not think I shall be justified in delaying the Council at this stage by a long speech. The exception which this measure has not today due to be by someone supporting to any one of us. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in introducing this measure said that it was a war measure. If for no other reason, at least for that reason alone, it would be entitled to the unanimous support of this Council, but there are additional reasons why we feel called upon to support this measure. We read in it the promise of a new era in the policy of the Government so far as the people of this country are concerned. The policy of distrust, of want of confidence in regard to military matters which has hitherto been characteristic is apparently going to be replaced by a policy of confidence and trust in the people. My Lord, so far as the sentiments of young India are concerned, they cannot be better expressed than they were by my Hon'ble Friend Mr. Jinnah and also by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. My Lord, I do not think that any one of the previous speakers who invited Your Excellency's attention to the absolute necessity and desirability of equality of rank and position and opportunities in the army invited it in a spirit of hurrying. That I do not think was the intention of any one who spoke before me."

"My Lord, we owe it to Your Excellency's Government and to Your Excellency that as Members of your Council we should express our views honestly and openly without misgiving notions, and it will not do for any one of us to tell Your Excellency that the provisions of this Bill will satisfy our ambitions for all time to come. We do not need to be under any delusion whether we do or we think it is right and fair that we should allow the Government to be under any delusion in this matter. Therefore, I protest against the notion that any delusion made by Mr. Jinnah or by Mr. Malaviya in this connection were made in a spirit of hurrying. My Lord, we have not hesitated for anything in the past, and we are not going to hesitate for anything in the future. We take our stand as our birth-right, and we say, as His Majesty's subjects, it is our right, our privilege that we should be admitted to the same position as Europeans are in the army, and more particularly when we are going to be entitled for the defence of our country, let us not shrink under a sense of inferiority in any matter. My Lord, I fully appreciate the gravity of the situation. I realize that you cannot have unannounced officers within 24 hours; you cannot create force in order. That will take some time, but let it be understood that this Bill as to be read by the country as a promise of a new era which will mark the policy of the Government in this matter. It is more particularly because I read in it the hope of a different future, of a brighter future for the country, that I feel called upon to support it wholeheartedly."

scandal. It is not necessary to invoke loyalty to the Empire in support of this feeling of hatred. The people have attachment from self-interest and under the pressure of the law of self-conservation. It is the people who have suffered most from anarchical crime, it is mostly Indian lives that have been taken; it is the property of the Indians that has been looted. It would therefore be unnatural for the people to entertain for anarchists any feeling but that of the most uncompromising hatred and abhorrence. But, curiously, in some parts of the country the executive has misread this simple truth, and in certain areas the Act has been put in operation on the assumption that whole classes and for the matter of that, the whole community, are more or less infected. In one of the provinces Bengal, it is regrettable that even the highest officials have publicly charged the whole people, not only with apathy and indifference, if not with sympathy with anarchists, but with not being above suspicion. A distinguished officer of the Bengal Government speaking in July last on the occasion of the death anniversary of a great saint observed—

"Bengal is suspect, her loyalty is distrusted, her judgment is feared wanting, and she is condemned because the current seems in her midst the peace and order which are essential to true progress."

"His Excellency the Governor of Bengal plainly said at the Calcutta Durbar last December that there was 'a widespread, well organized conspiracy'; and the previous July at Dacca, he had observed that many people suspected the government of the hatred of their countrymen for anarchical crime. This unfortunate racial attitude, Lord Minto will agree with me, must often unconsciously result in a harsh application of the Defence of India Act. And the complaint is general that the emergency powers are being used with uncompromising rigor and often with little discrimination."

"For, the President of the last Indian National Congress pointed out with great force that 'a general crusade against a community in the name of anarchism is justified neither by reason nor logic, nor considerations of expediency.' Then was perhaps very strongly put. But even if there is no general crusade against the community, the procedure adopted by the executive, at least in Bengal, is somewhat surprising and subversive of the wholesome principles underlying British Criminal Law as applied in India. Lord Curzon's last Durbar Speech contains significant allusions. His Excellency stated:—'Knowledge slowly and gradually gained through the use of the Defence of India Act has given us a new foundation for our action.' What action? It must be action under the Defence of India Act. And how is this knowledge gained through the use of the Act except by making arrests? Regularly taken these arrests under the Act, Government had not the requisite knowledge justifying such action? Speaking at the audience, upon which the official theory of a widespread, organized conspiracy is founded and the arrests and internments have been made, Lord Curzon said emphatically pointed out that, though 'in some respects overwhelming', it was 'not evidence which we can put forward in a Court of Law.' It is not only, or chiefly, the attitude of Police Officers or ordinary informers. For the greater part of it is that of men who admit that they themselves have taken a share in the crimes or in helping others to commit the crime. . . . The law, or at any rate the practice of the Courts, would prevent its ever being taught. And yet Government do not infrequently act on such evidence. Those who are arrested under the Defence of India Act cannot be placed as their trial because of the absence of legal evidence, but they are deprived of their liberty, if not actually imprisoned, on that very evidence! It is like taking departmental action against public servants as an alternative of a prosecution for want of evidence. Government in Bengal at least, would appear to be engaged in a sort of taking campaigns with no better, no more frankness for their action than despatched police agents and the secret information supplied by numerous spies and intended informers. A man is arrested first, and then comes the attempt to gather evidence against him, such as would justify his detention. The officers examined the approval of this Council or of the Government? Is certain arrests at all risks indiscriminate house searches have been followed by equally indiscriminate arrests. Those that are arrested are required to prove their innocence. We are told that in the eastern districts of Bengal this is especially the case. It is said that only a few weeks ago 'the whole line of Mymensingh was put into terror by indiscriminate house searches and arrests—number of houses of respectable men were searched, but not a single incriminating article was recovered from a single house. About 25 arrests were then made, but the majority of them were discharged shortly afterwards on the ground that they had been arrested under mistaken identity. It is often said that the local authorities follow the stereotyped procedure of issuing warrants against a number of boys under section 336 of the Indian Penal Code on their alleged complicity in some mischief, and as soon as bail applications are made, arrested boys are promptly discharged, only to be re-arrested then and there under the Defence of India Act. Sir, a policy of such wholesale arrests, indiscriminate house searches, indiscriminate internments, is hardly calculated to inspire public confidence in the administration of the Act. I do not propose to detain the Council by multiplying instances, or seeking to send the many cases of alleged transgressions or undue activity. That will serve an useful purpose. The public complaint may be true or groundless, but it is insidious and general, and therefore it is necessary for us to see that the operation of the Act does not cause any injustice, it is serious transgressions or unduly violate any established practice or custom of law. It is

India, in consultation with the Government, issued elaborate instructions about the way in which they should be recorded, the central point being that every prosecution must be taken to see that the evidence obtained is under no fear and no coercive influences. I need not be reminded that these are statements recorded under the Indian Act, and are not evidence under the Criminal Procedure Code. I am also not troubled by the official conviction that the sole object of the Act is to invest the executive with extraordinary powers to take speedy and necessary action in case of imminent trouble or public danger. Sir, I conclude at once that the Defence of India Act has indeed given large emergency powers to the Executive, but it will hardly be contended that it involves an abrogation of all the principles of Criminal Law. Government can proceed, it is true, under the Act against suspected persons, but it is not a justifiable stretch of the meaning of the law to base that evidence upon answers to questions put by police-officers in their office rooms. The answers recorded by the police-officer are hardly statements. Take what the statements, such as they are, are sought to be used against the accused person, the distinction between them and confessions vanishes, and it is only fair that the ordinary safeguards against coercion and undue influence should be provided and insisted upon in the case of these statements also.

"Sir, a member of the Committee would suggest three important modifications of the rules relating to statements. In the first place, a person against whom proceedings under the Defence of India Act are in contemplation should have, as of right, a copy of the charges with details about the evidence upon which it is based, before he is called upon to make any statement. The fairness of this procedure is beyond question. The charge must precede a statement by the accused, and not follow it. That is the main principle I want to impress upon Hon'ble Members and Government. Without a charge previously received in writing on proceeding under the Act ought to be, and shall be, insisted. It is likewise necessary that the accused should know the nature of the evidence against him. It is enough that he is denied the opportunity of opposing by cross-examination in a court-of-law the veracity of that evidence; to deny him further the opportunity of showing before the executive authorities, facts that would go to discredit the information and the other evidence would amount to a denial of justice.

"In the second place, nobody should be compelled to make a statement by way of defence or explanation. It must be discretionary with the party to make one or not. If he chooses to make a verbal statement, it should be recorded by a Magistrate, in the same way and with the same precautions against coercion and undue influence as confessions. It is suggested that this must always be in open court in the presence of the public. The Magistrate may record the statement in camera, provided only he is not allowed in any case to over-estimate the party, except for the purpose of ascertaining that he is under no sort of undue influence at the time. Where the second order to submit a statement is written, he should be free to do that in consultation with his lawyer.

"In the next place, the charge with the evidence upon which it is based as also the statement of the accused, if any, and all other papers relevant to the proceeding, should be placed before an Advisory Committee, on which the prosecution and the bench must be strongly represented, for opinion. Sir, the necessity of a thorough examination of the materials is not denied by Government. On the contrary, Government have been at pains to assure the public that this is already being done. The only question then is, whether the suggested Advisory Committee would not be a better machinery for the consideration of the materials, and would not conduce to more careful working of the extraordinary Act. The Committee would be in composition a quasi-judicial body, and their findings would certainly carry greater weight than the decisions of the executive, however high the personnel. It is conceded by the Hon'ble the House Member that the opinion of a judicial officer is even now taken in Bengal and the Punjab. He also promised last September to suggest to other Local Governments the desirability of adopting the practice of taking a judicial opinion on each case. What possible objection could there be then to put in charge of proceedings under the Defence of India Act an Advisory Committee, composed of at least one judicial officer of high standing, and one practicing lawyer and one high civil executive officer? In the United Kingdom, an Advisory Committee has the weight of questions under the Defence of the Realm Act, and there is nothing, I submit, as tedious conditions to justify a radical departure in policy in working the Indian Act.

"Sir, Hon'ble Members will believe me, the Executive has not been concerned in a spirit of opposition to Government. There is no conflict of interests. I fully appreciate the enormous difficulty of Government; I unhesitatingly and unreservedly acknowledge the good intentions of the executive; I, likewise, readily admit the stupendous and almost insurmountable difficulties of the police and the difficulties of their onerous task. At the same time, we, non-official Members of this Council, would be false to the people, would be false to our design Government were we not to make an earnest endeavour to render the working of the Act just and least onerous. Hon'ble Members will please consider that the present procedure, however successful, is bound to create for Government future trouble, and to add to the difficulties of future administration as shown above. Not the least of these difficulties will arise from the fact that the present trouble will become aggravated; the problem of middle class employment will become acuter. The future of the future is bleak. He cannot find service anywhere; he cannot take to trade and industry for lack of capital, as also from the absence of reasonable hopes of

House of Commons the same day, and became the law on the first day of the Indian Act and provided for the trial of offences under the Act by court-martial. An amendment of the Act was passed a few days later, but we are not concerned with it. Regulations were passed thereunder from time to time, and a consolidating Act was passed on the 12th November 1914 which provided, among other things, for the trial of minor offences by court of summary jurisdiction, with an appeal in England at Quarter Sessions. On the reopening of Parliament, a debate took place in February 1915 in the House of Lords, and questions were asked in the House of Commons as to the steps proposed to be taken as to amending the court-martial provisions of the 1914 Act. On February 12th the Government introduced a Bill, which on March 16th, 1915 became the Defence of the Realm Act, 1915. This was exactly two days before the Indian Act was passed, and it contained on a British subject (including a woman who before marriage with an alien was such a subject), not a person subject to martial or military law, alleged to be guilty of an offence against the regulations, the right to claim to be tried by a civil court with a jury instead of by court-martial. We need not follow the further amendments such as those relating to the production of war material, and control of liquor. Coming to the Regulations, the first Regulation is as follows:—“The ordinary conduct of life and the enjoyment of property will be interfered with to a little or may be prevented by the exigencies of the measures required to be taken for securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm, and ordinary civil offences will be dealt with by the civil tribunals in the ordinary course of law.”

“The next Regulation I shall trouble the Council with is Regulation No. 14-B. I shall not read the whole of it but only the portion. The regulation provides that restrictions may be placed on persons of hostile origin or associations, provided that any such order (the interesting bit), shall in the case of any person who is not a subject of a State at war with His Majesty, include express provision for the due consideration by one of such advisory committees, of any representations he may make against the order. The advisory committees for the purpose of this regulation shall be such advisory committees as are appointed for the purpose of advising the Secretary of State with respect to the internment and deportation of aliens, such of such committees being provided one by a person who holds or has held high judicial office.”

“I do not need to trouble the Council with the other Regulations because they do not bear on this question. This is how the matter was dealt with in England which, as we know, is in dangerous proximity to the war zone, their lives and property were constantly in danger of seriously enemy attacks by bombs thrown from aeroplanes, where the coast was all and so exposed to bombardment by enemy vessels which swept from the coast guard which was put on the whole enemy fleet and the country was literally bombarded with enemy spies, male and female, at the time the war broke out. But in spite of these things, how do they deal with these matters? In the first place, ordinary offences amounting to offences under the ordinary law are dealt with by the ordinary tribunals. They do not sweep the functions of those Courts, whose jurisdiction is intact in regard to the trial of offences under the ordinary law. In the second place, no matter how strong the suspicion may be against any man that he is really endangering the safety of the Realm, he has the right to have the whole matter investigated by an independent tribunal, and thirdly, in the case of offences triable under that law, the man could claim to be tried by a jury. These are the main provisions of the law in England, which, as I say, is in dangerous proximity to the war zone. Now, how do you proceed in India which is thousands of miles away from the scene of the conflict? In the first place, acts which are really infractions of the ordinary civil law and which would be excluded from the operation of the Defence of the Realm Act in England, are dealt with under the Defence of India Act. This is not all; the more serious part is that we do not require any proof, even suspicion, is enough. Sir, I am not drawing on my imagination. This is the plain interpretation of the language used by His Excellency Lord Curzon in his Durbar speech.

“What he said was that the evidence which was available was such that it could not be placed before the Court. The Court would not accept such evidence as sufficient; nevertheless the executive thought it was enough for the purpose of taking action against a man under the Defence of India Act. Although there may not be any direct information he shows that there is anything against a man, still the moment the police suspect him he is done for. He is treated not only as a man who has been convicted, but as one whose appeal has been dismissed by the highest authority, and he has no other means whatsoever of challenging the action of the police. What follows in these circumstances? A man can never be safe, and a feeling of alarm has been aroused throughout the country, more especially in Eastern Bengal with which Part I am well-versed. What would happen in this. A young man who is pursuing his studies in a school or college or is working for his livelihood, not only for himself but for his family. And his house besieged on one evening by a posse of policemen or constables. A police officer quietly pounces upon him and marches him off to the thames to his sister's household. His family live all else as in his whereabouts, and he is as innocent as then as in the case of this. This may go on for some days or even weeks. His relatives do not know what he has done, and, so far as he is concerned, nothing is communicated to him except that a policeman asks him some questions regarding his antecedents and his antecedents. Perhaps a few days after he may be discharged as a case of mistaken identity, or because

there is not a sufficient case against him, but more frequently what happens is that he is ordered to launch himself from that part of the country and take himself off to a distant village or home, no matter whether the conditions of clearance suit him or not, and he may be given an allowance which is found to be inadequate for his own maintenance not to speak of the maintenance of his family. That is what happens in dozens, if not in scores, of cases almost every week. In another set of cases you will find—

The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor:—"I must remind the Hon'ble Member that the time allowed for his speech has already expired."

The Hon'ble Mr. KAMRU KAMAR CHANDRA:—"I am very sorry. I only want a few minutes more."

The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor:—"Very well, but you must be as short as you can."

The Hon'ble Mr. KAMRU KAMAR CHANDRA:—"But, in some cases a man is sent up by the police in a criminal trial before a magistrate. He is arrested and sent to Aqion. An application is made for bail on his behalf, but is opposed by the police who, however, produce no evidence to justify their detention of the man. There is no evidence and he is therefore discharged, but it is a melancholy satisfaction to him, for the moment he walks out of the Court-room, he is re-arrested and interned. Even if the Commissioner of a division or the Magistrate of a district believes him to be innocent, that is not enough. They cannot help him for they do not want to be above the Criminal Intelligence Department. I wish in this connection to refer to the case of a man like Babu Nagendra Kumar Guha, a teacher of Nookali, who was arrested on the 29th of August last. Nine months before his arrest this is what the Commissioner of the Division wrote to him:—

"My dear Nagendra Guha,

I have received your letter of the 29th instant. I am convinced that you are not an anarchist and not inimically disposed towards the British Government. But your freedom from police surveillance is not a matter I can put before the Governor. I can only hope that your conduct will convince the police of your innocence in the near way as it has convinced Mr. Adre and myself."

"This letter was from the Commissioner of the Division and a month before that the Magistrate of the district wrote:—

"This is to certify that I have known Babu Nagendra Kumar Guha Roy for the last three years personally, and I am of opinion that his character is very good. He has been a very useful member of our society and has been specially helpful in wearing cholera patients and doing other works of public utility. On one occasion he organised a theatrical performance and realised some hundred and seventy-five rupees (Rs. 175) for the Lady Carmichael War Fund and the Bengal Ambulance Corps. I have found him to be a conscientious teacher in the Jubilee School, and I think he has a good influence on the boys."

And this was a man who was interned. He submitted a petition to the Additional Political Secretary to the Government of Bengal on the 25th of December last in which, among other things, he said:—

"That Your Honour's humble memorialist has read with keen interest the interpellations made in the last meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council by some Hon'ble Members concerning his internment, and his attention has been drawn to the reply made on behalf of the Government by the Hon'ble Mr. Kerr in a question put by the Hon'ble Babu Aban Chandra Datta. That the Hon'ble Mr. Kerr, in reply to the question as to Your Honour's memorialist submitting an explanation, said that an opportunity was given to your Honour's memorialist to submit an explanation and he took advantage of that opportunity. Your Honour's humble memorialist is at a loss to know when and how and to whom he was given such opportunity of submitting an explanation. The ground which he submitted on the 3rd October 1914 to Your Honour and in which he pleaded for giving an explanation before the Judicial Officer has not been responded to by Your Honour till to-day."

"In this connection I will just mention one other case in my experience . . ."

The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor:—"I think I must ask the Hon'ble Member to bring his remarks to a close. I have given him five minutes beyond his time."

The Hon'ble Babu Mahadur BHOJAN DUTTA BARRISTER:—"This Resolution has my cordial support. The Hon'ble Member as well as we found the Hon'ble Mr. Chandra have urged all that could be said to justify the acceptance of the resolution."

"While I yield to none in my desire to see lawless men and crimes strongly suppressed and lawfully sleep d. out, and guilty persons adequately punished, while I regard the maintenance of the maintenance of internal peace and order and the safety of the British Empire as most supreme, and while I admit that exceptional circumstances do justify extraordinary measures, I am afraid that the way in which the Defence of India Act has been administered in the Indian Empire has given rise to serious misgivings to the minds of the people, and not only this but it has, in fact, spread a sort of condemnation throughout the country. At the time, when the exigencies of the situation brought about by this world-wide struggle accelerated the introduction of this measure, measures were given that the Bill was to be a purely precautionary measure, and that no legal and powerful status and full any share of the introduction of this Legislation, and it

was then hoped that the proposed law would be selected when such enactment became unavoidable, and that its actual practice, it would be accompanied with due moderation, without care and within a limited area.

But, that it was that the principle of the Act required the unanimous support of the whole country. But in every one a pang to think that the matter should have come to such a pass, that there should be such a widespread complaint about the injudiciousness and excessive application of this Act, which has almost become a source of perpetual sorrow, and which, so far as I can judge, has not been productive of such good results as were then anticipated. It is indeed, as I say, very sad, Sir, and because in the first place, the people have no access to statistics as to how far these complaints are well-founded, every one is in the dark about these, and secondly, because the so-called amendment has not been signed in the last, and, indeed, a feeling of hostility and storm prevails. What could be more and then that? The people have an access of knowing the character of the evidence upon which statements as such a large scale are taking place, and the informed persons themselves, so far as we learn, are without sufficient opportunities to know and meet the charges brought against them. When a man's own liberty, which is his birth right, is at stake, and is threatened to be seriously restricted would it not be reasonable, I say, to expect, in all fairness, that every opportunity should be afforded to him to exculpate himself, and have his case considered by a properly constituted authority on the lines suggested by the Hon'ble Member?

After all, these persons, Sir, are mostly backed up by serious word-to me the Hon'ble Member's own words—by no more foundation than doubtful Police reports and the small information supplied by newspaper spies and interested informers. Previous speakers have just shown how serious have been committed under these circumstances. Is it not likely that under a system so defective, innocent persons may not come to share a fate similar to that of persons actually guilty? Is it unnatural, then, that there should be growing so much uneasiness about it everywhere? In my humble opinion the system of investigation, which, in practice, has been found to be so unworkable and so one likely to lead to so many abuses and errors, should be radically modified.

"I submit, Sir, the situation is rather delicate, and, therefore, demands a careful and cautious handling. The people of the West are unaccustomed. The very enactment of such a drastic legislation is regarded as a slur upon the loyalty of India, specially at the time, when her people, from Prince to peasant, are doing their utmost in their own heroic way to help the British Government in this deadly struggle, and are rendering assistance in the name of the British Empire, with whose solidarity and greatness, the fortune of India is indissolubly linked. Nobody can say that we Indians are not at heart with any rulers, in their efforts to check and suppress every form of crime and misdeeds."

"I do, I repeat, Sir, and I do so with all the earnestness and eagerness I can command that our policy calculated to lead to errors and abuses, could hardly be deemed expedient and fair, so the best interests of the Empire. Due weight, Sir, ought to be given to these considerations."

"There was no greater occasion than now for close co-operation and a better understanding between the Government and the people, and it is our sincere desire that an effort should be spared to check the misdeeds of the wicked, but not in a manner, Sir, so as to prejudice the safety of those who are innocent."

"The Hon'ble Member requests for nothing more than the constitution of a special committee on each Province, composed of such non-official element as would inspire general confidence, and which, if granted, would not have much power for either direct or indirect."

The Hon'ble Mr. BARNARD, Kaim Bhatt.—"Sir, this is a debate which must be very painful to me coming, as I do, from Bengal; painful not only because of the extraordinary nature of the proceedings which we are considering, but painful also because many bright and brilliant young men I know, many bright and brilliant young men whose parents I know, many bright and brilliant young men who have come to me from time to time in connection with various matters, educational, social and charitable,—young men in whom I placed great trust and great confidence, who I fondly hoped and believed would at some time or other add to the honour, the prestige and dignity of my province; because I had then arrested and selected for cases which I cannot lose, which nobody knows, which are never given out. All is a procedure so totally un-English, un-Indian, that I had thought that, except in cases which could be justified only for purposes of defence of the Empire in this extraordinary time of war, proceedings such as these would never be resorted to. If I could, if I had the power and the ability of placing before the Members of this Council the names of decisions and orders that pervade in the rooster house of Bengal; if I could place before you the agony, the despair of successful and honest families; if I could place before you the thousands appealing from home to home, from hand to hand, from village to village, and from city to city in Bengal; if I could place before you what the future generations will be if finally these are allowed to go on from day to day; then I am sure we should find a ready response in support of the Resolution so ably moved by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Dalahay. I myself shrank from the task of putting this Resolution before the Council for Sir, I still confess I feel deeply moved over the facts and circumstances to which this

as regards a particular individual. That certainly is not a proposal which is wild; that certainly is not a proposal which will take away from these extraordinary powers of the police, and it certainly will secure the results which the Home Government wishes to secure, namely, the arrest of men who cannot be prosecuted or brought to trial. Now, in the Durbar speech of His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, in which attention has been called by previous speakers, the character of this evidence was exposed. Well, whatever may be the character of that evidence, certainly we are entitled to say that the evidence shall be placed before men accustomed to sift and weigh evidence, with whom may be associated an executive officer of Government. Why should the Government shrink from that course? Why should they refuse to Bengal and to the other provinces of India, who happily are not so truth affected as we are, the ordinary safeguard for the protection of the liberties of our youth, for the satisfaction of the families of these young men, and for the satisfaction of the people? I appeal again to the Government. I appeal with all the emphasis that I can command, and I appeal in the name of the people from whom I come that this proposal of ours should receive careful consideration. His Excellency the Viceroy, in his address to the deputations which waited upon him in Calcutta, and that every case was carefully considered either by the Governor of Bengal or by himself. I accept that fully. But I say that if His Excellency is an anxious that justice should be done, why not delegate this power of inquiry to men who have spent all their lives in sifting evidence? What is the harm? I therefore earnestly appeal to the Council and I earnestly appeal to Members of Government that they will take this question into their consideration and not throw it out. Throw it out you may; you have got the power, you have got the authority; our liberties and our lives are at your disposal; but little do you know what will be the result of your action down below in the remotest corner of India, which, I still believe, is one of the most important parts of the British Indian Empire.

The Hon'ble Mr. MAHOMMED HUSAIN.—"Sir, in supporting the Resolution of my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Dabobhai, I desire to make just a few observations. Before I enter into particulars, I should like to make my position clear. I have said it elsewhere, and I say it in this Council, that I am convinced that no responsible Government can be carried on in this country or anywhere else during an abnormal period without a measure like the Defence of India Act. Outside this Council I have always given my support to it, but I strongly object to the methods which have been adopted by some of the Local Governments in the administration of this Act. What happens in this. People of influence, men who are looked upon with respect and regard by entire communities, are pursued upon by the police one fine morning and are at once interned. Nobody knows what is their fault. If people knew the fault of these men, perhaps they would be satisfied; if people knew that some responsible officers of Government had looked into their cases carefully, officers in whom the public have confidence, then the people would not resent these internments. Sir, my own community, I mean the Mohammedans, have suffered most in this respect. Men of great influence, men who are looked upon by the entire community with the greatest regard and affection have been interned, and the entire community is absolutely ignorant why they have been interned, and what is their fault. If we knew their fault, and if we knew that their cases were examined by responsible officers, perhaps we would not object. We would be very all the same, but we would not object. Now, what is the case? I say—and I feel my responsibility when I say this—that the vast majority of my community is entirely dissatisfied in this country as regards these internments. I have no hesitation in giving to the Government the names of some Mohammedan leaders, and I hope the Hon'ble the Home Member will note these names, who have been interned and about whom the community feels as much. They are Mr. Mohammed Ali, Mr. Shaukat Ali, Mr. Zafar Ali Khan and Mehmood Ahmad Khatun Ansh. All these men are looked upon with great veneration and respect by the Mohammedans throughout India, and unfortunately their fault is not known.

"If they are at fault let them be interned by all means; we shall all side with the Government; but for Heaven's sake let us know their fault, and the cause of their being interned. If there was any Advisory Committee such as proposed by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Dabobhai and my Hon'ble friend Mr. Chanda, and this Committee gave its opinion, I think the whole community would be satisfied, at least, they would know that there was strong suspicion or evidence against the people, who were interned. They would see that at these people cannot be brought to trial the Government have interned them. I very much fear that the Government by their methods are laying up a great harvest of future discontent. It is in the interests of everybody concerned, Indian and European alike, that this discontent should not prevail in the country, and I think that the proposal contained in the Resolution, together with the amendments will meet the situation. With these few words, I support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAYCHANDRA AVASTHI.—"Sir, fortunately this Act does not extend to Madras. At the time the Act was introduced in the Council, we had an assurance that it would not be used except in a case of emergency, and even then not more, and thus the bill secured our unanimous assent. Now is this Provisional Council as well as in the Imperial Council not very much concerned, Indian and European alike, in one grievance or an other. When we see from one instance at Madras—I refer to Mrs. Bennett's case—we are led to believe that the Act is being used for such

black spots become large diffused stains upon our map of the population. Sir, I would ask the Hon'ble Members of this Council to reflect, before they throw all these doubts upon the nature of the inquiries, or jump to conclusions that the majority of these men must necessarily be innocent. Statements of that kind, to my mind, reflect upon the honesty of high and trustworthy police officers, both European and Indian, whose duty it is to handle these cases. And, Sir, more than that, they throw most cruel aspersions upon the memories of those gallant Indian Officers who have laid their lives in tracking down these conspirators, and bringing them to justice.

Then, Sir, the point has been taken by some Hon'ble Members that the Defence of India Act is being used for purposes of civil administration and for purposes that are not connected with the war. Now, I have before me certain statements which have been obtained under circumstances which cannot be disputed. If I could send the whole of these statements to the Council, I feel sure that Hon'ble Members would all be satisfied. I cannot read them, but I can send a few extracts to indicate generally what are the nature of these conspiracies that have been going on. The paper that I hold in my hands, Sir, is a statement which extends to some thirty pages of print, and is the tale told by a young man who became an orphan at the age of 16, and contains all the chief incidents of his career during the last ten years. You will observe that it bears out what I have said about the close association of the Bengal conspirators with the enemies of the King-Emperor. He has described arrangements for creating a rising in this country in connection with the enemy. I will read an extract. After having given long details of the various populations and all the various arrangements that had been made, he says—

"We were extremely anxious to keep our place as secret as possible upon the last moment, as our success depended solely upon taking the Government unawares. Naturally we thought we were sufficiently strong enough to deal with the troops in Calcutta and Bengal. The only thing we feared was reinforcements from the other parts of India before we were sufficiently strong. We had expectations of about fifty thousand men joining in the first rising, they were to join us from all parts of Bengal. We had counted upon about five thousand men in Calcutta itself to start the rebellion, and we had every hope of nearly 20,000 youths, mostly students, joining hands with us immediately afterwards. It was planned that the British force was to march down to Calcutta after obtaining control of the Eastern Bengal districts where we expected no difficulties at all. The plan was that the Calcutta party was first to take possession of all the arms and ammunitions round about Calcutta, and only when we were able to equip the whole of our party with arms we were to attack Fort William and sack the town of Calcutta. The German officers were to be kept in Eastern Bengal to train and advise us. All the fighting was to be confined to Western Bengal, which the three leading parties intended reinforcements. We had decided to postpone these objects from time to time, though we knew that they would not be able to hold off the Government troops for an indefinite period, all that we wished for was time to get together a sufficient arm."

That is the extract. The statement proceeds to go into many details; and many of the details and information that he gives have been confirmed from many other sources, both in India and abroad.

The Hon'ble PATRICK MURPHY MURRAY MALANWAL:—"May I ask the Hon'ble Member where that statement was made?"

The Hon'ble Sir EDMUND CROFTON:—"I am not at liberty to disclose where this statement was made. I have told the Council that the information was obtained by article sources both in India and abroad."

The Hon'ble PATRICK MURRAY MURRAY MALANWAL:—"I wanted to know if the statement was made in a Court of Justice. Am I right in thinking that it was not made in a Court of Justice?"

The Hon'ble Sir EDMUND CROFTON:—"If it had been made in a Court of Justice, it would have been made public by this time."

"I will now read another statement which was found in possession of a man not very long ago, which you may judge from its internal evidence is that of a man who had some experience, held some position on the councils of the conspirators, and was addressing somebody who held perhaps even a higher position. I cannot read the whole letter, which extends to 22 pages, but I will read this extract—

"The first thing is—we do not like 'decisive victory' on one side or the other in the 'European War.' It will be good if the war is prolonged and we gain our 'foreign affairs' in accordance with that. It is true that the result will be an increase of oppression and violence on us, but we do not take it as a bad omen. In spite of all the losses we have suffered during these two years, we have achieved far as a nation. We could not think of achieving our aim as soon but it has been for the war. We could not be afraid of 'interference.' We have been able to rectify our mistakes and emotions on account of this. Of course it will take time to make good our losses, but those among us who will be able to emerge by throwing dust will be our 'Brave' and our main hope. We should not select opponents of our nature those who expose themselves. Of course we will get them all in the end (first) they themselves are unable to get them out of our way by 'interference.' We have only got to decide the best way in which to get them on the final day."

"I may explain, Sir, that the 'final day,' as shown by a previous reference in the 'letter' is the great day on which they are to have a rising to expel the British Government."

German money, or some German history about them, and who have been suspected of making agents, or supplying information to the enemy, when they are informed, it is an interference with the free sale of a workman which has been converted into a prison, or sometimes in a prison, and they are really interested in the fullest sense of the term.

Now what is the position in India? The persons with whom we are concerned in India and with whom we have to deal under the Defence of India Act are not denigrated, not likely to be denounced by sentences and unfriendly neighbours, they are not of alien birth, there is no prejudice against them among the population seeing whom they live, and as no particularly suspecting those of enemy sympathies. They really fall into two classes—I would specially refer to the friends made by the Hon'ble Mr. Maudslayi Hays—fall into two classes.

The class is that of persons who are openly and avowedly preaching or publishing ill-will among His Majesty's subjects, or producing excitement or dissension or disaffection, it may be, dangerous lunatics, and acting in the constant interference of the King's Government and his subjects and to the benefit of the King's enemies. In some white persons are publicly making speeches or writing articles, and it is known what they are doing, so no one can deny that the only question is as to whether or not they are doing is likely to be dangerous or prejudicial to the public safety or to excite the population. You do not require a Military Committee to tell you that. The Executive Government has to decide that upon the information before it, upon the knowledge and experience of its officers, and upon considerations of public welfare. The responsibility is theirs, and they cannot delegate it to outside persons, whether laymen or lawyers. The responsibility is theirs alone, and they must take that responsibility.

The second class and that is the class with which most of the speakers who have spoken, this afternoon have been dealing, is the class of secret sympathisers. In their case, as I have said, the sympathisers are not likely to denounce them. Their acts, even if they excite some suspicion, would probably not be made the subject of report. Actually, few or sympathise with the cause—I do not necessarily say sympathise with their objects, but sympathise with the cause—I will always check such disclosures. I have strongly deprecated the suggestions which have been made that these men are interested, mainly on the information at every angle and information. Many of these men have records going back for many years. Some of them have been searching about the country in disguise and make various attempts, other cases have been brought to light, as fugitives have proceeded and as others were furnished by men who were deep in the conspiracy. Such cases, in many cases, led to the discovery of concealed arms and munitioning documents. Most of the statements have been made under the seal of secrecy, and most of them, although in England they would be admitted as evidence before a court of law, in India are not admissible under the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act. In all cases the information in the possession of the police has been thoroughly scrutinized by high executive officers, and in England, by a selected judicial officer. The conclusions at which they have arrived have been formed when the converging lines of many sources of information all mark upon that individual and show that he is the only man who could have fitted into that particular part which is assigned to him.

We have heard a very eloquent speech from the Hon'ble Mr. Bann. He has dealt in moving terms upon the danger and dissension of the Indian home from which one of these promising young men may have been taken and informed. I feel myself, Sir, and I think probably, many of the Council will feel also, that interesting moves work as these, the truth of which I do not dispute, make it all the more imperative and necessary that all of us should do our best to check young men of this kind being recruited and led astray. I do not for a moment wish to maintain the arrow that falls upon these heads, but it is all the more imperative that as Members of this Council, as educated persons throughout this country, and as men who have any influence, should leave anything, combine to check the growth of this conspiracy which, as the Hon'ble Mr. Bann has very truly said, brings ruin and sorrow to so many homes. But, although I repeat all this, I must like to say a word of caution. It is that, although we may sympathise with those men who are deluded yet there is always a danger that, if you sympathise with the motives of the young men because you think it was good, you pass from sympathy of that kind to sympathy for the man himself, and, finally, your feelings are apt to be blinded as to the nature of what he is doing. I have enlarged at some length on the nature of what these young men are doing, and I say, however sorry we may feel for them and their parents, it is not our duty to discourage most sternly any secret conspiracies of this kind which are likely to prejudice the State and ruin the career of so many promising men. But perhaps I may be told by some that although they thoroughly recognize the home side of Government, and although they wish to assist it, all they ask for is, that the information obtained against these men should be laid before some sort of outside authority as a check on the executive. The Hon'ble Mr. Bann suggested that a panel of ex-officials might perhaps be formed from whom some might be selected for these cases. Well, Sir, His Excellency the Governor of Bengal said that that is not a safe proceeding, and it does not occur to which the Government can recede. It cannot undertake to lay documents of the kind from which I have just read a few extracts before people who are not responsible officers of the Government. It cannot place before outside secret information that it may have of the enemy's plot whether there be in the Far East, in Germany or across the Frontier. These things cannot be stated; they cannot be made public. It is quite true no doubt that the ex-official Member

or Members on such a point would not willingly wish to reveal anything that he had learned; but you know that the more the you show these people among, the more distrust it is to keep them secret, and any information that did get about, however unimportant it might be given, might be dangerous to the lives of many men and prejudicial to the interests of the country. I am afraid, Sir, therefore, that we cannot consent in any way to bind ourselves by a rule such as that suggested by my Hon'ble friends. But I am willing to undertake this much, (i.e. to instruct Local Governments that in every case which belongs to the second category that I have referred to, namely, that category in which you have first to ascertain the facts against a man, before you can make a deduction as to whether his liberty is good or bad for the country, is that case—though even in that case not necessarily before—but before or after the order of internment, the proceedings should be examined by a judge or judges of some weight and experience in order that the Government may not act rashly or take action on information which admits of any considerable doubt. I must recollect the Council that the wording of the Act itself is not that a man is to be interned must necessarily be a criminal or have committed a criminal offence, but that it should be believed that he has acted, in acting, or is about to act, in a manner prejudicial to the safety of the country.

"And lastly, Sir, I would like to point out to this Council that many of them have been wringing their hands, perhaps unnecessarily, over pictures of interned men who are subjected to restrictions which affect their health and entirely cut short their studies. Well, Sir, all I can say about this is, that we are not dealing with men who are educated under the Regulations, but with men whose movements have been restricted under the Defence of India Act. In these cases, the internment is for less reasons. As I stated in answer to a question today by the Hon'ble Mr. Das, a large number of them—375—are living in their own houses where they have every chance of home influence affecting them; but I would like to point out that in many cases home influence had already failed to protect them from the evils to which they are likely to succumb.

"I would add, Sir, one more point. I have no doubt whatever, as has been done in the past, that if from time to time more information is received, or if the interned person shows promise of penitence, or if he is not a very important person or person not so dangerous as might have been thought, his liberty will be gradually restored to him. This action has been taken in the case of several men in the Punjab and of a few in Bengal, and I have no doubt that Local Governments will continue to take it as occasion arises.

"Therefore, although I am not without sympathy entirely, as I have shown by my speech, for the feelings that actuate Hon'ble Members, yet I must oppose the Resolution and the amendments in so far as they in any way restrict the power of Government to administer the Defence of India Act in such a manner as to secure the safety of the Realm.

The Hon'ble Mr. BARNETT—**WATER HOUSE.**—"May I ask the Hon'ble the Home Member that in the second class of cases, in which he says he is willing to make a recommendation to Local Governments to take advice from high judicial officers, he would suggest that these judicial officers should be Barristers, Judges or Judges of the High Court?"

The Hon'ble Sir RICHARD CARTER—"I am not willing to suggest any limitation upon this discretion. I leave it to Local Government to take their judicial officer that may be at their disposal."

The Hon'ble PAKISTAN MAJID MAHMOOD MALAVI—"Sir, we have listened with great attention to the important statement which has been made by the Hon'ble the Home Member on this Resolution, and it must give a feeling of satisfaction to those of us who support the Resolution that Government are contemplating taking some action.

"But, Sir, the unwillingness of the Government to alter the discretion of the executive by accepting the recommendation contained in the Resolution itself creates a feeling of suspicion that the Hon'ble the Home Member apprehends that if some kind of judicial proceeding is permitted for dealing with the cases in which the Resolution relates, the results will be somewhat different from what they are at present. The Hon'ble the Home Member has said that the Government cannot take any action except high officers of Government take confidence in dealing with such cases. I submit, Sir, that that is a very unfortunate attitude to take up. There is no such insurmountable distinction between a non-official and an official Member. A man who is a non-official today may be sitting as a non-official Member as a colleague of the Hon'ble the Home Member tomorrow. There are some who are serving the public as popular Government servants. There are many who are serving them as varnished servants. The Government from time to time take men from the ranks of non-official Members into their regular service; and they are then at once admitted into the confidence of Government; there is no document which cannot be placed before them. I understand the Hon'ble the Home Member to say that he would have no objection in placing any paper, of however confidential a nature it might be, before a man who had become an officer of Government. The recommendation contained in the Resolution is that the Advisory Committee should consist of a High Court Judge, who would of course be a Government servant; a Session Judge who also would be a Government servant; and one Indian practicing barrister or solicitor. The latter would be the only person who would not be a Government servant. But I submit, Sir, on behalf of the non-official Members of the proposed Committee, who would be drawn from the profession

to which I have the honour to belong, that as they keep the confidence of Government when they accept Government service on a salary, they will equally honestly keep the confidence of Government when they offer their services without remuneration. I do not see that there is any insuperable bar to asking some men in every Province into the confidence of Government. As several of us know, there are non-official gentlemen who are often consulted by Government on matters of great importance and of a confidential nature. I do not see why such gentlemen should not be put on a Committee, such as the one that is contemplated, to consider the case of persons against whom it is proposed to take action under the rules framed under the Defence of India Act.

As regards the general drift of the remarks which the Hon'ble the House Member has made, I wish to say that not one Member of Council on the one-official side yields to the Hon'ble the House Member in his desire to see that those who are real delinquents, those who really want to do the public good, those who really want to take action prejudicial to public order and safety, or to tamper with His Majesty's Army or Navy, should be punished. We all desire that such men should be punished. It is for the good of society that they should be punished, and that their action should be controlled. The proposals before us will not militate against that view. All that the Resolution asks for is, that in every case reasonable care should be taken that injustice is not done to the person concerned. My Hon'ble friend, the House Member, read to us two extracts from two statements. I asked him if those statements had been made in a Court of justice. He said they had not. I do not think, Sir, that it is right to ask us to form a personal conclusion on the basis of a few extracts from statements like those in question, made in conditions of which we have no knowledge. I do not doubt the Hon'ble the House Member is satisfied that those statements are true. I am not sure that every one else would be so satisfied without examining the conditions under which those statements were made. Without such examination it is difficult to say that weight should be attached to them. No one denies that there have unfortunately been some cases in which some of our young men have been misled into the wrong path, in which some of our young men, and even by some older persons too, have been possessed with the idea of upsetting the Government of His Majesty. It was perfectly right that those men should be interned; it would be right in future when if actually shown to have a similar tendency, to deal with him in a similar way. All that the Resolution seeks is, that every such case must be examined, not merely by executive officers as at present, but by an Advisory Committee in which the judicial element shall predominate, the whole object being that as action is being taken under a very special measure as the ordinary safeguards for the protection of a man's liberty have in the general interests of the community been for the time taken away by the rules which have been framed under the Act, there should be some judicial authority substituted for the executive to guarantee that the rights of the unfortunate man who may be dealt with under the Act, shall receive due consideration, while there can be no justification for any apprehension that the interests of the public will in any way be jeopardised by the course suggested being adopted. I do not think that my Hon'ble friend the Hon'ble Member would suggest that a Committee consisting of a High Court Judge, a Sessions Judge and a practicing Indian lawyer who will be selected with great care, will not weigh with a full sense of responsibility every circumstance that will be brought to their notice. Therefore there is no ground for any apprehension that any person who deserves to be dealt with under the Defence of India Act would escape being properly dealt with if his case was submitted to the consideration of such a Committee as is recommended.

My friend, the House Member, urged that it was wrong to assume that the mere fact of a person becoming an officer of Government in this country would deprive him of his British instincts. Nobody suggests that it would. But there is such a thing as an executive officer not being able to keep a judicial mind to hear upon the facts of a case which he has himself been investigating, and to that danger an executive officer is not less exposed because he happens to possess British instincts than he would be if he did not. The whole question is, whether, having regard to the special circumstances in which this Act is often applied, it is safe for the person affected or even for an executive officer that he should be left to deal with the matter entirely by himself. I submit, it is not. I submit that those special circumstances which place publicity power in the hands of executive officers are not merely dangerous to the individuals whose cases may be dealt with under them, but are also dangerous to the individuals who may have to exercise such arbitrary powers. He is extremely liable to be misled, absolutely honestly to be misled by circumstances. He has not the ordinary judicial means of testing the truth of the evidence that is placed before him. I need hardly say that there have been many such cases. Many of us are aware of cases where evidence which was believed by one Court and sometimes even by a second Court was upon examination found to be absolutely unconvincing by the highest Court of appeal. I have in my mind the criminal case which went up to the Privy Council from Madras, and in which a man's life was saved because the Privy Council did not believe the evidence which had been believed by the lower Courts. Therefore I submit that it is in the interests of justice and in the interests of the public, which means the same thing as the interests of the Government, that provision should be made for an examination of every case in which it is proposed to take action under the Defence of India Act and the rules made thereunder, by a Committee on which as I say the judicial element should predominate.

"This much with regard to the question of interference under the Act. I had expected that we should hear something about the case which has been made of the Defence of India Act in another class of cases. So far as the cases dealt with by Sir Ben. by the House Member are concerned, I am not in a position to offer any opinion as to whether the order was or was not justified in those cases. But, Sir, section 2 (f) of the Act has been applied to direct certain well-known persons not to enter, reside or remain in certain areas specified by the authority that issued the order, because there were reasonable grounds in the opinion of that authority for suspecting that those persons were about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety. It has been applied, as the Council is aware, against Mrs. Annie Besant. It has also been applied, as the Council is aware, recently against Mr. Tilak. It is not for me here to enter upon a defence of any opinions held by Mrs. Besant or Mr. Tilak; they are strong enough to take care of themselves. What I ask is—Was it meant that the Defence of India Act should be applied to the case of persons of the position of Mrs. Besant or Mr. Tilak, for restraining them from entering any area on a mere suspicion that they were about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety? And I answer unhesitatingly, it was not. I submit, Sir, with due respect, that in my opinion there has been a clear abuse of the power given under the Defence of India Act in the cases which have been taken under it against the said persons. Every one can understand that if Mrs. Besant did anything in any part of the country which was likely to prejudice the public safety, there are provisions in the existing law under which she could be proceeded against. Similarly, if Mr. Tilak did anything which was likely to prejudice the public safety, as could be at once proceeded against under the existing law. With those provisions existing in the ordinary law of the land and without anything substantial to satisfy the public that there was such a danger of the public safety being prejudiced as would justify an order of prohibition being issued, I submit it is not at all justified. It has been stated in the press (I have no personal knowledge of it) that Mr. Tilak—"

The Hon'ble the Vice-President:—"I must ask the Hon'ble Member to confine his remarks to the resolution. The Resolution asks that certain measures should be adopted in the future. It has nothing to do with particular cases that have been dealt with in the past under the Act."

The Hon'ble PUNJY MANOH MOHAN MALHOTRA:—"I must bow to your ruling, Sir, but I was referring to those cases to show that the powers given under the Act had been abused. I have no wish to go further into the details of those cases. My point is that the power given under the Act has been abused, and that if there was such an Advisory Committee as is recommended, this would probably have been avoided. The Committee would look into the facts of each case in which it is proposed to proceed under the Act, and would help Government with an opinion as to whether there are grounds which will justify Government in taking action under the Act. In the absence of such a Committee, it is left entirely to the discretion of the executive officers of the Governments of the different provinces to decide when to take action under the Act, and they have evidently overstepped in some cases to the temptation of assuming the arbitrary power which they should not have done so. For three reasons, I submit that the recommendation contained in the Resolution of my friend, Mr. Dadabhai, and in the amendment proposed by Mr. Chaudh, should be considered and accepted by Government. I hope, Sir, that in spite of what the Hon'ble the House Member has said, the considerations which have been submitted to Council will induce the Government of India to reconsider its decision in the matter. We to Council will induce the Government of India to reconsider its decision in the matter. We want that every body who holds himself out for punishment, should be punished. We are only anxious that, as far as possible, justice should be done and injustice avoided. In that view I hope that the matter will still receive the consideration from the Government of India which it deserves."

The Hon'ble Mr. The Hon'ble BAKER:—"Sir, I think neither my friend Mr. Dadabhai nor my friend Mr. Chaudh wanted a repeal of the Defence of India Act. Much of the discussion on the official side that has followed the Resolution and the amendment seems to me to be based on the assumption that what was being done in Council today was indirectly to get that Act amended or repealed. What Mr. Dadabhai and Mr. Chaudh really want is that, having regard to the evils that undoubtedly exist in the country, the Act may continue in force, but that its administration may be conducted on more satisfactory lines. Now it has been admitted by the Hon'ble Mr. Joseph Caldwell today that the evidence in such particular cases is often not so satisfactory as a high executive officer. We know very well that executive officers are not, as a rule, in the habit of sifting and sifting out evidence, and even, if in some cases they have to do that, I submit, Sir, that the examination of evidence by a judicial officer always leads to greater satisfaction in the public mind than the examination of that very evidence by an executive officer. Well, if it is a fact, as undoubtedly it must be, that the evidence in such individual cases is examined and analysed by an executive officer, what possible objection can there be against the suggestion which has been made by Mr. Chaudh and Mr. Dadabhai that a special Advisory Committee should be composed in a particular manner for this purpose? It has been said that the Government are not prepared to place such demands as these, from which judgments were read by the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Caldwell this afternoon, before members or before persons who are not actually responsible for the actual administration

of the country. Now, I shall assume for the sake of argument that it is undesirable or impracticable to place documents of this character before a non-official Member of an Advisory Committee (let us that any reason for refusing to accept the view of the suggestion, namely, that the Advisory Committee should consist of a highly trained judicial officer, of the status and rank of a High Court Judge and of a Sessions Judge? As regards the inclusion of a non-official Member, I will only remind the Government that an argument of that character is rather a weak reed to rely upon, because in analogous cases stated under this very Act, what do we find? A non-official has been appointed in almost every province on special tribunals, and I venture to think that evidence of a very confidential nature has been placed before such tribunals. Therefore, if you can find men among the non-officials to provide cover, as to take part as judicial officers in these tribunals, where is the case for maintaining that you must treat these very men as members of Advisory Committees when they have to discharge their functions otherwise than in their judicial capacity? Everyone of the non-official Members who has spoken this afternoon has suggested that each individual case should be submitted to these Advisory Committees consisting of two judicial officers. You may reject the proposal so far as it includes non-officials? but what is wanted is place of the judgment of non-official officers in matters of this kind, in the judgment of at least two trained judicial officers. If you hear in mind the charge of the Resolution and the amendment, it is a seriously mischievous and so serious an amendment that one feels a man of wonder that it should be rejected by the Government. It does not seem to weaken the hands of the Government, and it does not ask for the repeal of the Act. If you have to deal with these defendants, deal with them in such a manner that you may have the confidence of the people to support you. Deal with them severely but justly, and above all let there be no suspicion against the Government. Having regard to the manner in which the Defence of India Act has been worked in all parts of the country, the Government cannot say that they have not held themselves open to serious misrepresentation in regard to its administration in many cases. Sir, we only want to strengthen the hands of the Government, but we also want that the administration of the Defence of India Act may be placed above suspicion."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. A. Jinnah:—"Sir, I do not wish to keep the Council for any length of time at the stage which we have reached in the discussion, but I must say that there is not the slightest doubt that every non-official Member who has spoken has emphatically declared that he is most anxious that those who are in danger to the public safety in the country should be dealt with rigorously and shown no mercy whatever. It is not that we seek that the Defence of India Act should be repealed. All we want is, that while no penalty should be provided, the amendment be adopted, not only that, Sir, but the way in which this Act has been worked is causing a feeling of great uneasiness in the country, the very thing that you want to avoid. Therefore, Sir, I was really disappointed because I fully expected to get a sympathetic reply from Government. I was disappointed and regret that the Hon'ble the Home Member refused to accept this Resolution or the spirit of the resolution, and I regret all the more to note his ground for it. Now, what is the ground that the Home Member gave? The only ground given was, that if you have a Committee of this kind, and if confidential documents are placed before it, the secret will not remain with it, but leak out. All I can say is, that it is a serious reflection to say that secret is not going to remain with high officers like Judges of the High Court for which there is no warrant—call the non-official lawyer if you like and if you have a distrust for him from the Committee, although I venture to say that there are men amongst the non-official lawyers in every province who can as honestly keep and maintain secrets as the Hon'ble the Home Member himself can. But I do must and I want the Government candidly to consider the point. I can assure the Council that the working of this Act is having a most disastrous effect on public feeling. Therefore I urge, whatever may be the fate of this Resolution, say I earnestly urge upon the attention of the Government that for the very cause for which this Act has come into force and in the name of everything sacred, they should appoint a judicial committee which will give the requisite authority to, and have the confidence of, the public if these proposals are dealt with by such a Committee the public would surely have a grievance or make a complaint. I strongly urge the Government to consider the position still."

The Hon'ble Bas Bahadur B. N. Sharma:—"Sir, we in Madras are not troubled very much by the working of this Act, and therefore one is in a position to bring to the Resolution a dispassionate consideration which need not be guided by sentiment or feeling in the matter. After knowing both sides I must say that I think the Hon'ble the Home Member might have gone further and given us some emphatic assurance that except in cases of an emergency nature, where the disclosure of particular secrets would be absolutely dangerous to the safety of the country, by such secrets being disseminated among the public, a Committee would be recommended. I must say that throughout the country there seems to be a feeling that the executive government are leaders of the expressions of public opinion and utilize the provisions of this Act to prevent the discussion of questions which are distasteful to them. I am not going to say whether that is a correct impression or not; recent events have emphasized the necessity for safeguarding Government against accusations or beliefs of that kind. I put it to the Council and to the Government whether if they really wish to reconcile harmony between themselves and the people and to inspire confidence in the administration of the Act, they should not place between themselves and the people the barrier of a judicial tribunal. Lastly the people have confidence in the

judicial tribunals of the country; they think they can get relief by an appeal to judicial tribunals against the high-handed actions of the executive Government. If they have any sympathy with these misguided men who are dangerous to the safety of the country, if their sympathy is to be converted into action, it is absolutely necessary that they should have a belief in the justice of the acts of the Government; if they have confidence in the propriety it is a duty right that the Government should insist on the maintenance of the judiciary for the purpose. I, therefore, think that, in the interests of the Government as well as of the people, it would be necessary to involve the assistance of some such tribunals as are recommended here, in all cases except perhaps a very few of an urgent nature. With those words, I commend the Resolution to the Council."

The Hon'ble Sir JAMES DUBOIS:—"Sir, there are just two points on which I should like to make a few remarks. The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya rather assumed, I thought, that in all these cases the decisions has been made by executive officers without judicial advice. He gave me that impression, and I think he gave the Council that impression too; but in things we know as a matter of fact from the Hon'ble the Governor that in every single case the whole of the facts against informed suspects are placed before a judicial officer of some seniority, either before or after an order is passed."

"There is only one other point which I want to mention, and that is regarding the question of secrecy. I think it has been made clear to the Council that there are certain facts which concern conspiracies against the country, against the King, where it is absolutely undesirable that anybody outside the most restricted circle should know exactly what has been believed. But there is another aspect which I do not think has been quite clear to the Council, and that is, that there are included in the evidence upon which the orders are passed a large number of statements or facts who have taken part in their conspiracies, and those men know that if it were known that they have told what they know, their lives would be in danger. These men have told as their story in many cases under promise of secrecy. Government are under a bond of honour. They are bound not to disclose this evidence to a larger circle than they can possibly help. For if through any failure in this respect such a statement becomes public property, the men who made it would be able to turn round upon Government and say you have taken my life."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. A. WETTERBERG:—"Sir, having had some practical experience of the working of these provisions, may I venture a few remarks in the light of such actual experience. Some Hon'ble Members seem apprehensive that the sources of information open to Government may be incomplete or even contaminated, but I can assure them that it takes a great many factors to make up an indictment on which the Local Government would be prepared to take action. Careless accomplices every step. The cases dealt with under these rules in the province of India from which I come have not been numerous, and have mainly related to trans-frontier action which should and must remain as little known as is possible. To disclose the whole of the information in the hands of the Government to the individuals themselves or to any association wherever they are, in such cases, be against the true interests of public safety."

"I do not occupy a very exalted position in the service of Government, but it strikes me as unacceptable that the schemes and affairs of any person intriguing with the King-Emperor's enemies should at this moment of national anxiety be divulged to any but those who are primarily responsible for the safety and defence of the Empire. To demand that this should be done would, I submit, indicate a failure to appreciate the seriousness of the authorities concerned and the dangers to the public safety which such pecuniary motives so manifestly induce."

"Within my personal experience as District Magistrate of Karachi during two and a half years of the war nobody has been interrogated or has had his movements or actions controlled, without knowing sufficiently well why such action has been taken against him, as upon of possible provocations to the contrary. It is always open to the individuals to state their cases in full and in writing, but experience goes to show that they usually prefer to cover a veil over their past careers."

"I would lay stress on the fact that every action which restricts the liberties of a subject is very carefully weighed. Nobody who has to deal with these provisions can do otherwise than recognize the need for the greatest caution, and I feel sure that all officials from the District to the lowest, who have duties to perform under these rules fully sympathize with the Hon'ble Member's protest against that an hasty ill-considered act should needlessly enlarge the liberties of others."

"In support of my statement I could quote cases in which persons arrested by the local authorities under rule 12-A, against whom in the first instance suspicion seemed well-founded, have obtained a speedy release by a full and complete explanation of their actions. I never enter a note in such cases in my statements, and I can assure the Hon'ble Member that the sense of responsibility which all officials feel and the sympathy displayed towards doubtful cases, however, much may be urged to the contrary."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. B. DENNISON:—"Sir, it is now past five and after the full day's debate that we had today, I feel that I shall not be justified in delaying the Council for one moment longer than it is absolutely necessary. I have heard with great interest the debate that has followed on my motion, and I have followed with the closest attention and with the greatest interest the statements made by the Hon'ble Sir James Dubois and by the Hon'ble Mr. Wetterberg. Sir, I have been a great deal satisfied by my Hon'ble

friends Mr. Supra and Mr. Jinnah, and I have their benevolence of the responsibility, and therefore at this stage I do not propose to make any elaborate statement.

"So, we are extremely grateful to the Hon'ble the Home Member for giving to this Council in a business manner the history of some black spots of anarchism in this country. He has asked the Council to believe that the state of affairs in this country is such that strong and urgent measures are necessary, and that the action of Government has been justified by the facts placed before them. As my Hon'ble friends Mr. Supra and Mr. Jinnah have rightly pointed out, we non-official Members do not for a moment deny the existence of anarchism in this country, and we do not say that all the interventions that are made are unwarranted without due and proper consideration. In fact, I deeply believe in the existence of anarchism, and it might be due to economy and various other causes. It was with that object that I introduced a Resolution in this Council the other day to have an open investigation into this matter so that the public may be informed of what is going on, and they may know the situation exactly as it stands. Unfortunately that Resolution did not meet with favourable acceptance either at the hands of my Hon'ble colleagues or the Government. Mr. Jinnah for a moment expressed that Government acts without sufficient information, and we know that every possible attention is devoted to the matter that comes up for orders, and that final orders are passed on a careful consideration of all the facts. I have already indicated in my opening speech in what direction great action is needed in the disposal of these cases.

"So, we have also heard the remarks of the Hon'ble Member to the effect that some non-official Members do not consider the great responsibility of Government in this matter, and that their remarks in this connection denote either a reflection on the police or an official action. I made it perfectly and sufficiently clear in my speech to the Council that nobody disputes the bona fide intentions of Government. Nearly one of us realizes the enormous difficulty of the Government, and I also made it clear that Hon'ble Members at this Council were not accountable of the serious and delicate duties which the police were called upon to perform in this connection. The difficulties of the police were undoubtedly enormous; we all agree and unhesitatingly admit everything the Hon'ble the Home Member has said, but all this is not sufficient to explain the case I have endeavored to make out. I repeat again that the request which I made to this Council is an extremely modest one. I only asked for the institution of a special machinery in each Province. In delineating my speech I spoke with a sense of restraint and delicately stated that I did not ask for a High Court Judge or an Indian Magistrate. I said a judicial officer of long service, and a practicing lawyer of long standing, together with an executive officer would cover the purpose. Now nobody can possibly urge that such a request of mine is an unreasonable one. The Hon'ble Sir James Halliday has reminded the Council that, so far as Bengal is concerned, the Governor previously takes considerable pains in this matter, and generally in almost every case a judicial officer of some distinction. The Hon'ble the Home Member was also pleased to make some concession, and stated that in the second category of cases he was prepared to advise local Administrations to recruit judges, or some judicial officer of experience before final orders were passed. So, my humble submission is, that the Hon'ble the Home Member has positively and tacitly admitted the force and propriety of my Resolution. Though he has not gone so far as to agree to the institution of an advisory judicial board which is demanded, he has virtually agreed to advise the Provincial Governments as far as cases falling under the second category are concerned, that judicial officers should be taken. So, I have followed with considerable interest the long speech of the Hon'ble the Home Member, but he did not throw any light on the intractability of the nature and character requested by me would either be unacceptable or would not fulfil the expectations of Government. So, if the official of Government could be trusted to dispose of all important work falling under the scope of the District of India Act, does it stand to reason that these officers of Government who have had judicial training and experience would not be in a position to deal with any case in a better and more practical manner? With the greatest respect to the Hon'ble the Home Member, I am bound to state that I altogether fail to see why a committee of the nature demanded by me would be contrary prejudicial to the public interest or would not answer the purpose for which the District of India Act has been passed. In my Resolution, I can't ask for a special machinery of the nature of an advisory board because I was confident it would be provided by Government. When constituting special tribunals for the disposal of serious cases under the Act, Government has selected judicial officers of high training and experience, and invariably an Indian Judge or lawyer of some standing. I only wanted Government to proceed in similar lines.

"In view of what I have stated, I trust my Hon'ble friend Mr. Chaudhry will see his way to withdraw his amendment. I am not at present prepared to go to the extent he wishes me to go. We may have wholly the composition of boards to the good sense and judgment of the Provincial Governments. Let them select their local machinery in such cases as they deem proper. So, I must state that the reasons which have been urged by Government for not accepting such a request are felt to be unsatisfactory. I am extremely sorry the Council is disappointed, the country will be disappointed that such a modest request has been rejected by Government, especially when the Government has conveyed in substance that hereafter in cases falling under the second category, the opinion of experienced judicial officers will be taken.

" Sir, I have no further remarks to make. I only request you now to put my motion before the Council."

The Resolution was read and the Hon'ble Mr. Chanda's first amendment therein was put to the Council and lost. The Hon'ble Mr. Chanda's second amendment was then put to the Council and also lost. The Hon'ble Mr. Bhabhoy's Resolution was then put to the meeting, and, at the request of the Hon'ble Mr. Rao, the Council divided as follows:—

AYES—14.

The Hon'ble Sir P. D. Patil.
" Dr T. D. Sayre.
" Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.
" Mr. T. Sastri.
" Mr. H. Vysegar.
" Hon. Bahadur S. N. Sarma.
" Hon. Asad Ali Khan Bahadur.
" Khana Bahadur Alahadun.
" Shuk.
" Mr. M. A. Jinnah.
" Mr. B. N. Hanu.
" Mr. Mahomed Hagoor.
" Mr. M. D. Dabshing.
" Hon. B. D. Shetel Bahadur.
" Mr. K. E. Chanda.

NAYS—31.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Cradock.
" Sir William Meyer.
" Sir Claude Hill.
" Mr. G. E. Lowndes.
" Sir George Deane.
" Sir Percy Lakin.
" Sir Robert Gillis.
" Sir R. A. Gumble.
" Mr. E. H. Bray.
" Sir Varney Lovett.
" Mr. J. B. Wood.
" Mr. H. F. Howard.
" Mr. H. Sharp.
" Sir Edward Macpherson.
" Mr. R. A. Mont.
" Mr. J. B. Deasy.
" Sir James Deane.
" Major-General A. H. Bingley.
" Mr. G. B. E. Bell.
" Mr. W. M. Bailey.
" Sir William Maxwell.
" Mr. F. C. Rose.
" Mr. A. H. Grant.
" Mr. J. G. Jennings.
" Mr. G. H. Kesteven.
" Mr. A. P. Muddiman.
" Mr. L. Davidson.
" Mr. J. S. Washburn Milne.
" Mr. P. J. Moushau.
" Mr. E. H. C. Walsh.
" Mr. A. S. A. Westropp.
" Sir J. S. Donald.
" Runder Sunder Singh.
" Mr. G. H. Atkins.
" Mr. J. Walker.
" Mr. W. J. Reid.
" Lieut. Col. S. L. Alpin.
" Messrs. Bak Toon.

The Resolution was accordingly negatived.

RESOLUTION RE INSERTION OF TIME-TABLE CONSCIENCE CLAUSE IN THE EDUCATION CODES OF THE DIFFERENT PROVINCES.

The Hon'ble Mr. BHABHAYAN moved the following Resolution:—

" This Council recommends to the Government-General in Council that in the Education Codes of the different Provinces of India, a conscience Clause be inserted providing that no pupil in any school or college aided out of public funds shall be required to remain in attendance during the time of any prayer, worship or religious instruction unless the parent or guardian of such pupil shall have expressly consented to such attendance."

" Sir, with reference to this Resolution moved I A on the Conscience Clause which stands in my name, I have been informed that the Government of India are in correspondence with Local Governments on the subject. The replies of all the Local Governments have not come in, and they are unable at the present moment to discuss this subject. Therefore, no useful purpose will be served by my beginning a discussion on the matter, and I beg your leave to withdraw the Resolution in the hope that, when the replies have come in, an opportunity will be afforded to the Council to discuss it."

The Resolution was by leave withdrawn.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 22nd instant, at 11 a.m.

DEEN,
7th 12th February 1917

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

APPENDIX A.

[Related to answers to Question No. 2.]

Expenditure due to Public Works for the years from 1933-35 to 1934-36.

Major and minor heads.	1933-35							
	1933-35							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
18. General Administration— Staff and Household of the Governor-General. Civil Servants. Military Servants (Army Department). Public Works Department ..	85 12,742	85 24,344	85 9,025	85 26,459	85 19,445	85 22,435	85 19,235	85 46,579
Total ..	4,08,805	4,48,492	3,86,319	14,16,095	1,87,280	1,95,118	1,16,886	1,31,205

Major and minor heads.	1934-36							
	1934-36							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
18. General Administration— Staff and Household of the Governor-General. Civil Servants. Military Servants (Army Department). Public Works Department ..	85 ..	85 ..	85 ..	85 ..	85 ..	85 ..	85 ..	85 ..
Total ..	1,641	1,641	1,641	1,641	1,641	1,641	1,641	1,641

Major and minor heads.	1935-36							
	1935-36							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
18. General Administration— Staff and Household of the Governor-General. Civil Servants. Military Servants (Army Department). Public Works Department ..	85 10,858	85 28,171	85 ..	85 1,16,802	85 ..	85 ..	85 ..	85 1,16,802
Total ..	1,05,478	1,05,478	1,05,478	1,05,478	1,05,478	1,05,478	1,05,478	1,05,478

Act of the Indian Legislature Council assented to by the Governor General.

The following Act of the Indian Legislature Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 23rd February 1917, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. III of 1917.

An Act to constitute an Indian Defence Force, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS it is necessary to constitute an Indian Defence Force, and consequently to enrol for service in that Force certain European British subjects; and

Whereas in the case of others, it is deemed sufficient for the present to take powers to enrol for such service only such persons as may offer themselves for enrolment; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent and date. 1. (2) This Act may be called the Indian Defence Force Act, 1917.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Southern Part of the Punjab, and applies also to European British subjects within the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India.

(3) It shall remain in force during the continuance of the present war, and for a period of six months thereafter.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant to the subject or context,—

"European British subject" means a European British subject as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to include every person who, before the third day of March 1917, has filed up, signed and lodged Form A with the Registration Authority under the Registration Ordinance, 1917, and also every person who at the commencement of this Act is a member of a corps of volunteers constituted under the Indian Volunteer Act, 1895; 7 of 1917, 13 of 1905.

"Prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act.

3. Every male European British subject who, on the first day of February 1917, was ordinarily resident in India or thereafter becomes so resident, and who for the time being has attained the age of eighteen years and has not attained the age of forty-one years, and who is not within the exceptions set out in the Schedule to this Act shall be deemed to be enrolled for general military service within the meaning of this Act; 13 of 1905.

Provided that, if any person referred to in this section whilst engaged in actual military employment, of which fact the Commander-in-Chief in India shall be the sole judge, attains the age of forty-one years, such person shall continue to serve for such additional period not exceeding one year as the prescribed military authority may direct.

4. Every male European British subject who, on the first day of February 1917, was ordinarily resident in India, or thereafter becomes so resident, and who for the time being has attained the age of forty-one years but has not attained the age of fifty years, and who is not within the exceptions set out in the Schedule to this Act, shall be deemed to be enrolled for local military service within the meaning of this Act.

5. Every male European British subject who, on the first day of February 1917, was ordinarily resident in India, or thereafter becomes so resident, and for the time being has attained the age of sixteen years but has not attained the age of eighteen years, shall be deemed to be enrolled for local military service, but shall only be liable to such military training as may be provided for by regulations made under this Act, and shall not be liable to any other form of military service.

6. Every person deemed to be enrolled for military service, whether local or general, shall, as from the commencement of this Act, be deemed to be enrolled in the Indian Defence Force, and may be appointed to such corps or unit thereof as he may thereunder be assigned to, and shall, if he is a person deemed to be enrolled for general military service, be liable to serve in any part of India.

7. Every person deemed to be enrolled for local military service shall be subject to any rules and regulations relating to that service which may be made under this Act.

Provided that no such rule or regulation shall require any such person to serve outside the limits of the prescribed local area.

8. (1) Every person deemed to be enrolled for general military service shall be subject to any rules and regulations relating to that service which may be made under this Act.

(2) Every such person, when called out in the prescribed manner for general military service, shall be subject to the provisions of the Army Act and any orders or regulations made thereunder, whereupon the said Act, orders and regulations shall apply to him as if he were enlisted in the Army, and as if such person held the same rank in the Army as he holds for the time being in the Indian Defence Force.

9. If any question arises, with reference to this Act, whether any person is a European British subject within the meaning of this Act, or is an ordinarily resident⁶ in British India, or is within the exceptions set out in the Schedule or as to the age of any person, the prescribed authority, or a person authorised in this behalf in writing by that authority, shall apply to the District Magistrate or to an officer specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government, in the district or local area in which the person to whom the dispute relates is for the time being, and such Magistrate or other officer after hearing such person or giving him a reasonable opportunity of being heard, shall reasonably determine the question, and the decision of such Magistrate or other officer shall be final for all the purposes of this Act.

Provided that if any question referred to in this section has been decided in accordance with the procedure provided in the Legislation Ordinances, 1917, such decision shall be deemed to be a decision under this section of this Act.

10. If any person who is deemed to be enrolled for military service, whether local or general, disobeys any notice or order calling him out for such service, any District or Chief Presidency Magistrate may, on the application of the prescribed authority, or of a person authorised in this behalf in writing by that authority, cause such person to be arrested and brought before him, and if the Magistrate is satisfied that he is a person to whom section 3, 4 or 5 of this Act applies, and who has been called out for such service, the Magistrate without prejudice to any penalty which such person may have incurred shall make over such person to the custody of the military authorities.

11. (1) Application may be made to the prescribed authority by, or (subject to rules made under this Act in respect of, any person referred to in section 3, 4 or 5, for the issue to him of a certificate of exemption under the provisions of this Act on any of the following grounds, namely:—

(a) that it is expedient in the national interest that he should instead of being employed in military service be engaged in other work; or
(b) if he is being educated or trained for any work that it is expedient in the national interest that he should continue to be so educated or trained; or

(c) ill-health or infirmity;
and the prescribed authority, if it considers the grounds of the application established, shall grant such a certificate.

(2) The Governor General in Council may also, by order in writing, direct the issue to such persons or class of persons, as he thinks fit, of certificates of exemption if he is satisfied that such a course is desirable in the national interest.

(3) Any certificate of exemption may be absolute, conditional, or temporary, and may be renewed, varied or withdrawn at any time by the authority which granted it, and may provide that a person liable to general military service shall perform local military service.

Provided that every conditional or temporary certificate shall state the conditions under which or the period for which it is granted.

(4) If, for the purpose of obtaining exemption for himself or any other person, or for the purpose of obtaining the renewal, variation, or withdrawal of a certificate, any person makes a false statement or false representation, or any authority under this section, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine or with both.

12. (1) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, constitute, in any local area which he may specify in the notification, corps or units for the enrolment in the Indian Defence Force of persons other than European British subjects, who satisfy the prescribed conditions and, within six months from the commencement of this Act, offer themselves for enrolment for general military service, and such persons may be enrolled accordingly in the prescribed manner.

(2) Every person enrolled in a corps or unit constituted under sub-section (1) shall be liable to serve in any part of India, shall be subject to all rules and regulations that may be made under this Act relating to his corps or unit, and shall not quit such corps or unit except in the prescribed manner.

(3) Every such person shall, when called out in the prescribed manner for general military service, be subject to the Indian Army Act, 1911, and the rules made thereunder, whereupon the said Act and rules shall apply to him as if he held the same rank in the Indian Army as he holds for the time being in the Indian Defence Force.

VI of 1917.

Power to make rules.

13. (1) The Governor General in Council may make rules to carry out the purpose of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(a) prescribe authorities for the purposes of sections 9 and 10;

(b) constitute authorities and prescribe the procedure of such authorities for the purpose of considering applications for exemption from military service;

(c) prescribe the time within which, and the form in which, such application may be made, and the persons other than the person to be exempted by whom it may be made;

(d) prescribe the conditions subject to which persons other than European British subjects should be permitted to offer themselves for general military service;

(e) prescribe the military or other obligations to which persons or any class of persons enrolled or deemed to be enrolled under this Act shall respectively be liable; constitute or specify Courts for the trial and punishment of breaches of such obligations; prescribe the procedure to be followed by such Courts; and provide for the enforcement or carrying out of the orders or sentences of such Courts;

(f) provide for the medical examination of persons liable to general military service;

(g) provide for the calling out and all purposes ancillary thereto of persons or any class of persons liable to general military service, and constitute authorities for the purpose of assisting in the selection of persons to be so called out; and

(h) provide for any matter in this Act directed to be prescribed.

(3) Rules made under this section may provide that any contravention thereof or of any order or notice issued under the authority of any such rule shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine or with both.

(4) All rules made under this Act shall be published in the Gazette of India, and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

14. (1) The Commander-in-Chief in India may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, specify the summary and minor punishments for breach of any rule made under this Act to which persons enrolled or deemed to be enrolled under this Act shall be liable, without the intervention of a Court, and the officer or officers by whom and the extent to which such summary and minor punishments may be awarded.

(2) No punishment exceeding in severity imprisonment in military custody for a period of seven days shall be imposed as a summary punishment, and no punishment involving any kind of imprisonment shall be imposed as a minor punishment.

15. (1) The Commander-in-Chief in India may make regulations providing generally for all details connected with the organisation, personnel, duties, and military training of any persons liable to military service or training under this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may—

(a) specify the units, whether of regular troops or any other military force with which any person or class of persons enrolled or deemed to be enrolled under this Act shall serve or undergo military training, or constitute special military units for that purpose;

(b) specify the courses of training or instruction to be followed by any person or class of persons liable to military service or training under this Act; and

(c) provide for and regulate the remuneration, allowances, gratuities or compensation (if any) to be paid to any person or class of persons undergoing military service or training under this Act or to their dependants.

(3) Regulations made under this section may provide that any contravention thereof, or of any order or notice issued under the authority of any such regulation, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

16. Nothing in this Act shall apply to any person enrolled in a police or militia force.

Act may be applied to persons enrolled in a police or militia force.

Power to exempt any class.

Provisions of the Indian Ordinance, 1917, which are in force.

17. The Governor General in Council may disband any corps or unit constituted under this Act.

18. The provisions of the Registration Ordinance, 1917, shall be in force during the continuance of this Act, and shall have effect as if they had been enacted in this Act:

Provided that the following amendments shall be made therein, namely:—

(1) In section 3, sub-section (1), of the said Ordinance, for the words "had not attained the age of fifty years on the first day of February, 1917", the words "who at the time being has not attained the age of fifty years," shall be substituted.

(2) In sub-section 31 of the said Ordinance in entry (1) after the word "forces" the words "or of the Royal Indian Marine Service" shall be inserted, and in entry (2) for the word "British", the word "religious" shall be substituted.

THE SCHEDULE.

[See sections 3 and 4.]

EXCEPTIONS.

(1) Members of His Majesty's naval and military forces or of the Royal Indian Marine Service other than Volunteers enrolled under the Indian Volunteers' Act, 1919.

(2) Persons in Holy Orders or regular Ministers of any religious denomination.

(3) Persons who have at any time since the beginning of the war been prisoners of war, captured or interned by the enemy, or have been released or exchanged.

A. P. MEDDMAN,

Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 23rd February 1917, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. IV of 1917.

An Act to extend the suspension of certain sentences passed by Courts-martial under the Indian Army Act, 1911, and for other purposes.

Whereas it is expedient to authorize the extension of sentences of imprisonment or transportation passed during the present war on persons subject to the Indian Army Act, 1911, and to make provision for other matters connected therewith; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Enacted in the
fourteenth year of the
reign of His Majesty
George V.

1. (2) This Act may be called the Indian Army (Extension of Sentences) Act, 1917, and shall be construed as one with the principal Act.*

(2) It shall remain in force during the continuance of the present war, and for a period of six months thereafter.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "custodial" includes committed to prison and confinement in military custody, and "imprisonment" includes such confinement;

(2) "competent military authority" means a superior military authority, or any general or other officer not below the rank of field officer duly authorized by a superior military authority;

(3) "principal Act" means the Indian Army Act, 1911;

(4) "sentence" means a sentence of transportation or imprisonment, whether originally passed on a person subject to the principal Act, or passed by way of reduction or commutation; and "sentenced" has the corresponding meaning;

(5) "superior military authority" means any of the following, namely:—the Commander-in-Chief in India or the Officer Commanding the Army, Army Corps, Division or Independent Brigade in which his offender, at the time of his conviction, was serving, and includes the Officer Commanding-in-Chief of any force employed on active service or any General Officer Commanding an army composed in that sense.

3. (1) Where a person subject to the principal Act is sentenced, the commanding officer who is sentencing the sentence, or, in the case of a sentence which does not require confirmation, the officer holding the trial or the President of the Court-martial when passing sentence may, notwithstanding anything in the principal Act, direct that such person be not committed or dismissed from the service (if liable to such dismissal) until the orders of a superior military authority have been obtained.

(2) A superior military authority may, in the case of any such offender so sentenced,—

(a) direct that such offender shall not be committed until his orders have been obtained;

(b) suspend the sentence whether or not the offender has already been committed.

(3) Where a sentence is suspended under this Act before the offender has been committed, he shall be released if in custody, and, notwithstanding anything in the principal Act, the sentence shall not begin to run until the offender is committed under that sentence.

(4) Where a sentence is suspended under this Act after the offender has been committed, he shall be discharged and the currency of the sentence suspended until he is again committed under the same sentence.

(5) An offender, whose sentence has been suspended under this Act, whether or not the sentence is subsequently resumed, may be required to serve in a corps or department other than that in which he was serving when sentenced.

(6) Where a sentence has been suspended under this Act, the case may at any time, and shall at intervals of not more than three months, be reconsidered by a competent military authority, and if on any such reconsideration it appears to the

VIII of 1916.

VIII of 1916.

Suspension of sentence

competent military authority that the conduct of the offender since his conviction has been such as to justify a remission of the sentence, he shall remit it.

(7) A superior military authority may, at any time whilst a sentence is suspended under this Act, order that the offender be committed, and thereupon the sentence shall cease to be suspended, and the prisoner, if liable to be dismissed from the service under section 15 of the principal Act, shall be forthwith dismissed from the service.

(8) Where an offender whilst a sentence on him is so suspended is sentenced for any other offence, then, if that sentence is also suspended under this Act, the authority ordering the suspension may direct that the two sentences shall run either concurrently or consecutively, provided that the aggregate term of imprisonment to be served under two or more sentences shall not exceed fourteen consecutive years; and where the sentence for such other offence is a sentence of transportation, then, whether or not that sentence is suspended, any previous sentence of imprisonment which has been suspended shall be avoided, in so far as the period of such imprisonment does not exceed that of the transportation.

(9) The powers conferred by this Act shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, any powers as to the mitigation, remission or commutation of sentences conferred by the principal Act, and a superior military authority shall, as regards persons subject to that Act, be an authority having power to mitigate, remit or commute sentences under section 59 of that Act.

A. P. MUDDENAN,

Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 28th February 1917, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. V of 1917.

An Act to consolidate and amend the law providing for the destruction or other disposal of certain documents in the possession or custody of Courts and Revenue and other public officers.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law providing for the destruction or other disposal of certain documents in the possession or custody of Courts and Revenue and other public officers; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Enacted in the 1917.

Enacted in the

2. In this Act—

(1) "The Chief Controlling Revenue-authority" means—

(a) in the presidencies of Port William in Bengal and Port St. George and in the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa,—the Board of Revenue;

(b) in the presidency of Bombay outside Sind and the limits of the towns of Bombay,—the Commissioner;

(c) in Sind,—the Commissioner;

(d) in the Punjab and Burma,—the Financial Commissioner; and

(e) elsewhere,—the Local Government or such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

(2) "High Court" means the highest Civil Court of appeal in any local area.

3. (1) The authorities hereinafter specified may, from time to time, make rules for the disposal, by destruction or otherwise, of such documents as are, in the opinion of the authority making the rules, not of sufficient public value to justify their preservation.

Power to make rules, how to make rules for disposal of documents.

(2) The authorities shall be—

(a) in the case of documents in the possession or custody of a High Court or of the Courts of Civil or Criminal Jurisdiction subordinate thereto,—the High Court;

(b) in the case of documents in the possession or custody of Revenue Courts and officers,—the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority; and

(c) in the case of documents in the possession or custody of any other public officer,—the Local Government or any officer specially authorized in that behalf by the Local Government.

(3) Rules made under this section by the High Court of Judicature at Port William in Bengal shall be subject to the previous approval of the Governor General in Council, and rules made by any other High Court, or by a Chief Controlling Revenue-authority or by an officer specially authorized in that behalf by a Local Government, shall be subject to the previous approval of the Local Government.

4. All rules and orders directing or authorizing the destruction or other disposal of documents in the possession or custody of any public officer or heretofore made by a Local Government, or with the approval of the Local Government by any authority not empowered to make such rules under the Destruction of Records Act, 1874, shall be deemed to have had the force of law from the date on which they were made, and all such rules and orders now in force shall continue to have the force of law until they are superseded by rules made under this Act.

Valid in all cases rules that disposal of documents.

such rules under the Destruction of Records Act, 1874, shall be deemed to have had the force of law from the date on which they were made, and all such rules and orders now in force shall continue to have the force of law until they are superseded by rules made under this Act.

5. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to authorize the destruction of any document which, under the provisions of any law for the time being in force, is to be kept and maintained.

Nothing of certain documents.

Enacted.

6. The enactments mentioned in the Schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

THE SCHEDULE.

SERIAL OR EXPLANATION.

(See section 8.)

Year (1)	Section (2)	Short title (3)	Extent of repeal (4)
1879	III	The Destruction of Books Act, 1879 ..	The whole.
1898	XVI	The Indian Registration Act, 1898 ..	The words "and also for the destruction of such books, papers and documents as may be judged by Magistrate in charge (a) of the sections (1) to (4) of section 49.
1912	II	The Official Typing Act, 1912 ..	Clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 20.
"	III	The Administrative Council's Act, 1912 ..	Clause (2) of sub-section (2) of section 19.

A. P. MUNDEMAN,

Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

E. A. GRAHAM,

Acting Secretary to Government, L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.



*SUPPLEMENT TO PART III
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

No. 3.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 12, 1907. [PART. 5 of 6.]

Acts of the Indian Legislative Council assented to by the Governor General

இந்தக் காலத்தில்தான் எல்லா உயர்வு அமைப்புகளும் 1957 அக்டோபர் 17-20 தேதியில் கலந்துகொண்டு சமீபத்தில் சிபிஐயைக் கண்டுபிடித்ததை அடுத்து நம்முடைய சமீபத்திய இரகசியப் பகுப்பாய்வுகளையும் கவனத்தோடு உடனடி நடவடிக்கை எடுத்தன.

AUT No. II of 1917.
1917 год II - в начале года.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE IMPOSITION AND LEVY OF CERTAIN
DUTIES ON MOTOR SPIRIT.

கனெய்தல் குழிவிழியுடன் பிழ ஆகலாம் ஆகலாி வரமுத கையுறையினை
நினைவிடுதலுதது கலா ஈறுத.

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1. (1) 1917 ���ආ අඳුරිත 1917 ආ ආචාරික ලිපිවිඳි (අඳුරිත) අඳුරිත 1917 ආ ආචාරික ලිපිවිඳි

(3) இது சூரியன் ஈரநீர் எழுகை தூண்டிவிடும்.

(3) இது இயோபுவதான கருவியை குறைக்கப்படுகின்றதே என்பதைத் தனது 6 வாய்காட்டினால் காட்டிவிடக்கூடிய உத்தரவு.

3. H சேனாசலாரு ராஜா " ஸ்காலர்ஷிப் " பெற்றுக் கொண்டு ஸ்காலர்ஷிப் பெறாமல்
உள்ள பிள்ளைகளை, மேலநிலைப்பள்ளி கல்வியறிவைக்காகவும் சில நூற்றாண்டுகளுக்கு முன்பு
உள்ள பிள்ளைகளை, உயரநிலைப்பள்ளி கல்வியறிவைக்காகவும் சில நூற்றாண்டுகளுக்கு முன்பு

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THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 43

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 13, 1917. (PART, 12 in. 8 p.)

Part IV.—Proceedings of the Madras Legislature.

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Proceedings of a Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 6th day of February 1917.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JAMES DUNCAN FRASER of Lyth, P.C.,
G.C.M.G., Governor of Madras.—*Presiding.*
The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR, K.C.L., G.C.
The Hon'ble Sir ALFRED GORDON, K.C.L.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILMAN.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. R. BAYNEHAM, I.M.S., M.D., D.Sc., G.M.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. BARNES.
The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CURRIE, K.C.L.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. E. CUTHBERT.
The Hon'ble Colonel W. M. BURN, R.E., G.L.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. KNAPP.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. B. MURRAY.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYA Ayyar, G.C.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. SUGATHA AYYAR (Deputy-Governor).
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, G.L.

6th FEBRUARY 1917.] (*The President, Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.*)

His Excellency the President :—“ I feel sure that the Council will agree that the sense of private and public loss that we have sustained by the death of Mr. Cobet, which has been so fittingly expressed by the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar and the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Reddi should be recorded and commemorated in its finality. Is it the general sense of the Council, I am sure, that that should be done.”

The motion was taken as carried.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[*Order made by His Excellency the President under rule 11 of the standing rules for the sitting of members in the Council.*—

(1) Printed copies of all the questions and answers to be put and given at the meeting shall be placed on the Council table half an hour before the President takes his seat. The questions shall be considered successively as printed.

(2) The questions shall be put and answered in the following manner :—

The Secretary shall call the name of each interrogator in turn, specify the serial numbers of his questions and make a sufficient pause to allow the Hon'ble Member a reasonable opportunity of doing in his place, if he is desirous of asking any supplementary questions. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.]

The Hon'ble Mr. E. V. Narasimha Ayyar.

1 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether they have received the opinions of the Council about the scale of pay of sanitary inspectors called for in Government Memorandum No. 1814-I M., dated 18th April 1916;

(b) whether they have passed final orders on the matter; and

(c) whether they would publish a summary of such opinions or the opinions themselves and the orders, if any, thereon?

1 A.—The replies of the Council have been received. Orders thereon will issue shortly and will be placed on the Adjutant Table. Practically all the municipal councils have accepted the principle suggested by Government and it is not proposed to publish their replies.

2 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether in the present strained conditions of finances and difficulties of railway travelling, provision is being made in the budget for the move of the Government with its departmental staff to Coimbatore;

(b) if so, what expenditure and under what heads have been proposed;

(c) whether the total expense under the above heads is higher than in the previous year and why?

2 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The information will appear in due course in the Budget.

3 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to ascertain and state

(a) the number of third-class passengers for whom accommodation has been provided in the trains on the Madras-Mysore line;

(b) the average maximum and minimum of passengers for each month of the last year; and

(c) the profits on that branch for each of the last three years?

3 A.—The information required by the Hon'ble Member has been called for from the Agent, South Indian Railway, and it will be furnished to him as received.

4 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) if there is any Indian officer paid out of the revenues of this country at Durban to look after the interests of the Indians there;

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Annamalai Chettiyar.) [25th FEBRUARY 1917.]

(b) If they are aware how many Madrasians are now being prevented from getting repatriated.

(c) Whether they would send an Indian officer of sufficient standing and experience, preferably from the Provincial Service, to Durban with suitable instructions?

4 A.—(a) No.

(b) No.

(c) No.

Indi-
anized
Africa in Fiji.

5 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) if they can approximately state how many Madras (1) under indenture or (2) free, are at Fiji, how many of them are adult males and how many are adult females; and how many adult males and how many adult females were sent to Fiji last year under indenture from the Madras Presidency;

(b) whether there is any Indian officer paid out of Indian revenues now stationed in Fiji to look after the interests of the above-mentioned men and women;

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to take early steps to see are appointed for Fiji and for each of the places to which Madras coolies proceed in large numbers especially under indenture?

5 A.—(a) During the year 1915, 782 adult men and 294 adult women left this Presidency for Fiji. Similar information for 1916 has not yet been received. The Government are unable to state even approximately how many men and women from this Presidency are now in Fiji, under indenture or free, how many of them are adult men and how many adult women.

(b) No.

(c) The Honorable Member is no doubt aware this whole subject is under the consideration of the Government of India and this Government will make their own recommendations at the appropriate time. The Honorable gentleman's suggestion will be noted.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. B. M. Annamalai Chettiyar Aiyar.

Statistics of
income-tax
collected
from
Nattakottai
Chettis in
Madras
Presidency

6 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to cause to be laid on the table the following three statements:—

(a) a statement showing the amount of income-tax collected from the Nattakottai Chettis in the Madras district every year for fifteen years ending 1915-16;

(b) a similar separate statement showing the collection of income-tax from the Nattakottai Chettis in the Ramanath district since its constitution as a separate district, every year down to 1915-16;

(c) another similar statement showing the collections of income-tax in the other districts of this Presidency and in the City of Madras every year for a period of fifteen years ending 1915-16?

6 A.—The income-tax statistics published annually by the Government furnish particulars of the collections made in the several districts of the Presidency and in the City of Madras. No separate record is maintained of collections made from particular classes or communities. The Government regret therefore that it is impossible to furnish the Honorable Member with the further information desired by him.

Income-
tax returns
of the
year.

7 Q.—Referring to Government's answers to question No. 58 (1) and (2) put by the Hon'ble Mr. M. Ramachandran Rao in the meeting of this Council held on the 20th November 1914, as to the economic effects of the European war in this Presidency, will the Government be pleased to make a similar statement bringing their relative facts, figures and inferences up to date as regards

(1) the extent to which the commerce and trade of this Presidency have been affected by the war;

6th February 1917.]

(Mr. Anandaiah Chelligaraj)

(2) the extent to which and the directions in which the labour conditions at the Presidency have been affected by the war; and

(3) the extent to which the prices of food grains and other food stuffs and of other indispensable necessities of life have been affected by the war?

7 A.—The information asked for by the Honorable Member has been collected and is under scrutiny. It will be issued in the form of a Press communication.

8 Q.—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a letter appearing in the "Madras Mail" of the 5th January 1917 under the head-line of "water-supply for irrigation", in which "A. mirasdar" refers to sand blocks in Rajan channel as obstructing free and timely water-supply to lands in the Mayyaram and Shiyali taluks in the Tanjore district and suggests their immediate removal in the interests of the ryots concerned?

South India is the focus of the South.

(b) If the answer to the above is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state what steps have been taken to remove the obstructions in question?

8 A.—(a) The Government have perused the letter referred to. The supply to the South Rajan channel has been affected by the silting of the South Branch kulgum (deep river channel) which feeds it.

(b) A channel from a kulgum in the North Branch of the river to supplement the supply in the South Branch is being executed and will be shortly completed.

1473 Q.—In view of the inconvenience and hardship to which passengers are subject by the narrow and uncovered overbridge on the railway station at Madras which is an important and flourishing junction station on the main line of the South Indian Railway and also of the recommendations recorded by the Pilgrim Commission, Madras, on page 32 of their report for widening and covering the overbridge, will the Government be pleased to instruct upon the South Indian Railway authorities, and if necessary the Railway Board, the urgent need for covering and widening the said overbridge at the earliest opportunity?

Overbridge and station at the junction of the South Indian Railway.

P A.—The Agent, South Indian Railway, who has been referred to, states that the question of the roofing of the overbridge at Madras will be taken into consideration when the Madras yard is remodelled and that the remodeling of the yard has had to be deferred on account of financial pressure.

10 Q.—In view of the inconvenience caused to the public at present by the absence of a telegraph office at Tiruvudanal, which is the headquarters of a revenue sarka in the Tirunelveli district, will the Government be pleased to convert the sub-post office at Tiruvudanal into a combined post and telegraph office?

Telegraph office at Tiruvudanal, Tirunelveli District.

10 A.—The Postmaster-General should be addressed. If the residents of Tiruvudanal are willing to furnish the guarantee he would require, the Government will arrange for the opening of the office, when the Telegraph Department are in a position to do so.

11 Q.—(a) Referring to Government's answers to clauses (i) and (ii) of question No. 59 put by the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyer in the meeting of this Council held on the 25th May 1915 to the effect that Government have decided to abolish the form of punishment of confinement in stocks and that effect will be given to this decision by a Bill amending Regulation XI of 1839, will the Government be pleased to state what steps have been taken since to introduce into this Council the proposed Bill for amending the said regulation in the light of their decision?

Government is unable.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to introduce the Bill in question at the next session of this Council?

11 A.—Provision has been made in the Village Courts Act Amendment Bill for abolishing punishment by confinement in stocks. This Bill has been submitted for the administrative approval of the Government of India.

(*Mr. Annamalai Chettigar; Mr. Ramasami Achariyar.*) [16th February 1917.]

Canal for the
Buckingham
Canal at all.

12. Q.—(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to an address presented to the Hon'ble Sir George Barnes, Member for Commerce with the Government of India, by the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, and the reply of the Honourable Member thereto, reports of both of which have appeared in the issue of the "Hindu" of the 10th January 1917 and in which a reference has been made to clearing the Buckingham Canal of silt and making it useful for navigation thereby mitigating the transport difficulties referred to in the above address?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they intend taking any steps in the matter on the lines suggested in the address of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce or on other lines that may be more feasible to Government?

12. A.—The Government have perused the article in question. In the address, as reported, no reference is made to the Buckingham canal. The recommendations of the Hon'ble Sir George Barnes will, on receipt, be duly considered.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramasami Achariyar.

Bill for the
constitution of
village
panchayat
courts.

13. Q.—With reference to their reply to question No. 165 put at the meeting of the Council held on 21st November 1916, will the Government be pleased to state whether the Bill for the constitution of village panchayat courts has been returned by the Government of India with their approval, and when it will be introduced into the Council?

13. A.—The Bill has not yet been returned by the Government of India.

Prohibition
Revenue
Inspector and
other persons.

14. Q.—With reference to their reply to question No. 125 put at the meeting of the Council held on 21st November 1916, will the Government be pleased to state whether the report called for in regard to Prohibition Revenue Inspectors has been received, and whether it will be laid on the table?

14. A.—A report has been received. It shows that, taking statistics available up to November 1916:—

(i) Forty-three revenue inspectors are qualified for promotion as sub-magistrates.

(ii) One of them served as a revenue inspector for a period of three years and two months. The others served for less than three years.

(iii) Two have been appointed as sub-magistrates, one as an assistant tahsildar and three as taluk head constables.

Reference
to railway
service and
income tax.

15. Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether their attention has been drawn to the letter of Mr. K. S. Venkataswami Ayyar on reduced service and increased fare appearing on page 5 of the "New India" newspaper of the 6th January 1917; and

(b) whether they will favourably consider the suggestions to defer the raising of the fares till the effects of the reduced service appear, and to reserve one third-class carriage for intermediate class passengers?

15. A.—(a) The Government have perused the letter referred to

(b) In regard to the raising of fares the Railway Administration set under powers which they possess, and in direct communication with the Railway Board.

The proposal to reserve a third-class carriage for intermediate class passengers would mean, if adopted, the introduction of a fourth class on the South Indian Railway and the provision of special carriages. The Administration is not at present prepared to introduce this fresh class.

Provision
of seats at
the Madras
High Court.

16. Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether any orders have been received from the Secretary of State doing away with the temporary Judges of the Madras High Court, and fixing the number of permanent Judges;

6th FEBRUARY 1917.] (Mr. Ramaswami Achariyar; Mr. Sadasiva Bhat.)

(b) If so, whether they will place the despatch on the table, or give its substance in a press communiqué?

16 A.—The question of the future permanent strength of the Madras High Court is still under consideration.

17 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to call for from the High Court and forward to this Council a statement showing the arrears on the 31st December 1915 and on the 31st December 1916 under the various heads debited in the Government order of 1915 on the arrears of work in the High Court, and also a statement of disposal under these heads for the year 1916?

Arrears of work
in the High
Court.

17 A.—A statement * is laid on the table.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Sadasiva Bhat.

18 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the deputation of Mahomedana which waited upon His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley and upon His Excellency the President during their tours in South Canara urged the amendment of the Kains Act (Act XII of 1900) so as to direct the kains to maintain a register of marriages and taluhs?

Amendment of
the Kains Act
(Act XII of
1900).

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to give effect to that prayer?

18 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government have not taken, nor do they propose to take, any action in the matter.

19 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state when the last half-yearly list of officers of the Educational Department was published?

Half-yearly
list of
educational
officers.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state the cause of any delay which has occurred in the publication of these half-yearly lists?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to show specifically, in future half-yearly lists, the number of appointments under each grade in the subordinate service of educational officers as shown in the Principal grades?

19 A.—(a) & (b) Prior to 1916 the list of officers in the Educational Department was published annually. In May of that year the Government directed that the list should be published quarterly and subsequently a change was made in the form in which the list should be printed. On receipt of those orders by the Director of Public Instruction, he undertook the preparation of the list for the quarter ending the 30th September 1916 and copies of this list have now been published. The list will, it is hoped, be issued punctually in future.

(c) The number of appointments in each grade in the Subordinate Educational Service is shown in the latest list published.

20 Q.—(a) Is the Government aware that the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Girls' Schools for South Canara does not know Canarese?

Presently
Inspector of
Girls' Schools
in South
Canara.

(b) Is the Government aware that there are officers who know both Canarese and Malayalam in the Sub-Assistant's ranks?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state the reason for appointing an officer ignorant of Canarese to inspect girls' schools in South Canara?

20 A.—The present Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, West Coast Girls' range, which includes the South Canara district, does not possess a working knowledge of Canarese, but it is understood that he is learning the language. His appointment has been made only as a temporary measure until a suitable lady with a knowledge of both Malayalam and Canarese is available.

(Mr. Sadash Bhat.)

[6th February 1917.]

Yammaria
Inspector of
the District
Inspector of
Schools
in South
Canara.

21 Q.—(a) Is the Government aware that the Assistant Inspector of Schools in South Canara does not know Canarese?

(b) In view of the fact that Assistant Inspectors and the subordinate inspecting officers of boys' and girls' schools have mostly to do with elementary schools, will the Government be pleased, in filling such posts, to appoint persons knowing the vernacular of the district in which they serve?

21 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) This is generally done. The Director of Public Instruction's attention will be drawn to the matter.

Yammaria
Inspector of
the District
Inspector of
Schools
in South
Canara.

22 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of officers acting in the supervisors' cadre who have not yet been confirmed, though fully qualified, ever since they were appointed in 1909?

(b) Is it a fact that an appointment in the model sections of the training schools has been permanently filled up since 1914?

(c) If the facts are as suggested in (a) and (b), will the Government be pleased to state the reasons therefor?

22 A.—In view of the contemplated reorganisation of the inspecting agency the confirmation of supervisors on inspection duty, officiating in permanent vacancies, has been held in abeyance. The number of supervisors appointed in 1909 who, though qualified, have not yet been confirmed, is four. Vacancies in the model sections of training schools are permanently filled from time to time.

Inspector of
the District
Inspector of
Schools
in South
Canara.

23 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state how many higher elementary training schools have agricultural instructors attached to them?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to ascertain and state (i) whether these instructors are actually teaching agriculture, (ii) whether there is any syllabus or curriculum prescribed and in force at present and (iii) in how many of these higher elementary training schools agriculture is taught even as an optional subject?

23 A.—(a) Instructors are employed in the ten permanent higher elementary training schools maintained by the Government, but not in any of the five temporary schools. The Government have no information as regards aided institutions.

(b) (i) The instructors are now teaching a portion of the agricultural syllabus dealing with fertility of the soil, the soil and its constituents, and botany.

(ii) A syllabus of studies in "Advanced Agriculture" is given on pages 27 and 28 of the "Scheme of work in training schools" published by the department. The syllabus is now under revision.

(iii) Agriculture is taught in all the higher elementary schools as an additional subject to such of the students as do not bring up English as an additional subject.

Inspector of
the District
Inspector of
Schools
in South
Canara.

24 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that forty-eight Sub-Assistant Inspectors of schools were temporarily sanctioned by Government in 1913-14 pending sanction of the Secretary of State for India to a general scheme revising the number of appointments in the inspecting and controlling agencies of schools?

(b) Is it a fact that these Sub-Assistants are still not made permanent and are only temporary?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state if the scheme has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State and when the Government hope to give effect to any such scheme?

24 A.—The Government have sanctioned the employment of 49 additional Sub-Assistant Inspectors as a temporary measure. A scheme for the reorganisation of the entire inspecting agency is under consideration.

8th February 1917.]

(Mr. Sathyanthi.)

25 Q.—In view of the answer to my interpellation No. 181 at the meeting of the Council of 21st November 1916, will the Government be pleased to sanction and direct expenditure of an amount at least up to the original grant of Rs. 40,000 for meeting the backward actual needs of the American College, Tellicherry, at an early date?

Superintendent
of the American
College at
Tellicherry.

26 A.—The Government are not prepared to sanction expenditure until the actual needs of the college, which are being investigated, are ascertained.

27 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to consider in the matter of elections to local boards the desirability of providing that

Publication of
notice of
election to
members of
local boards.

(i) the fact of a vacancy having occurred and the dates for nominations and election be also notified through any of the principal newspapers of the district,
(ii) where the vacancy occurs by the expiry of the term of a sitting member the fact should be announced at least thirty days before the expiry of the term, and
(iii) where, by reason of the expiry of his term, a sitting member ceases to hold any office as Vice-President or President, no fresh election to such office be held until the vacancy in membership is filled up and granted?

28 A.—(i) & (ii) The existing rules for the election of members to local boards provide for ample notice being given to electors of all the stages of an election and the Government do not consider that any further elaboration of the procedure is necessary.
(iii) The Government are not convinced of the necessity for framing a rule as suggested.

29 Q.—With reference to the answer to my interpellation No. 184 (a) at the meeting of the Council of 21st November 1916, will the Government be pleased to state the reasons given by the Collector of Malabar to support his report that the election system should not have been introduced into Wynad?

Intervention of
the collector to
oppose the
system.

30 A.—Owing to the backwardness of the land and the sparseness of the population the number of persons qualified to be voters and candidates is very small and the persons best qualified to represent the community do not generally stand for election.

31 Q.—(a) Is the Government aware that in a large number of petty suits in civil courts the determination of the right to and value of the improvements claimed by defendants is the sole or principal question for adjudication and that such claims are often exaggerated or vexatious?

Intervention of
the Collector
in regard to
the levy of
improvement
tax.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to consider the expediency of awarding the Court-fees Act so as to levy court-fees on these claims for improvements as on other counter-claims?

32 A.—(a) The Government have no information.

(b) The Government will consult the High Court in the matter.

33 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that Stationary Sub-Magistrates have sometimes to go on duty from headquarters for recording statements under section 154 of the Criminal Procedure Code, for recording dying declarations, or for inspection of packages of sulphur shops, &c., and that in such cases they are not given mileage or even actual expenses?

Stationary
Sub-Magistrates
when travelling
on duty.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of allowing mileage or actual expenses in such cases?

34 A.—(a) Stationary Sub-Magistrates have sometimes to quit their headquarters on the duties mentioned in the question and when they do so they are entitled to travelling allowances at the rates prescribed in the Civil Service regulations for journeys by railway or otherwise. They are also entitled to travelling allowance at the rate of twelve annas a day for journeys on local railways beyond a radius of five miles from their headquarters, but not to mileage or actual expenses.

(b) The Government do not see sufficient ground for taking the step suggested.

(Mr. Frederick Blat; the President.) [6th February 1917.]

Revenue of
aggravance
from cut
timberland
of South
Ceylon
District.

30 Q.—(a) With reference to the answer to my interpellation No. 132 at the meeting of the Council of 21st November 1916 that seigniorage rates have not been revised in South Ceylon since 1899, was notice of the Government drawn to the Collector's notification in South Ceylon District Gazette (Forest Dept.) for July 1915?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to ascertain and state whether since the above notification a large number of assignments or darklands of land had to be cancelled on account of the unwillingness of the parties to pay seigniorage value on the plots assigned?

(c) Is it a fact that as allowed by the rules framed under section 25 of the Forest Act plots in South Ceylon enjoy from time immemorial certain privileges on unreserved lands including that of cutting and taking unreserved and unclassified trees, grass and bamboo leaves free for agricultural and domestic purposes?

(d) Is the Government aware that the term "standing trees" in paragraph 20 of Board's Standing Order No. 15 has been interpreted in South Ceylon so as to include even shrub jungle for purposes of calculating seigniorage value on darkland lands?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to call for a report from the Collector of South Ceylon on the above points?

30 A.—The Government have now seen the Collector's notification referred to in the question. A report on the points raised in the question will be called for.

Revenue of
aggravance
from cut
timberland
of South
Ceylon
District.

31 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that under the settlement scheme for the South Ceylon district lands were to be assessed at garden rates only if the trees or vines were in bearing at settlement?

(b) Is it a fact that kumaki lands when planted with pepper vines in Kataragol taluk are being charged with garden rates from the time when the vines were planted though they had not begun to bear?

(c) Will the Government be pleased with a view to extending pepper cultivation to direct that garden rates should be levied only from the year when the vines have begun to bear?

31 A.—(a) & (b) Yes.

(c) The Government are not prepared to accept the Honorable Member's suggestion.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. SAMARATILAKA:—“With reference to question No. 31, I fear there is an inconsistency in the answer given to clauses (a) and (b). The question in (a) was whether the lands were to be assessed at garden rates only if the trees or vines were in bearing at settlement. The question in (b) was whether the lands when planted with pepper vines were being charged with garden rates from the time when the vines were planted, though they had not begun to bear. In both these questions the answer is 'yes'. Will the Government be pleased to explain it?”

His Excellency the Governor:—“The best course for the honorable gentleman to pursue is to put down another question in a future session.”

Revenue of
aggravance
from cut
timberland
of South
Ceylon
District.

32 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to ascertain from the Collector of South Ceylon and state whether permits to wagebands to cut trees on their kumakis have been recently restricted to trees above six feet in girth?

(b) Is it a fact that in large portions of the district several classes of timber trees do not ordinarily grow beyond six feet in girth and if they occasionally do, they are also hollow and unsound?

(c) Is it a fact that wagebands in Ceylon have hitherto always enjoyed the privilege of cutting trees on their kumakis as free persons and that even now such wagebands may obtain the kumakis assigned to them with unrestricted rights without payment of any seigniorage?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to call for a report from the Collector of South Ceylon as to whether the restriction referred to in (a) is necessary and reasonable?

32 A.—The Government have no information, but will call for a report.

6th February 1917]

(Mr. Seshiah Bhat)

33 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to ascertain from the Collector of South Canara and state whether rectified copies of old revenue accounts, chittas of wangs, malpattas, survey and settlement registers are referred to warghars in Canara?

Rectified copies of these registers, etc., are sent to the District Office.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to direct that in view of numerous errors in the survey of the district, copies of these chittas and registers may be granted to enable warghars to get their wangs correctly demarcated?

34 A.—Any applicant who is refused a copy of an official document can appeal to the supervising authority for redress. The Government do not seem to have received any complaint from any aggrieved party and do not therefore see any sufficient reason to call for a report or to issue any special instructions.

35 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that heavily distilled coconut arrack is charged with the higher duty at the same rate as foreign liquor?

Prohibition of distillation of molasses and coconut arrack was decided by the Government.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to ascertain from the Collectors of Malabar and South Canara how the prohibition of distillation of molasses and coconut arrack has affected the consumption of inferior foreign liquors and the economic condition of the drinking classes—and whether it would be expedient to permit distillation of molasses and coconut arrack under conditions if necessary?

36 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The distillation of coconut arrack has not been prohibited as assumed by the Honorable Member. In the absence of any prohibition as to what the Honorable Member means by "inferior foreign liquor" it is not possible to answer the question definitely. No separate statistics are available of the consumption of cheap or imported foreign liquor as distinguished from expensive or locally-made foreign liquor. It is not possible to state whether and how the economic condition of the drinking classes has been affected by the higher duty on coconut arrack or by the prohibition of the distillation of molasses. The Government consider it inexpedient to alter the existing system in the manner suggested in the question.

37 Q.—(a) Is the Government aware that far west of foot-bridges across some streams in Malabar and South Canara, several villages are completely isolated during the heavy monsoon and that local funds are not expended to provide foot-bridges on the ground that the streams are not across local fund roads?

Some facts are being looked for regarding a foot-bridge across streams in Malabar and South Canara.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to make annually some small grants for providing and maintaining foot-bridges across such streams where necessary for the convenience of the administration and the public?

38 A.—(a) The Government have no information in the matter.

(b) The question is one in which the initiative should be taken by the local boards concerned.

39 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state what progress has been made with the scheme to construct a dam at Kundasheri near Tellicherry?

Construction of a dam near Kundasheri is being done.

40 A.—A preliminary survey with levels has already been completed and an enquiry is now being conducted to ascertain whether a remunerative return is likely to be secured on the expenditure that the project will involve.

41 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether Government propose to extend or improve the present jetty at the port of Mangalore and if so at what expense?

Extension of the jetty at Mangalore is being done.

(b) Is the Government aware that till several years ago the Garpar river now joining the sea with the Netravathi had a natural mouth much further north?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to consider the feasibility and expediency of keeping the original mouth of the Garpar river open and if it will enable the Government to reclaim the greater portion of the shallow bed of that river across Mangalore Harbour and extend the town to the sea beach?

(Mr. Sadana Bah.)

[15th FEBRUARY 1917.]

27 A.—(a) A pump well to construct a landing stage at Mangalore at an estimated cost of Rs. 67,000 was approved by Government, but the execution of the work has been postponed till the restoration of normal conditions.

(b) Yes.

(c) The suggestion will be considered.

Government
proposed
pump at
Mangalore
and
South Canara

28 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(i) what extent of land have been acquired for the new Government coconut farms in Malabar and South Canara;

(ii) what was the income from the rental of the plot acquired in Kuzhupudi, deducting assessment, at the time it was acquired and what was the price paid for the same; and

(iii) whether it is not proposed to utilize these farms also for the distribution of approved and selected varieties of seed for field crops to cultivators or demonstrate the use of cheap improved implements or new processes in agricultural industries?

29 A.—(i) A total extent of 2473 acres consisting of a coconut garden measuring 21.73 acres and dry land measuring 1.40 acres has so far been acquired in the Kuzhupudi taluk of the South Canara district. No land has yet been acquired in Malabar.

(ii) The enquiry instituted by the Agricultural Department showed that the rent exclusive of the assessment derived from the coconut plantation in the Kadu village which the Government have acquired and which is approximately the one referred to by the Honourable Member was Rs. 100 a year at the time of acquisition. The cost of the acquisition was Rs. 12,967-4-11.

(iii) The object is view in opening the farms are explained in paragraph 4 of the letter of the Director of Agriculture printed in G.O. No. 317, dated 15th February 1916, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

Amount of
land
acquired
for coconut
farms in
South Canara

30 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to take steps to utilize the better arranged co-operative societies in Malabar and South Canara as agencies for the distribution of seed, etc., to local cultivators?

31 A.—The suggestion will be brought to the notice of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the Director of Agriculture.

Amount of
land
acquired
for coconut
farms in
South Canara

40 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the benefits of the recent increase in the scale of pay of sub-assistant surgeons extend also to those serving under the district boards and municipal councils?

40 A.—Government sub-assistant surgeons whose services are lent to local bodies are entitled to the new scale of pay. In regard to other sub-assistant surgeons in their employ, local bodies can adopt the new scale with the sanction of Government.

Amount of
land
acquired
for coconut
farms in
South Canara

41 Q.—(a) With reference to the answer to my interpellation No. 188 at the meeting of the Council of 21st November 1916, has the notice of Government been drawn to the memorial of the wardens of Amara and Sullya mangas, Upamangudi taluk in South Canara district, addressed to His Excellency Lord Anson, dated 22nd August 1901, and Board's Proceedings, Forest Min. No. 745, dated 26th November 1906, and the memorial P.R. No. 145-Rev. of 1916 addressed by the residents of Amara and Sullya mangas to the Collector of South Canara, and the proceedings of a public meeting of the residents of those mangas submitted to the Collector of South Canara as P.R. No. 2257-Rev. of 1914?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to call for a report from the Collector of South Canara on the representations to the above with particular reference to the revenue accounts, lists of house wings and the land registers prepared at the time of survey?

25th FEBRUARY 1917.]

(Mr. Badanta Das.)

41 A.—The memorial to which the question draws attention was presented fifteen years ago while the Board's Proceedings mentioned were passed even earlier and in the interval no representation appears to have been submitted to the Government on the subject. The representations said to have been made to the Collector in 1914 and 1915 by the residents of the two sangas do not appear to have been transmitted to Government, and no appeal against any orders the Collector may have passed thereon appears to have been made. In these circumstances the Government do not propose to take the action suggested.

42 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state how many years ago the establishment of forest clerks attached to taluk offices was created and whether the same has been made permanent?

Progress of forest clerks in taluk offices.

(b) Is it a fact that, at the last revision, clerks of forest sangas have been made permanent with an initial pay of Rs. 20 per month while forest clerks in taluk offices are temporary, draw Rs. 12 a month, have no increments and no prospects of pension?

(c) Is it a fact that forest clerks attached to taluk offices have to work under the talukdar, but are directly subordinate to and controlled by the District Forest Officer?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to consider the question of improving the status and prospects of this establishment at least in districts where the revenue from forests is good?

42 A.—The information asked for is furnished below:—

(a) Forest clerks have been entertained in taluk offices in the following districts:—

District.	Number of clerks.	Year in which the clerks were first entertained.
(1) South Canara	4	1899
(2) Malabar	9	1904
(3) Cochin	2	1907 and 1911

The establishment has not been made permanent.

(b) In sangas offices in which there is only one clerk, the pay of the clerk is Rs. 20. In offices in which there are two clerks, the pay of the clerks is Rs. 20 and Rs. 15 respectively. Since September 1916, the pay of temporary forest clerks in the South Canara taluk office has been raised to Rs. 15.

(c) The clerks work under the orders of the talukdars.

(d) The question is under consideration.

43 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to ascertain and state (i) the total amounts that were paid as fees to Commissioners in civil courts in Malabar and South Canara respectively, (ii) whether it is alleged that under the present system there are several abuses prevailing and that the large majority of suits and reports by the Commissioners are objected to by both parties to the suits?

Improvement of the status of Commissioners in civil courts in Malabar and South Canara.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to look the improvement of having well-qualified permanent Commissioners by attaching one or two to some courts in the two districts or consider what other steps should be taken to improve the status of Commissioners as a class?

43 A.—(a) The Government have no information and see no reason to call for it.

(b) No.

44 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to ascertain and state in how many cases of breach of forest rules in South Canara were the accused sentenced to imprisonment between 1910 and 1914?

Statistics of forest offences and persons sentenced to imprisonment in South Canara.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to consider in cases of breaches of rules framed under forest Acts as the Malabar and Forest Acts to discourage sentences of imprisonment except in cases of hardened and offenders?

(Mr. Salim Bish.)

[5TH FEBRUARY 1917.]

44. A.—(a) The Government are not in possession of the information asked for and see no reason to call for it.

(b) The Government are not prepared to issue any instructions in the matter.

Compensating
fines and fees
for breach of
Forest rules in
South Canara.

45. Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the total amounts collected as compensating fines and the amounts collected as fines in cases of breach of forest rules in the years 1910 to 1916 in South Canara district?

45. A.—The Government have no information.

Notice
restricting the
control of
uncultivated
lands in South
Canara.

46. Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the rules regarding the control of uncultivated lands in South Canara published in the District Gazette Forest Supplement of July 1904 have been expounded and modified by a fresh circular published in the District Gazette of July 1915 so as to extend the operation of the rules to kuzhki lands also?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to ascertain from the Collector of South Canara the reasons for placing the recent restrictions on kuzhki privileges and the necessity for them?

46. A.—The circular published in the District Gazette of July 1915 has expounded the previous orders and circulars in respect of the collection and credit of revenue from trees on lands of the various classes. The Government are not aware that the new circular has imposed any restriction on kuzhki privileges.

Righting order
issued by the
Collector of
Malabar in
regard to
assignment of
Government
jungle land
occupied as
forest protection.

47. Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Collector of Malabar has issued a circular directing grant of jernabhangen pattas to actual occupants in preference to adjoining jernab in respect of Government jernam land occupied without permission?

(b) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the contents of the circular in the English and Malayalam newspapers of the district and to the protest against it entered by the Kerala Jernam Sabha?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to direct the Collector of Malabar to defer giving effect to the circular till the matter has been fully considered by the Government in the light of the objections raised by the press and the Jernam Sabha?

47. A.—The Honorable Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 72.

Assignment of
Kuzhki lands
to the grant
tenure of the
Kuzhki.

48. Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether in the draft of kuzhki or baghi lands in South Canara they are assigned as a rule to the malignant tenant to the exclusion of the malguzar?

(b) Is the Government aware that a large number of malignants are only conditional and certain claims for forfeiture and re-entry?

(c) Is the Government aware that by reason of the operation of the above rule, the malignant tenant is able to dispose of the kuzhki of the malguzar holding without reference to the conditions in the lease and effectively deprive the malguzar of the beneficial enjoyment of the kuzhki in cases of surrender, forfeiture, etc., of the lease-holds?

(d) Is it a fact that the malguzar however becomes responsible for breaches of forest rules on kuzhki lands though the land concerned is under malignants?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to direct that such assignments of kuzhki should in future be included in the respective malignants pattas as part of the lease-hold and not in a separate patta to the malignant tenant exclusively?

48. A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government are aware that forfeiture of the lease is provided for in certain circumstances.

(c) & (d) The Government will enquire.

(e) The Government have no information.

6th February 1917.] (*Mr. Kavalappa Nappil Nayar.*)

The Hon'ble Mr. K. K. R. Navalappa Nappil Nayar.

48 Q.—(c) Is it a fact that in Malabar in the early days, and even now in rare cases, private persons have been made over to Government for public purposes, such as roads, bungalows, arsenic cutcheries, etc., by Jemis on the understanding, express or implied, that such lands will be restored to them when no longer required for purposes of the original grant?

Restored of private persons lands in Malabar transferred to Government for public purposes.

(d) Are such lands distinguished from lands acquired by Government under the Land Acquisition Act on payment of compensation?

(e) Is any special register kept in any of the revenue offices of lands referred to in clause (a)?

(f) If no such register is now maintained, will the Government be pleased to order an enquiry into such cases and the preparation of a register to be kept up?

49 A.—The Government have no information about the matter but will make inquiries.

50 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that an alteration in the practice, now in vogue in Malabar, of giving the first offer of assignment of what are known as panchayats to the Jemis of adjoining lands is an exemption?

Assignment of panchayats to Jemis in Malabar is not an exemption.

(b) Are the Government aware that this will cause great hardship and harassment to the bulk of the Jemis in Malabar?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to enquire into the matter?

50 A.—The Government have no proposal before them of the kind referred to by the Hon'ble Member.

51 Q.—(a) Has a memorial signed by the Yella Raja of Wellingar and a very large number of the inhabitants of that taluk been submitted to the Government in the matter of establishing a Government high school at Perintalmanna?

A Government high school has been established at Perintalmanna, Malabar District.

(b) In view of the great importance of a high school in that locality which is a convenient centre of the Nappila tract and the great interest which the Nappilas themselves take in the matter, will the Government be pleased to consider the question seriously?

51 A.—A memorial praying for the establishment of a secondary school at Perintalmanna has been received and is under consideration.

52 Q.—(a) Is it not a fact that the Wynad taluk unlike all other taluks in the district has not a munsif's court at the taluk headquarters?

A munsif's court has been established at Wynad, Malabar District.

(b) Are the Government aware that a memorial signed by a large number of the inhabitants of that taluk has been submitted to the High Court urging the necessity of establishing a new munsif's court at Marattaddy or of investing the deputy collector or the talukdar of Wynad with the powers of a district munsif?

(c) In view of the great inconvenience felt and losses alleged to be sustained by having only a single munsif's court, will the Government be pleased to argue into the matter and suggest to the High Court the desirability of giving more relief to the people of that taluk?

52 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government have no information on the point.

(c) The Government do not propose to take the action suggested, as the High Court may be asked on to move for the establishment of extra courts when the necessity for the same has been satisfactorily demonstrated.

53 Q.—(a) Is it not a fact that in the present annual reports on sanitation, figures are not given concerning the attacks and deaths by small-pox in different villages with reference to vaccination in them?

Statistics are reported by small-pox and other officers to the annual sanitation reports.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to direct the incorporation of such figures in future reports?

(Mr. Kanneppara Mappil Najar; (8th FEBRUARY 1917.
Sir Sivasami Aiyar.)

(c) With reference to what has been said and asked on the subject, will the Government be pleased to request the Collector to enquire into and report on the feelings of the Nambudiris in Malabar against vaccination in their community?

53 A.—(a) & (b) The annual vaccination and vaccination reports give information in regard to each district, about the number of deaths from small-pox and the number of vaccinations. It is not possible to give in the Presidency reports the village-wise information suggested by the Honourable Member.

(c) The Government are not prepared to take action in the manner suggested.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. V. R. KAVALLAPPARA MURUGU NARAYAN :—“ With reference to the answer to question No. 53, will the Government be pleased to give statistics in future as to how many deaths from small-pox were among the vaccinated? ”

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVARAMAM AYYAR :—“ We do not think it necessary.”

addition of
of 18-18
report statistics.

54 Q.—(a) Are the Government aware of the complaints often made of late of the adulteration to a large extent of Indian export articles and the consequent damage to the producer of this country?

(b) In view to the agricultural and industrial development of the country and to restore confidence in customers, will the Government be pleased to appoint a small committee of officials and non-officials to enquire into and suggest measures to remedy the evil?

54 A.—This subject is under the close observation of the Government, but they are of opinion that no useful purpose would be served at the present time by the appointment of the special committee proposed by the Honourable Member.

Provision of
accommodation
by Railway
Company.

55 Q.—In view of the reduction of train services and the frequent complaints of congestion in third-class compartments which is sure to increase, will the Government be pleased to see that the Railway authorities provide a sufficient number of extra carriages and also direct them to convert one or two of the carriages in all trains for intermediate class passengers?

55 A.—As the number of carriages hauled by an engine is limited by the engine power employed, extra carriages cannot be added to the ordinary load of a train.

The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to the second part of question No. 15 (b).

Enquiries into
railway
accidents and
repairs.

56 Q.—In view of the numerous railway collisions and other accidents causing serious damages to passengers and loss to the public, will the Government be pleased to issue press communiques stating the results of the enquiries made and the steps taken to rectify the defects?

56 A.—The power to decide what reports should be published rests with the Railway Board who ordinarily publish the results of enquiries into accidents of a serious nature.

History of the
State of last
season's crops
twice a year.

57 Q.—In view of the great importance of speedy success in Special Test examinations for promotion to low-paid public servants, will the Government be pleased to order these examinations to be held twice a year, say in April and October, like B.A. Examination?

57 A.—The Government have considered the suggestion and do not think it necessary to adopt it.

Statistics of
all cases of
forest cases
in 1915-16.
Before the
Magistrates.

58 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to obtain statistics for the past three years showing

(1) the number of (i) abetted cases, (ii) forest cases instituted before Sub-Magistrates,

(2) the number of such cases in which the accused were convicted and acquitted or discharged,

26th February 1917.] (Mr. Kesavaiah Mappai Nayar; Most Rev. Asien; Mr. Subbaraya Reddy.)

- (3) the number of such cases taken to appellate courts,
(4) the number in which the convictions, etc., were confirmed or reversed in appeal?

58 A.—(1) & (2) The Honourable Member is referred to the figures given in Appendix N to the Admin. Administration Reports and to Annual Form No. 71 appended to the Forest Administration Reports, copies of which are placed on the Editors' Table. The Government have no other information.

(3) & (4) The statistics required are not available and the Government are not prepared to order their compilation.

59 Q.—(a) Has a memorial been submitted to Government by J. F. Coelho Bai, an old lady of Attavar village, Mangalore, in which she alleges that she has been deprived of certain darkest lands by a village shambhoo?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to require, if her prior application for certain darkest lands was ignored in spite of the Divisional officer's order that it should be required into and disposed of, if the lands were assigned to others under a subsequent application, and if her appeal were rejected on the technical ground of limitation in spite of her several allegations of stipendiary and a conspiracy against her on the part of certain village officers?

59 A.—No such memorial has been received and the Government are not sufficient ground for any special enquiry.

The Hon'ble the Most Rev. J. Asien, D.D.

60 Q.—In view of the deplorable condition of many of the fishing communities on the coast of the Madras Presidency, as revealed in "Bulletin No. 2, Madras Fisheries," does the Madras Government propose to organize measures more comprehensive than the small but well intentioned efforts of the Honorary Superintendent of Fisheries and the Marine Biologist, for the betterment of those communities?

60 A.—The subject is receiving the attention of the Government.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. Subbaraya Reddy, Avargal.

61 Q.—(1) How many acres of wet fields and how many of dry are under sugarcane cultivation in the taluks of Coimbatore and Villupuram in the district of South Arcot in the current year?

(2) How many of these severally are cultivated by the East India Distilleries and Sugar Manufacturing Company at Nellikuppam whether as owners or as lessees?

(3) How is the sugarcane raised on the remaining extent of land crushed? Is it crushed by the cultivator in a mill of his own, or does he hand it to the East India Distillery Company to be crushed?

(4) Will the Government be pleased to obtain information from the Agricultural Department regarding the probable net income the ryot will derive from an acre of sugarcane under several conditions, by crushing the cane in his own mill?

(5) Is it true that the Palar Farm sugarcane is crushed at the East India Distillery Factory, and if so will the Government consider the desirability of supplying the farms with a mill in order that by demoralization at the farm the ryots may be stimulated to raise sugarcane themselves and crush them at their own mills?

61 A.—A report has been called for but has not yet been received.

62 Q.—With reference to the answers given to question No. 210 (4) and the supplementary question asked at the meeting of the Council held on the 21st November 1916, have the Government received the further report and information called for by them regarding the condition of the irrigation tank of Pakkane, Villupuram taluk, South Arcot district?

62 A.—A further report has been received but complete information is still wanted. The case is one of considerable difficulty and it is receiving careful attention.

(Mr. Subbaraja Reddigar.)

[6TH FEBRUARY 1917.]

Reclassification of the Vaidikud-Makkar tank, Chettyar, North Arcot.

65 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to inquire and state whether it is true that the tank known as Vaidikud-Makkar (now not a Chettyar tank) is heavily silted, and if so, whether this circumstance was taken into consideration in raising it from the second class to the first at the recent reclassification?

65 A.—The Superintending Engineer has reported that, though the tank is to some extent silted up, it is the first tank through which the Chettyar main channel passes and it thus has the advantage of getting all the supply that may be available in the channel. These facts were taken into account in raising the classification of the tank.

Reclassification of the North Arcot district tank at resettlement in the North Arcot district.

64 Q.—With reference to the answer given to question No. 229 regarding wet arrangements at resettlement in the North Arcot district asked at the meeting of the Council held on the 21st November 1916, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the statistics for the rest of the district if they have been received since?

64 A.—The Government have not yet received the figures.

Reclassification of the Amapur tank, Chettyar, North Arcot.

65 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether in reclassifying the Amapur tank, Chettyar, North Arcot, as a first-class source the following arguments urged against such reclassification were considered:—

- (1) that the tank is not connected with the Chettyar-entire system,
- (2) that it is a tank of limited capacity, its supply being insufficient for two crops,
- (3) that owing to the insufficiency of supply its wet system of 400 acres is provided with 50 wells, and
- (4) that the tank has been heavily silted up since the last settlement for want of repair?

65 A.—The Government have called for a report.

Joint scheme of water-supply for Ranipet, Arcot and Walajah.

66 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state if investigations regarding the joint scheme of water-supply for Ranipet, Arcot and Walajah have been completed and orders passed thereon?

66 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 67.

Inclusion of Arcot and Ranipet in the Walajah municipality.

67 Q.—(a) Has any conclusion been arrived at regarding the inclusion of Arcot and Ranipet in the Walajah municipality?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to passing orders to consider favourably the resolution on the subject, submitted to Government, at the North Arcot district conference of 1915 held at Valluvar?

67 A.—The question of the inclusion of Arcot and Ranipet in the Walajah municipality has only been considered in connection with a proposal for a water-supply scheme. A copy of G.O. No. 2034 H., dated 27th November 1916, which contains the order passed on the subject will be placed on the table.*

Reclassification of the Palar and the Ponnai tanks, North Arcot.

68 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the following papers relating to the reclassification of irrigation sources in the taluk of Palar and in the district systems of the Chettyar, the Palar and the Ponnai:—

- (1) the report of the Settlement Officer together with the endorsements of the Collector and the Board of Revenue, and
- (2) the orders of Government thereon?

68 A.—The Government are not prepared to lay the correspondence on the table.

4TH FEBRUARY 1917.] (Mr. Subbaraya Reddy; Mr. Ramachandra Rao)

69 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to furnish a tabular statement of all the irrigation systems in the Choyyar, the Palar and the Ponai aicut systems and in the Palar tank showing

- (1) the name of the source;
- (2) its class before resettlement;
- (3) its class as recommended at the resettlement assembly by the Special Settlement Officer, by the Collector and by the Board; and
- (4) its class as finally adopted by Government?

Statement showing classification of sources in the Choyyar, the Palar and the Ponai aicut systems and in the Palar tank

69 A.—The Government are not in possession of the particulars asked for in respect of the Palar and Ponai aicut systems nor those in respect of the irrigation sources. The Palar tank with the exception of four tanks. A list showing the previous classification and the classification to be assigned at resettlement for the several sources under the Choyyar aicut system was published in the *North Arcot District Gazette*, dated 1st May 1916. The Government are not prepared to furnish the further details asked for.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao F.A.S.I.

70 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to place on the table the reports, if any, received from local officers stating the causes for the breaches in the food bank of the Kistna river in the Kistna Western division, Guntur district?

Report on the breaches in the food bank of the Kistna

70 A.—The only report dealing with causes of the recent breach in the Kistna food bank received from local officers was published with G.O. No. 539 L, dated 18th December 1916, to which the Honourable Member is referred.

71 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the villages in regard to which remission of kist has been recommended in the districts of Kistna and Guntur?

Villages in Kistna and Guntur districts in which remission of kist has been recommended.

71 A.—No proposals for remission of kist have been received in the case of any village in the Kistna and Guntur districts.

72 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(i) whether it is a fact that the Collector of Malabar has issued recently a district standing order that when Government jennam land occupied without permission is assigned on jennambhogam patta it should as a rule be granted to the actual occupant;

Standing order issued by the Collector of Malabar in regard to assignment of jennam land occupied without permission.

(ii) whether, under the terms of the standing order, some river and thodu jennambogams and abandoned road sites have been assigned to temporary occupants of jennam landholders? and

(iii) Will the Government be pleased to consider whether the assignment of such jennambogams is not detrimental to the interest of jennam landholders in exercising their rights of access and other rights in regard to the rivers and thodas of Malabar and whether it is not desirable to assign them to jennam holders?

72 A.—The Government have no knowledge of any such standing order as is referred to but will make inquiries.

73 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any settlement has been arrived at between the Government of Ceylon and the South Indian Railway as the subject of the railway rules to and from Ceylon?

Railway rules to and from Ceylon.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to make a statement regarding the terms of the settlement, if any?

73 A.—The Government have no information.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao F.A.S.I.—With reference to the answer to question No. 73, relating to the Indo-Ceylon connection, will the Government be pleased to call for information as to whether a settlement has been arrived at in this matter and to publish it for general information? My request is that

(Mr. Rameswara Rao, Mr. Gillman.) [6TH FEBRUARY 1917.]

question was that a statement should be made as regards the terms of the settlement between the Government of Ceylon and the South Indian Railway on the question of railway rates. The answer was that the Government had no information. I should like to know whether the Government will be pleased to call for the information and publish it?

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN.—“The matter is one which is engaging the attention of the Railway Board and at present the Government have no direct concern with it. Under these circumstances, I do not think that we can very well interfere at the present stage.”

Government
for the
year 1916-17.

74 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the amount of the grant-in-aid for the construction of hotels paid to each institution in 1915-16 and 1916-17?

74 A.—A statement is laid on the table showing the grants-in-aid paid towards the construction of hotel buildings or the acquisition of lands therefor in 1915-16 and up to the 1st February 1917 in 1916-17.

The number of
the candidates
who took
the examination
in each of the
various
languages.

75 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of candidates that appeared in 1915-16 under the Public Service rules to qualify themselves in each of the various vernaculars of the Presidency to hold the post of

- (1) Deputy Collector,
- (2) Assistant and Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools,
- (3) Sub-Registrar?

(4) Will the Government be pleased also to state the number of candidates who passed the examinations in the said year in each vernacular language?

75 A.—The following statement shows the number of candidates that appeared and passed the full test and the manuscript reading test during the year 1915-16 in each of the vernaculars to qualify for the post of Deputy Collector. Candidates who appeared for the same test more than once or for more than one test have been counted as many times as they appeared:—

	Number who appeared.	Number who passed.
Indian candidates:—		
Tamil	45	23
Telugu	38	23
Canarese	9	7
Malayalam	1	4
Urdu	1	1
European and Anglo-Indian candidates:—		
Tamil	4	3
Telugu	1	..

As regards Educational officers no vernacular test is prescribed for Assistant Inspectors of Schools. For the linguistic test for Sub-assistant Inspectors 25 officers appeared of whom five passed in Canarese, four in Tamil and one each in Telugu and Malayalam. The number who appeared for examination in each of these vernaculars is not known.

In the case of Sub-Registrars no information is available.

Number of
persons of the
Agency who
appear in each
of the
languages.

76 Q.—In regard to the proposals to exclude certain portions of the Agency from the operation of the Agency rules, will the Government be pleased to place on the table the reports of the Agents in the Governor in Vinsagpetam, Gajala, and Gidderi, if any, and the final orders of the Government on the subject?

76 A.—The Government are not prepared to place the Agents' reports on the table. The final order of Government merely recorded three reports.

6TH FEBRUARY 1917.] (*Mr. Ramachandra Rao ; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.*)

77 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the amount charged

- (1) to Provincial revenues ;
(2) to local boards and municipalities

on account of educational institutions, (if any, taken over from the management of German Missions in 1915-16 and 1916-17)?

77 A.—(1) The amounts charged to Provincial revenues on account of educational institutions taken over from German Missions in 1915-16 and 1916-17 were Rs. 5,045 and Rs. 4,810 respectively.
(2) No amount was charged to local bodies on this account.

78 Q.—With reference to the reply given by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew on the discussion of the resolution moved by me on the 2nd February 1915, will the Government be pleased to state whether a decision has been reached in regard to forming co-operative building societies in this Presidency and to publish the orders of the Government, if any, on the subject?

78 A.—The subject is still under the consideration of Government.

79 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the administrative control of the work connected with the co-operative, agricultural and veterinary departments has been transferred from the Board of Revenue to the Government?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to place the orders relating to the subject on the table?

79 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The order is laid on the table.*

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao Pantulu.

80 Q.—With reference to the answer given to my question No. 57 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st November 1916 on the subject of the recommendations of the Pilgrim Committee in regard to the accommodation, etc., provided by Railway Companies, will Government be pleased to state what replies, if any, are received from the Agents of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and the South India Railway Companies and to place the same on the table?

80 A.—The reports of the Agents of the Madras and Southern Mahratta and South India Railways have not yet been received, but the matter is receiving the attention of Government.

81 Q.—With reference to the answer given to my question No. 61 (a) asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st November 1916, will Government be pleased to obtain the information regarding the number of applicants who have sought admission into the training schools for training elementary and secondary grade teachers during the last three years and how many of them were admitted and how many rejected for want of seats in those schools?

81 A.—The information has been called for and will be furnished in reply to a further question by the Honourable Member should he decide to put one.

82 Q.—Will Government be pleased to state the number of graduates in the Revenue Department of the districts in the Presidency who are qualified to be appointed as deputy tahsildars and staff surveyors and whose chances for promotion were interfered with by the appointment of Revenue probationers?

82 A.—The Government have no information, but the Honourable Member's attention is drawn to the answer given to question No. 14.

83 Q.—(a) Will Government be pleased to state what orders have been passed on the question of increment of the pay and prospects of tahsildars and deputy tahsildars which has been pending before Government for disposal?

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.) (28th February 1917.

(1) And if no orders have been passed, will Government be pleased to consider the matter immediately in order to facilitate the recruitment of a proper staff of secretaries?

33 A.—The scheme is still under examination and the Government hope to be able to issue orders shortly.

Reply of
Director
of Forests
to
Hon. Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.

34 Q.—With reference to G.O. Para No. 962, Revenue, dated 27th April 1916, in which Government decided that the Golkarran Forest Administration report might be supplied to the Golkarran District Association subject to restrictions therein mentioned, will Government be pleased to issue general orders that District Administration reports on Land Revenue, Police and Engineering might also be supplied on application to all associations of sufficient status and standing, subject to the same limitations as above?

34 A.—The Government are not prepared to accept the Honorable Member's suggestion.

Reply of some
Members of
the Legislative
Council.

35 Q.—With reference to my questions Nos. 368 and 59 asked at the meetings of the Legislative Council held on 2nd April and 26th November 1914 respectively, will Government be pleased to state what action has been taken in the matter of supplying maps to inhabitants in the Golkarran taluk and dings to the inhabitants of the Bhadrachalam division?

35 A.—The Government have sanctioned the supply of maps to seven talukdars and deputy talukdars in Golkarran taluk. The Government have not received any recommendation from the Collector of Golkarran for the supply of maps to the talukdars of the Bhadrachalam division.

Reply of
Hon. Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao
and
Hon. Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.

36 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the Hindi and the Tungabhadra rivers in the Kurnool district have no protective embankments near Kurnool, exposing life and property to damage during heavy floods?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state the extent of damage caused to house and other property in Kurnool in the floods of last October?

(c) Will Government be pleased to undertake the construction of protective embankments to the two rivers as in the case of big rivers in other districts?

36 A.—(a) & (c) A report will be called for.

(b) The Honorable Member is referred to G.Os. No. 817, Home (Miscellaneous), dated 18th November 1916, No. 3038, Home (Fortified), dated 15th December 1914 and No. 577 I, dated 12th December 1916, which have already been placed on the Honorable Member's Table.

Reply of
Hon. Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao
and
Hon. Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.

37 Q.—Will Government be pleased to state the action they propose to take in the matter of the proposals for the introduction of a State hire-purchase system of plants similar to that adopted in Mysore for industrial purposes, which seems to have been adopted by the Government more than two years ago?

37 A.—The proposals in question are still under consideration.

Reply of
Hon. Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao
and
Hon. Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.

38 Q.—Will Government be pleased to lay on the table the proposal, if any, made by the Board of Revenue regarding the special establishment they might have found necessary for the purpose of compiling lists of charitable endowments in each district and publish the same for general information?

38 A.—No such proposal has been received by the Government.

Reply of
Hon. Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao
and
Hon. Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.

39 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that in this Presidency no members of taluk boards are appointed by election by the members of the panchayats in the taluk from among their own number as provided in section 14 (B) of the Local Boards Act of 1884?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to extend that right to all important taluks in this Presidency?

6th February 1917.]

(Mr. K. K. F. Krishna Rao.)

88 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government are unable to approve the restriction to members of union panchayats of the field of election for any of the elected members of the board.

89 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that in the educational service generally and in the subordinate educational service (collegiate branch) in particular, vacancies have not been filled up for some time?

Vacancies in the educational service which have not been filled up.

(b) If so, will Government be pleased to lay on the table the particulars of such vacancies and state the reasons for not filling up the same?

90 A.—The Honorable Member is referred to the Quarterly Civil List and the List of Officers in the Education Department (quarterly publication) for information as to vacancies. No vacancy remains unfilled longer than is necessary in the public interest.

91 Q.—(a) Will Government be pleased to state the number of applications received by the Board of Revenue from the landlords and proprietors in the Presidency for investing them with the power of fixing village officers under section 16 (1) of the Proprietary Estates Village Service Act of 1894, and the names of those who were so invested with such powers prior to July 1915 and from July 1915 up to now, with reasons for the non-compliance of the request in cases in which it was disallowed?

Investing proprietors in powers village officers.

(b) Are there any rules upon which such investiture of powers are granted by the Board of Revenue?

(c) If no such rules are in existence and the Board of Revenue is allowed to grant such powers on the merits of individual cases, will Government be pleased to order the Board of Revenue to give due consideration to the personal qualifications of the landlords and proprietors who apply for such investiture of powers instead of properly qualification alone being taken into account and consideration?

(d) And with reference to paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 1785, Revenue, dated 23rd July 1915, and the reply given to the interpellation No. 147 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th November 1915, will Government be pleased to instruct the Board of Revenue to invest all personally qualified landlords and proprietors with the power of fixing village officers under section 16 (1) of the Proprietary Estates Village Act (II of 1894)?

91 A.—(a) The information asked for is not available.

(b) No.

(c) & (d) The discretion to empower proprietors to fix village officers is vested by law in the Board of Revenue, and the Government cannot undertake to issue the instructions suggested.

92 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) the number of candidates who have appeared and passed during the last six half years for Telugu, Tamil, Chuzha, Malayalam and Urdu languages as second language for the vernacular test in order to qualify themselves for deputy collectorships?

Vernacular test for deputy collectors.

(b) the number of vacancies that occurred during the period in the grade of Deputy Collectors and the number appointed thereto from among the successful candidates?

(c) whether the officers who apply in these vernacular tests appear for the same after their names are included in the list submitted by the Collectors through the Board to the Government for approval or whether they are permitted to appear for the same in virtue of their having passed the Deputy Collector's test?

(d) the amount of travelling allowance paid during the period to the candidates who underwent the examinations and the officers who conducted or supervised these examinations?

92 A.—(a) The Honorable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 190.

(Mr. K. R. T. Krishna Rao: *the Rule of Bobbili*) [6th February 1917.

- (b) There were 55 permanent vacancies in the grade of deputy collector and a varying number of acting vacancies. About 69 officers have been appointed to be or act as deputy collector in these vacancies, of whom about 43 were passed, four are settlement officers, four have been exempted and the remainder have still to pass.
- (c) An officer may appear for the test if he has passed the revenue and criminal tests, higher grade, the account test and the price-writing and holds a post whether acting or substantive, carrying a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem or upwards.
- (d) The Government have no information.

For copy
of order of
the Government
in which
the condition
of the
test is
stated.

92 Q.—What are the circumstances under which first crop water applications are insisted upon for lands on which consolidated wet rates are not imposed or the object which they are intended to serve, while those for the second crop have been dispensed with altogether in the Godavari Delta?

93 A.—Applications for water in respect of the first crop are required in the Godavari Delta system because the ultimate irrigable areas have already been reached and it is desirable to prevent undue extension of irrigation.

For copy
of order of
the Government
in which
the condition
of the
test is
stated.

94 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the Government order authorising the periodical closure of irrigation channels in the Godavari Delta by turns during the second crop season?

95 A.—The periodical closure of irrigation channels in the Godavari Delta in the second-crop season is not carried out under the orders of the Government, but under orders framed and issued by the local officers of the Public Works Department, after consultation with the Collector.

The Hon'ble Raja, Raja Sri Rao Venkata Kamasa Krishna Ranga Rao Bahadur, of Bobbili.

For copy
of order of
the Government
in which
the condition
of the
test is
stated.

96 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to furnish a brief statement of the work done by the Special Deputy Collector employed for the extension of village-tries in congested villages and that proposed to be done by him in the next two years?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the said Special Deputy Collector is dealing with manikudi villages also?

97 A.—(a) After submitting preliminary reports on the districts of Eluru, South Arcot and Tiruchelvi, the Special Deputy Collector has been occupied in dealing with congested villages in the Kistna district.

He has completed acquisition in 77 villages—33 in the Narasapur taluk, 15 in Tenali and 24 in Rameswaram. The extent of land acquired by him in these villages was 150-24 acres, and the total amount awarded as compensation was Rs. 1,89,601. He has also finished the preliminary work in the Government villages of Guntur. He has been instructed to visit Tanjore and report on some points there and then to complete the work in the Kistna district and take up that in Guntur. The settlement of his further programme will not be taken up until he has completed the work on which he is now engaged.

(b) The Special Deputy Collector is not dealing with manikudi villages.

For copy
of order of
the Government
in which
the condition
of the
test is
stated.

98 Q.—In connection with G.O. No. 1273, dated 29th November 1916, will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of inaugurating a similar scheme of lectures in vernaculars for the benefit of such Indian girls' schools at least that teach up to seventh standard?

6th FEBRUARY 1917.] (The Raja of Bahawalpur, Mr. G. S. Rao.)

95 A.—The Government have already taken action by sanctioning the institution of a course of lectures in Tamil on first-aid, hygiene and horse nursing to the students under training in the Government Veterinary and Training School for Mistraams, Triplicane, and the Training School for Mistraams, Coimbatore. The matter will receive further consideration as time goes on.

97 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to furnish a statement showing the total number of arrack, toddy and opium shops sanctioned in the years 1910 to 1915 in the Agency tracts of Vengalputam and Ganjam and the income derived therefrom in those years?

Statement is prepared as above and given to the Agency tracts.

97 A.—The statement called for is furnished below:—

	1910-11.		1911-12.		1912-13.		1913-14.		1914-15.		1915-16.	
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
On the Agency Vengalputam Agency	98	14,373	43	17,681	39	20,724	50	22,780	105	75,558	27	51,246
	278	17,000	331	24,370	410	1,11,411	493	1,14,669	551	1,12,049	307	8,35,102
Ganjam Agency Vengalputam Agency	8	875	8	110	9	605	7	402	9	410	7	1,210
	21	21,212	21	68,750	25	34,700	24	24,303	26	60,000	19	62,111
Ganjam Agency Vengalputam Agency	8	808	8	110	9	605	7	402	9	410	7	1,210
	21	21,212	21	68,750	25	34,700	24	24,303	26	60,000	19	62,111

98 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the languages taught in the schools of the Agency tracts of Ganjam, Vengalputam and Cuttack and if it happens to be the vernacular of the hill tribes the alphabet adopted in these schools?

Language taught in the hill tribes of the Agency tracts.

99 A.—The Government are not in possession of complete information, but will enquire.

99 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any record of cattle of Ongals breed exported to other countries from India is maintained and if so state the number exported in the past two years?

Export of cattle of Ongals breed from India.

99 A.—No record of the export of Ongals cattle to other countries from this Presidency is maintained.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. S. Rao.

100 Q.—(1) With reference to my question No. 181 put at the last meeting of the Council, dated 21st November 1916, and the answer given thereto, will the Government be pleased to state why the Government of India have not been addressed in the matter of the institution of a separate District and Sessions Court at Anantapur, though the proposal was sanctioned by the Local Government about two years ago?

A separate District and Sessions Court for Anantapur.

(2) Will the Government be pleased to address the Government of India now?

100 A.—(1) The Government of India have not been addressed on account of the financial situation created by the war.

(2) The Government are not prepared to take separate action in this particular matter.

101 Q.—(3) Whether the Government are aware that the civil jurisdiction of Adoni taluk in the Bellary district is now vested in the District Munsif's Court at Gooty in the Anantapur district and in the District Court of Chidambaram; that the appellate authority over the District Munsif's Court of Gooty still is in the Anantapur district is now vested in the District Court at Chidambaram; and that the civil and criminal jurisdiction over the Gooty division in the Anantapur district now vests in the District and Sessions Court at Chidambaram?

And the civil and criminal jurisdiction over the Gooty division in the Anantapur district now vests in the District and Sessions Court at Chidambaram.

(Mr. Sira Rao : the President.) [5th FEBRUARY 1917]

(b) Pending the final settlement of the question of locating a separate District and Sessions Court at Anantapur, and with a view to remove the anxiety above referred to, will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of constituting a Sub-Court at Bellary, and of restoring the civil jurisdiction of Adilsa and the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the Gooty Revenue Division to the District and Sessions Court of Bellary ?

101 A.—(i) Yes.

(ii) The Government see no adequate reason to modify the existing arrangements in the areas concerned for the disposal of civil and criminal work.

agreed by the
President,
agrees on
behalf of the
District
Council Board.

102 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(i) whether the President of the District Board recently dismissed as overseer in the service of the Board ;

(ii) whether the overseer appealed to the District Board and, at a meeting of the Board presided over by the Vice-President, it was unanimously resolved to restore him to his office ;

(iii) whether the President has urged the Government to set aside the unanimous resolution of the Board ;

(iv) will the Government be pleased to uphold the unanimous decision of the Board ?

102 A.—(i) to (iii) Yes.

(iv) The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Sira Rao :—“ With reference to question No. 102, I asked two more questions about the president calling for an explanation from the official members of the Board as to why they voted against the dismissal order and I also asked whether the Government would be pleased to cancel that communication on certain grounds. Will the Government be pleased to state why those two questions do not appear on the agenda as they do not appear to have been discussed ? ”

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—“ Has not the honorable gentleman had any information ? ”

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Sira Rao :—“ I had some correspondence with the Secretary.”

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—“ What was it ? ”

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Sira Rao :—“ I had a letter to say that the questions were altered. I agreed to the alterations.”

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—“ Perhaps there has not been time to communicate with the honorable gentleman before the agenda paper was printed. The honorable gentleman will receive a communication with regard to the matter.”

Building for
the Government
and College,
Anantapur, and
the Board.

103 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(i) whether the question of the buildings for the Government College at Anantapur and the hostel thereto has been settled ;

(ii) whether it is intended to construct new buildings for the college and the hostel attached thereto, or whether it is proposed to continue the college in the present buildings intended for the high school ;

(iii) if a new building is proposed, whether a site has been chosen and whether due provision will be made in this year's budget for the cost of the building ; and

(iv) Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether they propose to open the Science Group in the Intermediate Class in the Government College at Anantapur this year ;

(b) whether provision has been made in the last year's budget for the purpose, and whether the same will be continued this year also ;

(c) if so, whether they will sanction the construction of the workshop and the laboratory forthwith in connection with the new group ?

5th FEBRUARY 1917.]

(Mr. Siva Rao.)

103 A.—The Ceded Districts College at Annamalai is temporarily housed in the new buildings intended for the Municipal High school and the college hostel is in a rented building. The question of the construction of permanent buildings for the college and its hostel will be considered after some experience is gained of the working of the college and therefore no provision for the purpose has been made in this or the next year's budget. The Government have approved the opening of science classes in the college in July next and have provided a sum of Rs. 27,000 in the budget for 1917-18 to meet the cost of gas and electric fittings and furniture required for the laboratory.

104 Q.—(1) Are the Government aware

(a) that the Bellary Municipal Council recently resolved, by a large majority, to postpone the levy of the water-tax for one year more;

(b) that the Chairman declared the proposition as lost, as the majority required under clause (6) of section 50 of the District Municipalities Act did not vote for the proposition;

(c) that the water-tax is now being collected in the town in spite of the last resolution of the Council?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Chairman has referred the whole matter for the final orders of the Government; if so, whether any decision was given?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to postpone the levy of the tax in the Bellary town until the full power test now being applied is reported to be satisfactory?

Postponement of the levy of water-tax in the Bellary municipality.

105 A.—A proposal to postpone the levy of the water and drainage tax was moved at a meeting of the Bellary Municipal Council held on the 15th September 1916. At a subsequent meeting specially convened for the purpose on the 24th October 1916, a similar proposal was put before the Council, but the Chairman declared it lost as it was not carried by the legal majority required by sub-section (5) of section 50 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1881. The Government consider that the Chairman's ruling was correct. The Government do not see any ground to direct the postponement of the water and drainage tax in the municipality.

106 Q.—(1) Is the Government aware that the present plan for the new main hospital buildings at Bellary does not provide for the quarters for the resident sub-assistant surgeons?

(2) If so, will the Government make additional grant, if necessary, for the purpose?

Quarters for resident sub-assistant surgeons in the hospital at Bellary.

107 A.—(1) Yes.

(2) The quarters for the sub-assistant surgeons had to be omitted from the original estimate in order to bring the cost within the amount of Provincial grant available for the new hospital buildings and the Council was informed that all or any of the buildings omitted could be added if and when it could provide funds for the purpose. The Government do not propose to make any additional grant at present.

108 Q.—(1) Are the Government aware

(a) that in G.O. No. 743 M., dated the 15th April 1916, the Municipal Council of Bellary was advised to urge the District Board to increase the Local Fund contribution towards the main hospital at Bellary; and

(b) that the Municipal Council moved the District Board in the matter and the latter expressed their inability to contribute anything more?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to fix the annual contribution of the Bellary District Board at a larger proportion?

Contribution towards the main hospital at Bellary.

109 A.—(1) Yes. The Government are aware that the District Board was moved by the Council but the report called for from the Council as to the result has not yet been received.

(2) The question will be considered after the Council's reply is received.

(Mr. Siva Rao.)

[16th FEBRUARY 1917.]

State of the
of the
abandoned
agricultural
land in
the district.

107 Q.—(a) Is the Government aware that the site of the abandoned agricultural farm at Bellary was sold in small plots of ½ acre each by the Revenue Department for the purpose of house-sites and a sum of nearly Rs. 8,500 realized therefrom?

(b) Did the Government stop the construction of the buildings thereon pending the determination of the proposals of the town-planning experts?

(c) Have the proposals since been received, and have the Government ordered the Municipal Council in G.O. No. 1167, dated 17th August 1916, to adapt the arrangement of sites, etc., suggested in the plan of the expert, and also to come to an arrangement with the former purchasers as regards the adjustment of the sites?

(d) In view of the latter being an impracticable proposal, will the Government be pleased to cancel the sales hitherto held, and to direct the refund of the purchase-money and a posting and redistribution of the plots in question?

107 A.—(a) (i) & (b) Yes.

(c) The Government have not yet received any report from the Municipal Council on the subject and are not therefore in a position to pass any orders at present.

Abandoned
agricultural
land in
the district.

108 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to depute the Sanitary Engineer, as early as possible, to prepare estimates to give effect to the recommendations of the Malabar Expert regarding the prevention of malarial fever from the Bellary town as laid down in G.O. No. 1412, dated 10th August 1916, and to make the necessary grants for the purpose?

108 A.—The Government have called upon the Municipal Council to submit proposals to give effect to the recommendations of the special malarial officer and to frame estimates for the works necessary in connection with the Sanitary Engineer or other competent authority. The question of making a grant can be considered only after the Council's report is received.

An agricultural
farm in the
Anantapur
district.

109 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they intend breeding an agricultural farm in the Anantapur district; if so, where; and when it will be turned into effect?

109 A.—The Honourable Member will find from the Press note, dated 11th May 1915, on the scheme of reorganization of the Agricultural Department that it is proposed to establish an agricultural farm in the Anantapur district. Its exact location has not yet been decided. The station will be opened as soon as funds and staff become available.

Exemption of
the High Court
from the
appointment of
judges, presiding
officers, etc., in
the district.

110 Q.—(i) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to appoint non-official presidents for any more taluk boards during the current year; if so, for which of them?

(ii) Will the Government be pleased to confer the privilege on Gooty, Puttur, Ch. Belamangalam, Abani and Sandyal taluk boards in the Anantapur, the Bellary and the Kurnool districts?

110 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the debate on the subject at the last meeting of the Council in which the policy of the Government in the matter of the appointment of non-official presidents to taluk boards has been explained.

Consideration
of the
proposed
amendment
to the
Bill.

111 Q.—Whether the Government propose to start settlement operations in the Bellary district; if so, whether the Government will direct a thorough public enquiry into the economic condition of the district before it is settled?

111 A.—Preliminary enquiries connected with the settlement of the Bellary district will be begun in 1918. In accordance with the instructions laid down in the Settlement Manual, the Settlement Officer will then make the prescribed enquiry into the economic condition of the tract after giving due public notice, and will be prepared to receive and consider any representations, oral or written, from persons interested.

8th FEBRUARY 1917.]

(Mr. Siva Rao.)

112 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of irrigation works in the Ceded districts in charge of the Revenue Department, the number of tanks restored or repaired in the same districts during the last year with the amount spent by the Government for that purpose and the number of irrigation works proposed to be taken up and the number of tanks proposed to be repaired in the same districts during the current year?

Statement of irrigation works in the Ceded districts.

112 A.—The information is given in the following statement:—

District.	Total number of irrigation works in charge of the Revenue Department.	Irrigation works repaired during the financial year ending 31st March 1916.		Irrigation works proposed for repair during the financial year ending 31st March 1917.
		Number.	Amount spent by Government.	
Gadagah	1,070	18	26,500	74
Adikavay	2,206	65	12,957	46
Bellary	175	27	15,124	19
Karnool	479	30	24,524	31

113 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to publish the trend of non-official opinion with regard to the recommendations of the Madras Survey and Land Records Committee cited in paragraph of G.O. No. 1259, Madras, dated 1st June 1916?

Non-official opinion as to the recommendations of the Survey Committee.

113 A.—The Government have not yet been informed of the non-official opinion referred to.

114 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of forest panchayats formed in the districts of Karnool and Bellary, and how many acres in them have been entrusted to their custody?

Forest panchayats in the districts of Karnool and Bellary.

114 A.—The Government understand that the Board of Revenue has sanctioned the formation of 72 panchayats in the Bellary district for the management of about 106,915 acres of reserved forest. No panchayats have been sanctioned for the Karnool district.

115 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

Flood damage in Bellary.

(a) if any report has been received from the local officers regarding the nature and extent of the damage caused by excessive rains at Adikal in the Bellary district;

(b) if so, will the Government be pleased to publish it and state what steps have been taken to relieve the distress so caused;

(c) if not, will the Government be pleased to call for one and take the necessary measures of relief?

115 A.—The Government have received no report, but will make inquiries as to the damage which is said to have occurred at Adikal.

116 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

Flood damage in the Karnool district.

(a) whether any reports have been received from the local officers regarding the nature and extent of the damage caused by the unprecedented heavy floods in the Tungabhadra, the Ulmudi and the Kumbh rivers and by the heavy rainfalls in October last year in all the localities of the Karnool district;

(b) if so, will the Government be pleased to publish all of them and to state the steps, if any, taken to relieve the distress in all the affected localities and the amounts spent from the public revenues for the purpose;

(c) if not, will the Government be pleased to depute a special officer to make the necessary enquiries and to report as to the measures for affording relief?

116 A.—(a) Yes

(b) & (c) Attention is drawn to G.O. No. 218, Home (Miscellaneous), dated 22nd November 1916, relating to the floods in the Kumbh river, G.O. No. 857, Home (Miscellaneous), dated 16th November

[22nd February 1917.]

(Mr. Siru Rao; the President.)

1916, and G.O. No. 5055, Harns (Judicial), dated 18th December 1916, relating to the floods in the Hindri and the Tungbhadra and G.O. No. 577 I, dated 12th December 1916, regarding the damage to irrigation works in Kurnool and Cuddapah districts caused by the floods in the Tungbhadra, Hindri and Kunda rivers, all of which have already been placed on the Estimates' Table.

The Collector has been authorized (1) to issue takhavi advances, (2) to sanction free grant of building materials either from local sources or by local purchase, the cost of carriage being met by the Government in cases where the distances over which the materials have to be carried is considerable, and (3) to make grants to destitute artisans of money for the purchase of tools.

The Government have sanctioned an allotment of Rs. 10,000 for such special relief measures as may be necessary.

Mr. The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siru Rao:—“With reference to question No. 116, I wish to point out that the question in clause (a) has not been answered.”

His Excellency the Governor:—“The question is answered: there is an answer.”

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siru Rao:—“The question refers to certain localities in Kurnool and the damage done to irrigation in certain localities of the district.”

His Excellency the Governor:—“The honourable gentleman asked whether any reports have been received. The answer to that was that some reports were received.”

Mr. The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siru Rao:—“I laid stress upon some other point—on the nature and extent of the damage.”

His Excellency the Governor:—“The honourable gentleman's question was unambiguously worded.”

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siru Rao:—“I shall word it properly. Will the Government be pleased to call for the information?”

His Excellency the Governor:—“The honourable gentleman has got all the information in the answer to clauses (2) and (3).”

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siru Rao:—“They contain information as to damage only in regard to certain tracts in the Kurnool district.”

His Excellency the Governor:—“Then will the honourable gentleman put a further question, or communicate with the Honourable Member in charge?”

Damage to irrigation works in Cuddapah and Kurnool districts.

117 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to take immediate steps for repairing the damage done to irrigation works in charge of the Department of Public Works in Cuddapah and Kurnool districts caused by unprecedented floods in the Tungbhadra, Kunda and Hindri rivers as detailed in G.O. No. 577 I, dated 12th December 1916?

117 A.—Steps have been taken to repair the damage referred to.

Relief measures in connection with the damage done to irrigation works in Cuddapah and Kurnool districts.

118 Q.—(a) In view of the damage done to the Kurnool town as published in G.O. No. 567, dated 12th November 1916, will the Government take immediate steps

(i) to reconstruct the Hindri bridge;

(ii) to supply money and materials to the poor whose houses have been submerged or entirely destroyed or seriously damaged for their repair or reconstruction; and

(iii) to make suitable grants for the repair of the damaged local fund and municipal roads?

(b) Will the Government be pleased

(i) to state how much of the Rs. 10,000 allotted to the Collector of Kurnool for relief measures in connection with recent floods has been spent; and

(ii) to direct that the said fund may be administered on more liberal lines than those of famine-relief?

6th FEBRUARY 1917.] (Mr. Siva Rao; the President; Sir Alexander Gordon.)

118 A.—(a) (i) The Government have already called for plans and estimates for the reconstruction of the bridge.

(ii) The Honorable Member is referred to the answer given to question 114.

(iii) The question is under the consideration of Government.

(b) (i) Nothing has yet been actually disbursed, but certain liabilities have been incurred, the expenditure involved by which cannot yet be accurately estimated.

(ii) No further directions in the matter appear necessary. The manner in which the allotment is to be spent already goes considerably beyond the limits of the famine-relief rules.

119 Q.—Are the Government aware that according to the estimate prepared by the Flood Relief Committee formed at Nandyal,

(i) about 700 houses have been damaged by the recent floods either partially or completely at Nandyal,

(ii) about 351 houses of the said number belong to the poor who require relief and who cannot reconstruct their houses,

(iii) about Rs. 4,500 would be required to enable them to reconstruct their houses,

(iv) if so, will the Government make the necessary grant for the purpose and also authorize the Forest Department to supply the necessary materials for the reconstruction of their houses?

119 A.—(i), (ii) & (iii) No.

(iv) The Honorable Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 115.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—“ In question No. 119 I asked ‘are the Government aware that, according to the estimate prepared by the Flood Relief Committee formed at Nandyal, 700 houses have been damaged, etc.’ The Government said ‘no.’ ”

His Excellency the President :—“ The Government did not say ‘no’. The honorable gentleman must not say that. The honorable gentleman makes certain statements in that question; and the Government say that they cannot accept those statements.”

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—“ Will the Government be pleased to make an enquiry in regard to Nandyal?”

His Excellency the President :—“ The honorable gentleman must put the question on paper, unless the Honorable Member is prepared to answer it.”

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER GORDON :—“ I believe that all the reports we have received have been placed at the disposal of the honorable gentleman. For any further information he may require, he had better write to the Revenue Secretary, who will see if there is any further information that he can get him as there will be no opportunity of putting a question till April.”

His Excellency the President :—“ All the available information has been given to the Honorable Member.”

120 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(i) whether there was any vacancy among the Members of the Board of Revenue now;

(ii) if so, will the Government be pleased to appoint an Indian for the place in accordance with the statement made at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, dated 23rd November 1915?

120 A.—(i) There will be an acting vacancy in the Board of Revenue in March 1917 when the Hon'ble Mr. L. K. Borkky proceeds on leave.

(ii) The filling up of the vacancy is under consideration.

121 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to direct the Director of Industries to enquire into the causes of the declining condition of the bangle-making industry in the Annapur district, and to report the best way of improving it?

Answer to this question given by Mr. Siva Rao during the recent Session at Nandyal.

Appointment of an Indian as a member of the Board of Revenue.

Condition of the bangle-making industry in the Annapur district.

(Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Ranga Acharyar.) [8th FEBRUARY 1917.]

- 121 A.—The decline of this industry appears to be due to a variety of causes, and to arrest it may not be possible: but the subject is under the consideration of the Director of Industries.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Ranga Acharyar.

Working of the scheme for recruitment to the higher posts in the R. Service (continued).

- 122 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether their attention has been drawn to an article in the "Hindu", dated 4th November 1916, in regard to recruitment in the Revenue Department; whether they will be pleased to issue a detailed report on the working of the new scheme introduced in 1911?

122 A.—The Honourable Member's attention is invited to the answer to question No. 14, which shows that up to November 1916 only one Probationary Inspector qualified for promotion to the grade of Sub-Magistrate had served for more than three years as a Revenue Inspector and that no less than six had already obtained promotion. His attention is also invited to question No. 82 which draws attention to the claims to promotion of other qualified officers. The Government will call for a special report on the working of the scheme of 1911 when it has been in complete operation for five years.

Working of the scheme of the Madras University Bill to the Senate of the Madras University for an expression of an opinion by that body, as has been done by the Calcutta and Bombay Governments?

- 123 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state why they did not refer the Patna University Bill to the Senate of the Madras University for an expression of an opinion by that body, as has been done by the Calcutta and Bombay Governments?

123 A.—The local practice is to ask for the opinion of the Syndicate in a case like this, and it was so done.

Promotions in the R. Service.

- 124 Q.—(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to a leaderette in the "Hindu" dated 5th November 1916 on "Promotions in the R. Service"?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state the principles on which such promotions have been made?

124 A.—(a) The Government have perused the article in question.

- (b) In making these promotions the claims of all the officers concerned both as regards their seniority and fitness to act as Assistant Commissioners as also the exigencies of the service were considered.

Working of the scheme for filling a third District Collector's post for the Members of the Provincial Service?

- 125 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state when they propose to give effect to the order filling a third District Collector's post for the Members of the Provincial Service?

125 A.—The Government propose to fill the third "filled" post of Collector and District Magistrate shortly.

Transfer of police head quarters from Cannanore to Calicut.

- 126 Q.—(1) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the leaderette under the heading Madras and War Economy in the "Hindu Patriot" of the 19th January 1917?

(2) Are the allegations made in the article true? If so will the Government be pleased to state why this transfer was made and whether it is going to be a permanent arrangement?

126 A.—(1) Yes.

- (2) The transfer of the headquarters of the North Malabar police district from Tellicherry to Cannanore was made in the public interests in May 1916 and is intended to be a permanent arrangement.

Working of the scheme for filling a third District Collector's post for the Members of the Provincial Service?

- 127 Q.—(1) Will the Government be pleased to call for and publish the corresponding figures for the years 1915 and 1916 as regards institution and disposal of cases in the High Court in a form similar to the one contained in the annexure to G.O. No. 2869, dated 15th November 1915, dealing with the question of arrears in the High Court?

6th February 1917.] (Mr. Ranga Ankarapur; Mr. Gilleman.)

(2) In giving the information called for above will the Government be pleased to also ascertain and publish the following particulars:—

A. In respect of suits instituted in each year, how many of these were disposed of—

- (i) ex parte?
- (ii) at settlement of issues?
- (iii) by compromise?
- (iv) by non presentation or default of prosecution?
- (v) during the year itself?

B. In respect of first appeals how many of these—

- (i) were instituted in batches?
- (ii) were dismissed for non-presentation?
- (iii) were compromised?
- (iv) were disposed of during the year itself?

C. In respect of second appeals, how many—

- (i) were instituted in batches?
- (ii) were rejected without notice to the respondent?
- (iii) were dismissed for non-presentation?
- (iv) were compromised?
- (v) were disposed of during the year itself?

D. As regards Original Side Appeals—

- (i) in how many cases the decrees were either modified or reversed?
- (ii) how many will remain to be disposed of?

E. As regards City Civil Court Appeals how many were disposed of during the year itself?

F. As regards Patent Appeals how many—

- (i) were rejected without notice to the respondent?
- (ii) were disposed of during the year itself?
- (iii) orders were modified or reversed?

G. As regards Criminal Appeals and Criminal Revision cases how many—

- (i) were undefended?
- (ii) were rejected without notice?

H. As regards Miscellaneous Petitions—

how many were disposed of after contest before a judge?

127 A.—(I) A statement * is laid on the table.

(M) The Government are not prepared to move the High Court to furnish the detailed information asked for.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. HASEN ADHARAYAN:—“We are told in answer to question No. 126 that the question of the future strength of the Madras High Court is under consideration. I wish to ask whether the detailed information called for in question No. 125 would not be material for that purpose. I should like to know whether the Government consider that the information asked for by me in that question is not material for the purpose of the correspondence referred to in question No. 125?”

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—“The Government have considered that point and are of opinion that it will not be material.”

128 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to say

(a) whether it is a fact that goods traffic has been suspended in the South Indian Railway; and

(b) whether they are aware that great inconvenience is felt by the public by the suspension of such traffic and whether it is their intention to take any measures to minimise the inconvenience?

Suspension of goods traffic on the South Indian Railway.

128 A.—(a) Goods traffic was temporarily suspended for all traffic between the 21st and 25th January 1917, on account of short receipts of coal from the collieries in Bengal. Goods booking business has resumed for articles of food and necessities, etc., as notified to the public in the Press.

(b) Government are aware that inconvenience must necessarily be felt by the public owing to the suspension of goods traffic even temporarily. The South Indian Railway are, however, doing all they can to minimise the inconvenience.

(Mr. Banga Adharajar; Mr. Ahmad Tanbi Munkhnyar; [JAN. FEBRUARY 1917, Mr. Sanyasayayammurti Nayudu; Mr. Venkatopati Raja.]

Receipt of
the above
the day issue

129 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to say whether they will consider the desirability of addressing the Railway authorities not to raise the fares in the case of third-class passengers?

129 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 15.

Details of the
recommen-
dations of the
Education
Committee
regarding
elementary
education

130 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have passed any orders on the recommendations of the Educational Committee held in March 1916 regarding elementary education and if so, when the same will be published?

130 A.—The recommendations of the Committee are under consideration.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tanbi Munkhnyar
Sahib Bahadur.

Enquiry of the
Engineering
Committee
regarding the
water-tax
levied on the
people of the
Kolar

131 Q.—(a) Are the Government aware that the Municipal Council of Erode are collecting water-tax from the people for the last three years and that the water-supply has not yet commenced owing to the delay in getting the engine on account of the war?

(b) If the answer is in the affirmative and if there will be further delay in getting the engine, will Government be pleased to direct the Erode Municipal Council not to levy water-tax until the water can be supplied?

131 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) It is expected that the water-works will be completed in the course of the year 1917-18. There is therefore no need to consider the question of postponing the levy of the tax.

Enquiry of the
Engineering
Committee
regarding the
water-tax
levied on the
people of the
Kolar

132 Q.—With reference to my question No. 1 at the meeting held on 23rd November last and the answer given therein by Government, will Government be pleased to authorize Civil Surgeons to grant certificates of health to passengers proceeding to Ceylon?

132 A.—The suggestion will receive consideration.

The Hon'ble K. Sanyasayayammurti Nayudu Garu.

Enquiry of the
Local Fund
Committee
regarding the
proposed
scheme for
the training
of mechanics

133 Q.—(1) Will the Government be pleased to state if they propose to take over the Local Fund workshop located in Comanda and convert it into a technical school and workshop for the training of mechanics?

(2) If the answer to the above is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state at what stage the proposal is at present and when it is likely to be given effect to?

(3) If the answer to No. (1) is in the negative, will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of converting the Local Fund workshop into a technical school for training mechanics?

133 A.—(1) Yes.

(2) & (3) Modifications in the original scheme have been since suggested and they are under consideration. The Government hope to pass early orders on the whole subject.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. Venkatopati Raja.

Enquiry of the
Government
regarding the
damage to the
Kolar lake
area

134 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the crops suffered damage to the extent of over 20 lakhs of rupees by the recent inundation of Kolar lake area?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any general scheme for improving the drainage of the Kolar lake area has been prepared or whether the Engineering Department proposed any special scheme to remedy the pressing evil?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to take necessary steps to provide funds for an early execution of such a scheme?

29th FEBRUARY 1917.]

(Mr. Venkateswari Raju.)

124 A.—(a) The Government have no information as to the pecuniary value of the loss caused by the recent inundation of the Kolar area.

(b) & (c) No. The Honourable Member's attention is invited to the statements on this subject which were made in the debates which took place at the meetings of this Council on 22nd November last and on 29th March 1915.

125 Q.—Will the Government be pleased

(a) to state whether the breach in the right flood bank of Kistna river at Prakur was due to defective construction or other avoidable causes, and

(b) to order the repair of the bank efficiently so as to prevent future breaches?

125 A.—(a) The exact cause of the percolation through the bank which resulted in breach is not known.

(b) Proposals for a diversion of the flood bank at this place have been made and orders issued to start the work.

126 Q.—Has the Government received any report regarding the breaches on the northern bank of Kurnool tank at Gummugum near Berhampur referred to in the question No. 240, dated 21st November 1916, and if so will the Government be pleased to place it on the table?

126 A.—The Government have called for a report on the condition of the channel. On receipt of the report the question of placing it on the table will be considered.

127 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to introduce the proposed Bill for amendment of the District Municipalities Act and Local Boards Act at an early date into the Council?

127 A.—The suggestions received for the amendment of the Acts from the local bodies are under the consideration of Government. The Bill will be introduced into the Council as early as possible.

128 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to provide special facilities to encourage the industry of oil-pressing, the adaptation of oil-cake to new uses and the appointment of an oil expert to suggest suitable plant for small manufacturers as is done in the United Provinces?

128 A.—The question of developing the oil-pressing industry is engaging attention.

129 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state if orders have been passed on the report of the Educational Conference held in March 1916, and if passed will the Government be pleased to place them on the Editors' Table?

(b) If no orders have been passed, will the Government be pleased to expedite the passing of the orders?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to order the abolition of fees levied demanded from students who join secondary schools on completion of studies in the elementary schools?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to abolish the rule of levying higher fees in the lower classes of secondary schools than those levied in the corresponding classes of the elementary schools?

129 A.—(a) & (b) The recommendations of the Conference are under consideration.

(c) This is one of the recommendations of the Conference.

(d) The Government are unable to entertain the suggestion.

* 130 Q.—In view of the latter part of the answer given by the Government in reply to question No. 92, dated 23rd November 1916, will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of affording facilities to the members of the Schoolmasters' service to attain the middleman grade within five or seven years instead of in ten years?

(Mr. Vanhulstijn Rejo.)

[6th FEBRUARY 1917.]

- 140 A.—The posts in the Subordinate Educational Service are divided into grades and the promotion of an officer from a lower to a higher grade depends on the occurrence of vacancies in the latter and his own fitness for promotion. It is not a fact that a member of the service attains his maximum pay in a period of ten years or any other defined period. The Government are unable to entertain the Honourable Member's suggestion.

Vacancies in the Subordinate Service which have not been filled up.

- 141 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of posts in the regular chain of permanent and sub. *pro tem.* arrangements made from the commencement of the year 1915 consequent on promotion or otherwise from one service or grade to another, which are left vacant or treated as sub. *pro tem.* or acting in the following cadre in the Educational Department?—

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| (1) Provincial Education Service | } Collegiate Branch. |
| (2) Subordinate do. | |
| (3) Soggyours ... .. |  | Inspectors. |

- 141 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the Quarterly Civil Lists and to the Lists of Officers in the Educational Department.

His Quarterly lists of members of the Educational Department.

- 142 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the half-yearly lists of the members of the Educational Department are regularly issued and when was the last one published?

- 142 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 19.

List of non-graduate Inspectors acting as Sub-Inspector of Schools in the Educational Department.

- 143 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to give a list of the non-graduate Superintendents who are acting as Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools in the Educational Department and for how long and why?

- 143 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to pages 44-49 of the Quarterly list of officers in the Educational Department compiled up to 30th September 1916. The Government have no other information.

The names of the official Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction.

- 144 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of changing the Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction every three years?

- 144 A.—The Government are no sufficient reason to lay down a rule limiting the tenure of the appointment in the manner suggested.

The names of the Inspectors of Schools who are permitted to be absent in Telugu.

- 145 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to furnish a list of the Library Series, Firms, and Authors whose works or publications have been prescribed during the last decade more than once as text-books in Telugu either for Government or University examinations?

(b) In view of the large number of Library series started throughout the Telugu country, will the Government be pleased to impress upon the Board of Studies the desirability of distributing the patronage in all the deserving firms or authors alike, as such a step tends to give the incentive to greater service in the cause of Telugu literature?

- 145 A.—(a) Lists of the text-books prescribed for the Government and University Examinations are published annually in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and the University Calendar. The Honourable Member is referred to these publications.

- (b) The Government are not prepared to issue any instructions to the Board of Studies which is subordinate to the University.

Employing non-graduate Inspectors in the higher schools in the various Districts in the Telugu Districts.

- 146 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of persons in each district in the Revenue Department in the Telugu districts who are directly drafted from other departments in the same district or other districts for posts above the rank of Revenue Inspectors?

(b) Whether in making such appointments the Board's Standing Order No. 14, clause 1, has been kept in view?

- (c) What was the reasons for their importation?

- 146 A.—The Government are not in possession of the information asked for.

6th February 1917.]

(Mr. Venkateswari Rao.)

147 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of persons in each district in the Revenue Department in the Telugu districts who failed twice in the Survey Training Test prescribed for revenue subordinates?

Statistics of this matter furnished by the Government in the Telugu districts who failed twice in the Survey test.

(b) How many of them were recommended for a third chance and how many were refused and for what reasons?

(c) In view of the permanent bar resulting from failure in this test for passing which only two chances are given, will the Government be pleased to remove the restriction?

147 A.—The Government have no information but will enquire.

148 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any practical schemes for utilizing the Imperial grant for rural sanitation were drawn up, as suggested by the Imperial Government in its publication on India Sanitary Policy, 1914, and also place the papers relating thereto on the Editor's Table?

Schemes for utilizing the Imperial grant for rural sanitation.

148 A.—The Honorable Member has apparently misunderstood the suggestion of the Government of India which only desired that a portion of the Imperial grants for urban sanitation should be spent on practical schemes of rural sanitation. The duty of drawing up these rules on the local authorities. As to the manner in which grants for minor sanitary works have been distributed to district boards, the Honorable Member is referred to the following Government Orders:—

G.O. No. 1080 L.	dated 10th June 1912.
" " 1233 M.	" 5th August 1912.
" " 2292 M.	" 21st November 1912.
" " 2247 L.	" 19th December "
" " 674 L.	" 7th April 1913.
" " 1281 L.	" 26th June "
" " 244 L.	" 8th April 1913.
" " 1625 L.	" 21st July 1913.
" " 1613 L.	" 29th November 1913.

149 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to throw open the presidency of Rajahmundry Taluk Board for election in view of the vacancy at present?

President of Rajahmundry Taluk Board to be appointed by election.

149 A.—The Honorable Member's attention is invited to the debate in the meeting of the Council held on the 24th November 1916 in which the policy of Government in regard to the election of non-official presidents by taluk boards was explained.

150 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of appointing non-official presidents of district boards in a few districts as an experimental measure as is done in the Hoang and Boudouy Presidencies?

Appointment of non-official presidents of district boards.

150 A.—The Government are unable to accept the suggestion of the Honorable Member.

151 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to consider the feasibility of establishing additional incomplete secondary schools for girls in the Telugu districts?

Additional incomplete secondary schools for girls in the Telugu districts.

151 A.—The question of establishing additional secondary schools for girls is engaging the attention of the Director of Public Instruction. The claims of the Telugu districts will receive due consideration with those of other portions of the Presidency.

152 Q.—In view of the answer given to question No. 82, dated 21st November 1916, will the Government be pleased to suggest to the Chief Engineer the desirability of transferring the managers of the offices of the Superintending Engineers in the Telugu districts?

Transfer of managers of offices of Superintending Engineers in the Telugu districts.

152 A.—The Chief Engineer has carefully considered the question of the periodical transfer of managers of Superintending Engineers' offices, and has come to the conclusion that such transfers are not desirable in the interests of the work of these offices.

(*Mr. Venkubhai Raja; the Raja of Ramnad*) [6th FEBRUARY 1917.]

The High Court's decision as to whether the Raja of Ramnad is a ruler or a subject?

153 Q.—Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Spencer on the *Salters v. Davis* case and will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to take any action in the matter?

154 A.—The attention of the Government has already been drawn to this case and the matter is under consideration.

The Hon'ble B. Raja Rajeswara Setupati also Matturamalinga Setupati Avargal, Raja of Ramnad.

A statement of the Raja of Ramnad as to the Raja of Ramnad's position as a ruler or a subject?

155 Q.—With reference to the answers given to questions Nos. 31 and 45 at the meeting held on the 21st of November 1916, will the Government be pleased to address the Cochin Government to appoint two non-official gentlemen in the southern districts as ex-officio visitors to their study camp at Mandapam?

156 A.—The Government are not prepared to take action as suggested.

Publication of the provisions of the amendment of the Local Boards Act.

157 Q.—With reference to the answer to my question No. 32 given at the meeting held on the 21st of November 1916, will the Government be pleased to publish, for information, a précis of the suggestions made by the various district boards on the amendment of the Local Boards Act?

158 A.—The suggestions made by District Boards for the amendment of the Act have been published in full and the Government do not consider it necessary to publish a précis of them.

Appointment of an official gentleman to be invited to Ramnad and Perumangudi.

159 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state why in Ramnad and Perumangudi, for the recently constituted bodies, no non-official president is appointed, agreeably to paragraph 8 of G.O. No. 2210, Home (General), dated 8th September 1916?

160 A.—Suitable non-official gentlemen were not available for the purpose in the two places.

Removal of a public well department, Ramnad district.

161 Q.—With reference to the answer to question No. 88 given at the meeting held on the 21st of November 1916, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the formal charges framed against clerk M. R. Venkoba Rao with the explanation taken thereon.

162 A.—The Government are not prepared to take the action proposed.

Appointment of Public Prosecutor, Ramnad district.

163 Q.—With reference to the answer to question No. 97 given at the meeting held on the 21st of November 1916, will the Government be pleased to state whether the appointment of the present Public Prosecutor, Ramnad district, was made with the consultation of the District and Sessions Judge, and whether he approved of the same?

164 A.—The Government have no reason to suppose that the usual procedure was not followed.

Transfer into the public supply of religious institutions.

165 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to institute an inquiry into the state of things existing in the administration of religious institutions by the various Development committees and to report in this Presidency, if necessary making the proceedings confidential, with a view to place before the Government of India the conditions obtaining in this Presidency in order to enable them to adopt the necessary changes at the time of the proposed amendment of the Religious Endowments Act?

166 A.—The Government are unable to accept the suggestion.

Construction of a public supply channel in Kallaral to the Perumangudi Deputy Tahsildar's division, Ramnad district.

167 Q.—(a) Are the Government aware that the Lead sluice at the Reddyedamam supply channel in Kallaral to the Perumangudi Deputy Tahsildar's division, Ramnad district, has been washed away?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to issue orders to the Public Works Department to construct the sluice?

6th FEBRUARY 1917.] (*The Raj of Ramnad*) Mr. Srinivasan Rao.]

160 A.—The Government have no information as to the facts of the case. If the channel is a minor irrigation work in charge of the Revenue Department, the Collector is competent to pass orders in the matter under Board's Standing Order No. 87. Representations should be addressed in the first instance to him.

161 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to place on the table statistics showing the number of appeals, with the result, preferred to the Board of Revenue by the proprietors of estates in the matter of appointments and promotions relating to village officers in this Presidency during the last five years?

Appeals preferred in the last 5 by proprietors of estates in the matter of appointments and promotions relating to village officers

161 A.—The Government are not in possession of the information desired.

162 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state how many proprietors in the Tinnevely district have been empowered to fine village officers under section 16 of Act II of 1894?

Statistics of proprietors in Tinnevely district empowered to fine village officers

162 A.—The information asked for is not available.

163 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to place on the table copies of the various proceedings, if any, passed by the Advisory Committee of the Sewington Institution during the last five years, proceeding 1917, where reforms and changes are suggested for being adopted in the institution?

Proceedings of the Advisory Committee of the Sewington Institution

163 A.—The Government cannot comply with the request made in the question.

164 Q.—Has the attention of Government been invited to the article headed "Veracular Test for Deputy Collectors" in page 8 of the "Hindu," dated 2nd January 1917, and will the Government be pleased to consider the suggestions made therein?

Veracular test for Deputy Collectors

164 A.—The Government have read the letter referred to but are not prepared to alter the rules in the manner suggested.

165 Q.—(1) Are the Government aware that the station Courtlain in the Tinnevely district is a snatorium, and that people from almost all the southern districts in the Presidency go there during the months of June to October for recruitment of health and specially for bathing in the water-falls there?

The site of the Courtlain water-falls by Tinnai Falls

(2) Will the Government be pleased to state—

(i) who constitute the Waterfall Committee in that place?

(ii) whether they regulate the bathing at the falls and under what authority?

(iii) whether the falls are sometimes reserved for distinguished visitors?

(3) Will the Government be pleased to order that one hour a day, preferably between 10 and 11 in the morning, should be reserved for ladies of high Indian families?

165 A.—(1) Yes.

(2) The Government have no information regarding the constitution of the Bathing Committee or the rules in force for the regulation of bathing, but these arrangements are subject to the Collector's approval.

(3) The Government are not prepared to issue orders in the matter but will communicate the Honorable Member's suggestions to the Collector.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Srinivasan Rao Pantulu.

166 Q.—With reference to the proposals submitted by this Government to the Government of India for the expansion of elementary education during the three years 1913-14, 1914-15 and 1915-16 regarding *grama*, will the Government be pleased to state in a tabular form the proposals and the extent to

Expansion of elementary education.

(Mr. Sargantgoud Rao.)

[6th February 1917.

which the proposals were given effect to in each year during those three years, and also in case the proposals were not given effect to either wholly or partially, the reasons for not doing so:—

- (1) Buildings,
- (2) Improvements of existing schools,
- (3) Expansion of education,
- (4) Extension of the principle of frame education
- (5) Direction and inspection,
- (6) Vernacular middle schools?

146 A.—Two statements * giving the particulars are laid on the table.

The table has
been
submitted
to the
Hon. Member
for
reference.

147 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the instructions issued by the Government of India to the Local Governments with reference to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralisation regarding the subject of primary education?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Local Government to give effect to these instructions?

147 A.—(a) The letter from the Government of India No. 873, dated the 19th September 1916, concerning the instructions in question, has already been published.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

With reference
to the
Hon. Member's
question
regarding
the
appointment
of
Indian
jailers.

148 Q.—With reference to the answer given to the question No. 226 at the meeting of the Council held on 21st November 1916, will the Government be pleased to appoint more Indian jailers as Superintendents of Central Jails?

148 A.—The Government are not prepared to give the assurance asked for. It may be noted that jailers are not as a rule appointed direct to superintendencies of Central Jails.

With reference
to the
Hon. Member's
question
regarding
the
appointment
of
Indian
jailers.

149 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) the number of Assistant Inspectors of Schools belonging to the Provincial Educational Service and to the Subordinate Educational Service respectively?

(b) At what rates are these officers paid their daily allowances?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to pay their daily allowances at per item 94 of Appendix 25 of Civil Service Regulations?

149 A.—(a) The number of assistant inspectors belonging to the Provincial and Subordinate Educational Services is 12 and 11 respectively.

(b) Assistant inspectors belonging to the Provincial Educational Service draw while on tour a daily allowance of Rs. 8 irrespective of their salary. Those of the Subordinate Educational Service are paid at the rate admissible to them, under article 1063 of the Civil Service Regulations.

(c) The Government are unable to entertain the suggestion.

With reference
to the
Hon. Member's
question
regarding
the
appointment
of
Indian
jailers.

170 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Assistant Inspectors of Salt appointed during the last five years and how many of them are Telugus?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to recruit more Telugus as Assistant Inspectors of Salt?

170 A.—The Government have called for a report in the matter. The information required by the Honorable Member will be furnished in reply to a further question should he desire to put one.

6th FEBRUARY 1917.] (*Mr. Narayanaswami Rao, Sri Sakhia Chandra Singh Deo.*)

171 Q.—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the prevalence of black-water fever in the Agency tracts of the Vizagapatam district and to the premature death of K. Hanumanth Nayudu, Circle Inspector of Police, Rayachota, from that fever?

Black water fever in the Agency.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to take steps to prevent the spread of the fever?

171 A.—The Government have no information but will inquire.

172 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of amending the rules relating to the educational qualifications for admission to the public service by including in the list of persons eligible to appear for the special tests those who have passed the middle school examinations in the first place, who enjoyed equal privileges with matriculates for a long time?

A special report of the Public Service Commission is being submitted.

172 A.—The Government will consider the suggestion.

The Hon'ble Sri Sakhia Chandra Singh Deo.

173 Q.—(a) Is the Government aware of the difficulties of communication between the Uryas veterinary assistants and Uryas ryots in the Uryas-speaking tracts of the Presidency?

Uryas ryots in the Uryas-speaking tracts of the Presidency.

(b) In order to meet the wants of the Uryas will the Government be pleased to order the grant of scholarships to the Uryas students who have just joined the Veterinary College, Madras?

173 A.—(a) In view of the difficulty suggested in the question instructions were issued in June 1915 to the Collectors of Ganjam and Vizagapatam to help the Principal, Madras Veterinary College, in selecting one or two Uryas men for admission into the college.

(b) The attention of the Additional Member is invited to the Rules and Regulations and the Prospectus of the Madras Veterinary College published at page 704-714 of Part I-B of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 26th September 1915. From paragraphs 4 and 5 of the prospectus it will be observed that the number of students now admitted into the college is 40 and that Government grant two scholarships of Rs. 20 each per session to University Graduates and 38 scholarships of Rs. 20 each per session to the remaining 38 students who are qualified under paragraph 2. Thus every qualified student admitted into the Veterinary College gets a scholarship.

174 Q.—(a) Is the G.O. No. 2024, Judicial, dated 15th December 1906, regarding the appointment of half the staff acquainted with Uryas in the civil and criminal courts of Berhampur complied with?

Appointment of Uryas in the civil and criminal courts of Berhampur.

(b) Is the Government aware that summonses and notices are still issued in Telugu to Uryas parties in Berhampur division?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to order that practical and efficient measures are taken in the matter?

174 A.—The Government have no information but will inquire.

175 Q.—(a) Is the Government aware that there are no permanent Circle Inspectors of Police in the Uryas tracts of Ganjam and Jeypore?

Appointment of Uryas Inspectors of Police.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to appoint at least in the probationary grade a few Circle Inspectors of Police from among the qualified Uryas in the department?

175 A.—The Government will inquire.

(Sri Subba Chandra Singh Doo; Mr. Chidambaramathas
Mudaliyar)

[26th FEBRUARY 1917.

Report of the
Sri Subba
Chandra Singh
Doo.

175 Q.—With regard to the question No. 47 put by the Hon'ble the Raja of Bhambela at the meeting of the Council in April last and the answer thereto regarding the benches in the A-Jha Malabar establishment, will the Government be pleased to state if repair works are under the contemplation of Government?

175 A.—Estimates for protective works have been called for and are awaited.

From
parliament
in 1916.

177 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state if any steps have been taken or in contemplation for the introduction of the forest gauging system in Ganjam?

(b) If so, what estates have been selected for the working of the scheme?

177 A.—The Government have no information, but will call for a report.

Estimates of
the cost of
the scheme,
and the
amount of
the grant
for the same.

178 Q.—(a) Are the Government aware that there are thousands of acres of waste lands in the unreserved forest areas of Orissa division, Ganjam, intended for reclamation and that they remain still unclaimed owing to the price fixed for the tree growth by the Forest Department being higher than the market value obtaining in the locality?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to place on the table the report of the Divisional Officer, Orissa, Ganjam, on the subject of the valuation of the valuation of tree growth in such cases?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to order that the Forest Department shall sell by auction or remove departmentally the forest growth on unreserved lands in the Orissa division in order to render such lands more easily available for occupation by Indian Khonds and Uras?

178 A.—The suggestion contained in the Honorable Member's question will be considered by the Government. They are not prepared to place on the table the report of the Divisional Officer, Orissa.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Chidambaramathas Mudaliyar.

From the
Hon'ble Mr.
K. Chidambaramathas
Mudaliyar.

179 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state why the Patna University Bill was referred for opinion to the Syndicate of the Madras University, and not to the Senate?

(b) Is the Government aware of the small proportion of Indians on the Syndicate of the Madras University?

179 A.—(a) The Honorable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 123.

(b) Out of the fourteen members of the Syndicate four are Indians of whom one is the Vice-Chancellor.

The Hon'ble
Mr. K. Chidambaramathas
Mudaliyar.

180 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) if the Government were consulted by the Government of India regarding the indigenous systems of medicine, the placing of them on a scientific basis and of adding to their usefulness;

(b) the steps, if any, taken by them to ascertain public opinion; and by, on the table, papers giving their views on the matter?

180 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The matter is still under consideration.

The Hon'ble
Mr. K. Chidambaramathas
Mudaliyar.

181 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state exactly the extent to which the powers of the local Government in matters of finance have been recently enlarged?

181 A.—The proposals made by the Royal Commission on Decentralisation for the delegation of financial powers to local Governments are contained in chapter III of volume I of their report and in schedules I and II to that volume. The delegations suggested in consequence of the report of the Commission, and the powers at present exercised by local Governments, are reproduced in the Resolution No. 213-K.A. of the Government of India, Finance Department, dated the 15th July 1912, and in their Resolution No. 261-K.A., dated the 21st

27th FEBRUARY 1917.] (*Mr. Cheludumanna Hanthigur ; Mr. Gidman ;
Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.*)

July 1916. C.M.D. No. 479, Financial, dated 2nd August 1912, containing the first resolution was placed on the Editors' Table and the second resolution was published in the *Karl St. George Gazette* of the 21st August 1916.

182 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of (a) open waggon, (b) covered waggon and (c) passenger carriages that were available for traffic in the several systems of railways of the Province on the 1st February 1916 and on the 1st February 1917?

Number of
waggon and
passenger
carriages
of the
Province
on the
1st Feb.
1916 and
1917.

182 A.—The Government are not in possession of the information asked for.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHUDUMANNA HANTHIGUR :—“ As regards the answer to question No. 182, will the Government be pleased to obtain the information asked for in that question ? ”

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. CHURMAN :—“ I do not think that the Government are prepared to take that step. ”

183 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of offences that called at the different ports of the Madras Presidency in each month during the years 1915 and 1916?

Number of
offences
called at the
different
ports of the
Madras
Presidency
during the
years 1915
and 1916.

183 A.—Two statements * furnishing the figures required by the Honourable Member, one for the Madras Port and the other for outports, are placed on the table.

184 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the quantity and value of the total exports and imports of the chief commodities at the several ports of the Madras Presidency in each month from 1st April 1915 till 1st April 1916 and from 1st April 1916 till 1st January 1917?

Quantity and
value of the
chief commodities
at the several
ports of the
Madras
Presidency
during the
years 1915
and 1916.

184 A.—The information asked for is not available. If the Honourable Member would require for the whole year 1915-16 he is referred to statements 16 A and 27 A of the volume of the *Seaports Trade and Navigation* of this Presidency for 1915-16.

185 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the quantity and value of the total exports and imports of the chief commodities by rail of the different internal blocks of the Madras Presidency with the other British possessions and Native States in India and between themselves in each month from 1st April 1915 till 1st April 1916 and from 1st April 1916 till 1st January 1917?

Quantity and
value of the
chief commodities
by rail of the
different internal
blocks of the
Madras
Presidency
during the
years 1915
and 1916.

185 A.—The information desired by the Honourable Member is available only for the official year and not for each month in the year. For the figures for 1915-16 he is referred to statements II and III of the “ Review and returns of the Railways Trade of the Madras Presidency ” for that year.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO.

186 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state if there are any irrigation works in the Presidency for which roughed plans and estimates are ready but which have not been taken up for execution for want of funds, and if so, what works? (b) Will the Government be pleased to state where plans and estimates were sanctioned for these works and at what cost?

Plans and
estimates
for irrigation
works in the
Madras
Presidency
which have
not been
taken up for
execution
for want of
funds.

186 A.—Of works submitted to and sanctioned by the Government, two have been ordered to be postponed until the present restriction on expenditure is removed. Details are given below :—

Name of work.	Estimated cost.	Date of sanction.
Improvements to the head works of the Tondiarpet channel, Coimbatore division.	5,100	February 1915.
Improvements to the head works of the Arachudra channel, Coimbatore division.	4,200	April 1914.

The Government have no other information.

* Vide Appendix VI to page 317 infra.

(Mr. A. R. Krishna Rao)

[5th February 1917.]

Progress of
new buildings
for last year.

187 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state what new buildings, if any, are proposed to be constructed within the next four years and at what cost?

147 A.—The Government are unable to furnish the information asked for, as a building programme is not arranged beforehand.

List of young
assistants in
Civil and
military
Civil buildings
& land?

188 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state if any maximum limit has been prescribed for yearly expenditure on Original works—Civil buildings?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of fixing such a limit?

188 A.—No hard and fast maximum limit to expenditure on Civil buildings—Original works, has been laid down, and the Government do not consider such a limit desirable.

Expenditure on
the design for
public offices
and offices
generally.

189 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the buildings constructed for public offices and officers' quarters are of a costly design?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to inquire into the matter, with a view to reduce the expenditure on such buildings?

189 A.—(a) Buildings for public offices and officers' quarters are designed strictly in accordance with requirements and all possible economies are observed in the preparation of plans and estimates.

(b) The Government do not consider that an enquiry into the matter is necessary.

Progress
of all officers who
appeared for
the primary
examination held
during the last
five years.

190 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state how many candidates for Deputy Collectors' posts appeared for compulsory vernacular test during each of the last five years, and in what languages?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state how many of them passed that vernacular test and how many of them were appointed as Deputy Collectors?

190 A.—The following statement gives the number of candidates that appeared for and passed the full test and the manuscript reading test during each of the last five years in the several languages of the Presidency, namely, Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayalam and Urdu. Candidates who appeared for the same test more than once or for more than one test have been counted as many times as they appeared.—

	1911.		1912.		1913.		1914.		1915.	
	Students who appeared.	Students who passed.	Students who appeared.	Students who passed.	Students who appeared.	Students who passed.	Students who appeared.	Students who passed.	Students who appeared.	Students who passed.
Tamil candidates ..	185	129	161	110	148	10	82	62	84	16
Examination results Tamil candidates	2	0	4	1	2	0	6	—	8	0

Of the successful candidates 89 have up to date been appointed deputy collectors.

With reference
to the fact that
the former
rule (i) was the
vervacular
test.

191 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that till recently persons actually appointed as Deputy Collectors and not candidates for Deputy Collectors' posts were required to pass the vernacular test?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state when and why the former rule was modified?

191 A.—Until 1910 Deputy Collectors were not required to complete their vernacular examinations until after appointment. In that year the Government ruled, in order that officers might be induced to pass these examinations while still comparatively young and that claims for exemption might be reduced to a minimum, that candidates for appointment to the rank of Deputy Collector should in future be required to finish their vernacular tests before appointment.

SIX FEBRUARY 1917.]

(Mr. A. B. Krishna Rao.)

192 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state if it is absolutely essential to require all candidates for Deputy Collectors' posts to appear for a second vernacular test?

Second vernacular test for candidates for Deputy Collectors' posts.

(5) Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of either abolishing that test or of confining it only to persons appointed as Deputy Collectors?

193 A.—(a) Owing to the large number of vernacular languages current in this Presidency it is necessary to require all candidates for the post of Deputy Collector to qualify in at least two languages so the exigencies of the public service may at any time require their transfer outside their own language area.

(b) The Government consider it inexpedient to modify the rules in the manner suggested.

194 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state what newspapers, if any, are (1) scheduled or (2) purchased by the Government and, if so, at what cost?

Newspapers scheduled or purchased by Government.

(4) Will the Government be pleased to state if any other newspapers are proposed to be (1) scheduled or (2) purchased by the Government next year, and if so, at what cost?

195 A.—The Government are not prepared to furnish the information.

196 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state how many elementary school buildings have been constructed in each district of the Presidency during the last five years and, if so, at what cost?

Elementary school buildings constructed during the last five years.

197 A.—A statement * showing the number of elementary school buildings constructed during the years 1911-12, 1912-13 and 1913-14 is set out as the table. Similar figures for 1911-12 and 1912-13 are not available, nor have the Government information as to the expenditure incurred on the buildings entered in the statement.

198 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state how many hospital or dispensary buildings have been constructed in each district of the Presidency during the last five years and at what cost?

Hospital or dispensary buildings constructed during the last five years.

199 A.—A statement † will be laid on the table.

200 Q.—(1) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the fact that there has been, during recent years, a substantial reduction in the number of licenses for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed either for sport, protection or display or for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to human beings and cattle?

Reduction in the number of licenses for arms.

(2) Has the Government investigated into the causes for such reduction in the number of licenses and if so, with what result?

201 A.—(1) Yes.

(2) The matter is under consideration.

202 Q.—With reference to the reply given to question No. 85 put by me at the meeting of the Council held on 22nd November 1915, will the Government be pleased to state what steps, if any, have been taken to improve the drainage of Madhavpet town, Chittoor district?

Improvement of the drainage of Madhavpet town.

203 A.—No scheme has been submitted to Government and it is understood that the local board has dropped the proposal for financial reasons.

204 Q.—With reference to the reply given to question No. 70 put by me at the meeting of the Council held on 22nd November 1915, will the Government be pleased to state what steps, if any, have been taken to improve the irrigation under the Pennar river channels in Namakkal and Proddutur taluk, Cuddalore district?

Improvement of the irrigation under the Pennar river channels in Namakkal and Proddutur taluk.

205 A.—Estimates for the repairs of the Proddutur and Kallampalle channels in Proddutur taluk have been called for and are awaited. The question of repairing Tallampalle and Baccavaram channels in Namakkal taluk is under consideration.

* Vide Appendix F112 on page 378 infra.

† Vide Appendix L2 on page 378 infra.

(*Mr. Ramu Ayyangar; Sir Alexander Gordon.*) [25th FEBRUARY 1917.]

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Ramu Ayyangar.

Compensation
for loss of
acting prom-
otions earned by
restriction on
leave

199 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state what amount has been paid during the years 1914-15 and 1915-16 for loss of acting promotion earned by restriction on leave in consequence of the war?

and has such payment been stopped and, if so, from what date?

(5) In view of economy, will the Government be pleased to stop such payments, if the same has not been already stopped?

199 A.—The amount paid was Rs. 17,961 in 1914-15 and Rs. 28,958 in 1915-16. The scales of allowance have been fixed by the Government of India and the Secretary of State for the whole of India; they are still in force and cannot be altered except by those authorities.

Expenditure of
Government
allowances
drawn by
district
collectors and
their establish-
ment for the
year 1916-17.

200 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the travelling allowances drawn by

(a) the district collectors of each district for the years 1914-15 and 1915-16

and

(b) the establishment travelling with the collectors during the same period?

200 A.—The Government are not in possession of the information desired by the Honourable Member.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Ramu AYYANGAR :—“With reference to question No. 200, will the Government be pleased to collect the information asked for and place it on the table, before the discussion on the Financial Statement takes place?”

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER GORDON :—“If the Honourable Member will communicate the reasons why this information is necessary, I will be prepared to consider whether it is worth while calling for it or not. At present, I do not think that it is of sufficient interest for the general public to call for it.”

Provision in
Hindu

201 Q.—Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the article in the “Hindu,” dated 17th January 1917, appearing on page 3 under the head “Suggies to Orissa”? Will the Government be pleased to adopt the rules suggested therein?

201 A.—The Government have perused the letter written by the anonymous correspondent of the “Hindu” and are not prepared to adopt the rules suggested by him.

Provision
for persons of
provisionally
appointed
inspectors

202 Q.—(a) In continuation of question No. 186 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st November 1916, will the Government be pleased to state if the information called for, regarding the number of probationary revenue inspectors appointed since the commencement of the system and the number of those that have risen to be sub-magistrates, has been received?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the proposed scheme of recruitment of the Revenue Department so as to allow an opportunity to the non-official members and the public to make their representations in regard to the same?

202 A.—(a) The information was received in to the effect that 107 Graduates have been appointed as probationary revenue inspectors and that two of them have already been promoted as Sub-Magistrates.

(b) The request will be considered.

Advisory
Committee
Forest
Department

203 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to associate one or two leading gentlemen in each district as advisory board to the Collector, District Forest Officer and the Forest Panchayat formed in the districts for giving their advice to the officers in the panchayat concerned on questions relating to forest panchayat administration?

203 A.—The Government are not prepared to adopt the suggestion.

Provision of
a Police Officer
in the District
Court

204 Q.—With reference to the question No. 171 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st November 1916, will the Government be pleased to enquire into the condition of grave crimes like murder, robbery and dacoity in the Pundarikot district and the result of the investigations by the Police during the last three years?

6th FEBRUARY 1917.] (Mr. Rana Appanar; Mr. Yaqub Hasan.)

204 A.—The Government see no adequate reason to make the special inquiry suggested by the Honorable Member.

205 Q.—With reference to the question No. 174 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st November 1916 regarding an irrigation tank in the Boathpur village in Madras district, will the Government be pleased to state what the Collector's report is in the matter? (Information sent to the Public Works Department, Madras.)

205 A.—After investigation by the Public Works Department the Collector of Madras recommended that the proposals for the formation of the Eethyngan tank should be dropped as the supply of water would be precarious and the work would not be remunerative.

206 Q.—With reference to the question No. 175 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st November 1916, will the Government be pleased to state what the original proposals formulated were and what the fresh proposals are regarding the supply of water to the Palayakoyal tank in the Timmarly district? (Information sent to the Public Works Department, Madras.)

206 A.—The proposals which have been considered and abandoned were to feed the Palayakoyal tank through the Aruvagamangalam surplus channel either direct from the North main channel or from the Petukam tank. The local officers are now investigating a proposal to enlarge the tank and to divert some of the surplus from Aruvagamangalam tank into it.

207 Q.—With reference to the answer to the question No. 176 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st November 1916 on the subject of the travelling allowances of Local Board Taxpayers, will the Government be pleased to state if they will be prepared to allow actual expenses to Local Board Taxpayers when they travel more than ten miles by road in a day? (Information sent to the Public Works Department, Madras.)

207 A.—Under present financial conditions the Government are not prepared to consider the suggestion.

The Hon'ble Yaqub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.

208 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state if the Director of Public Instruction has formulated proposals for the establishment of a college for higher secondary and training in Madras as announced by the Hon'ble Mr. Sivas in his speech on the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma's motion for the establishment of a College of Commerce on 3rd February 1916, and will the Government be pleased to take steps for starting the institution at an early date? (Information sent to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.)

208 A.—The Director of Public Instruction has submitted a scheme for the establishment of an institute of commerce in Madras. The scheme has been referred for consideration to a committee whose report is awaited. (Vide G.O. No. 1131, Home (Education), dated the 27th October 1916, which has been laid on the Table.)

209 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state if any definite proposals have been submitted to the Government based on the recommendations of the Educational Conference of officials and non-officials held in the month of March 1916, and will the Government be pleased to place those proposals when ready on the table for the consideration of this Council at an early date? (Information sent to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.)

209 A.—The Director of Public Instruction has forwarded to Government the proposals of the conference with his remarks thereon. The proposals and the recommendations of the Director of Public Instruction are under consideration. The question of publishing them will be decided when orders are passed.

210 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state if anything has been done towards increasing the remuneration in the Ryegumam Medical School to which no private pupils were admitted last year for want of accommodation in the first year class. If the reply is in the negative, will the Government be pleased to take early steps in this direction? (Information sent to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.)

(Mr. Jagat Narain.)

[First Parliament 1917.]

- 210 A.—The attention of the Honorable Member is invited to paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 14, Medical, dated 1st October 1914, which has been placed on the Notices Table and which shows that 38 private students were admitted last July when the number of casual admissions to the school was increased by thirty.

Lady doctors
on the general
dispensaries
at the Government
dispensary

- 211 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of lady doctors attached to the general dispensaries in the Presidency (not Women and Children's dispensaries) and mention the dispensaries they are employed in?

- 211 A.—The medical institutions other than those specially intended for women and children to which female medical subordinates are attached are—

The Municipal Hospital, Ellore.	
Do.	Errol.
Do.	Kurru.
Do.	Kumbakonam.
Do.	Madurai.
Do.	Madurai.
Do.	Tirumangaloor.
The Lord Ford Hospital, Chittoor.	
Do.	Vasanthapur.
The Raja Malar Hospital, Tanjore.	

Are there any
private medical
and law of
the Government
dispensary

- 212 Q.—In view of the restrictions placed on goods traffic over the Railways and the consequent rise of prices of food grains, etc., will the Government be pleased to direct the Railway Companies concerned to give special preference to the movement of food grains, coarses and other necessities of life such as firewood, salt, groceries, etc., over other classes of goods?

- 212 A.—The Agents of the Madras and Southern Mahratta and the South Indian Railways have been addressed.

Traffic on the
Buckingham
Canal.

- 213 Q.—Will the Government be pleased

- (1) to state for how many days in the year and over what distances the Buckingham Canal was unworkable for traffic, on account of the inefficiency of the tidal flow?

- (2) to take early steps to render the canal efficient for the passage of cargo boats, to and fro, without interruption, and to deepen the level wherever it may be necessary, to ensure a free flow of the tide at all times?

- (3) to lay on the table the latest report on the working of the Buckingham Canal section by the Public Works Department and such other papers as would furnish particulars as to the mileage, tonnage of cargo and passenger tonnage that ply on the canal and the value of cargo carried over it?

- 213 A.—(1) & (2) The Government have no exact information but will enquire.

- (3) The Honorable Member will find the information in pages 27, 50, and 51 of the Irrigation Administration Report for 1915-16 which is in the press and will be issued in a few days.

Is it a fact
that the
Government
are not
able to
employ
the
Government
dispensary
at the
Government
dispensary

- 214 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to exclude the appointments on Rs. 150 a year or less from the statement of the employment of Muhammadans in the superior service of Government which is usually appended to the annual administration report?

- 214 A.—No statement is appended to the Presidency Administration Report showing the employment of Muhammadans in the superior service of the Government. The Honorable Member presumably refers to the information given in paragraph 450 of the Presidency Administration Report for 1915-16. That information is full and clear and is set, in the opinion of Government, likely to create an erroneous impression. The Government see no reason to make any change.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide Answer to Question No. 37 asked by the Hon'ble Sri Subedar V. K. Ramaswami Acharyar Arangal at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 6th February 1917, page 381 supra.]

	1911.	1914	
	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Emergency.
Original Bills—			
Enact	367	578	387
Amending petitions	946	276	284
Emergency Cases	3	61	4
Appellate Bills—Civil—			
First Appeals	813	553	755
O.S. Appeals	115	121	86
City Civil Court Appeals	95	69	3
Letters Patent Appeals	333	504	128
Second Appeals	8,426	2,117	2,215
Appeals against orders	489	578	535
Appeals against appellate orders	118	199	149
Civil revision petitions	1,330	1,841	1,954
Civil miscellaneous petitions	921	3,088	750
Referred cases	17	18	7
Criminal—			
Referred trials	3	82	7
Appeals	81	713	106
Revision cases	380	931	141
Miscellaneous petitions	15	887	13
Reference under section 347, Criminal Procedure Code	3	34	2

APPENDIX II.

* [Vide Answer to Question No. 37 asked by the Hon'ble Sri Subedar A. Subbarayaiah Arangal at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 6th February 1917, page 382 supra.]

G.O. Mss. No. 2034 M., dated 27th November 1916.

With a view to facilitate the spacing of a joint scheme of water-supply, the Walaguppi Municipal Council and the North Arcot District Board were requested in December 1915 to consider and report on the desirability of including Arangal and District within the Walaguppi municipality. The Municipal Council agrees to the inclusion of Arangal since which the District Board is not in favour of including either of the towns in the municipality. There is no prospect of the Municipal Council being able, in the present state of its resources, to undertake any the maintenance charges of a water-supply scheme. As the proposed spacing for scheme are thus render further investigation will be discontinued for the present. The Council may, however, reopen the subject when increased powers of taxation are made available after the amendment of the Act.

(True Extract)

C. G. THANGARAJ,
Acting Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide Answer to Question No. 74 asked by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Hanumanth Rao Patil at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 9th February 1917, page 244 supra.]

Statement showing the provision and paid towards the construction of school buildings or the acquisition of lands therefor in 1915-16 and up to the 1st February 1917 in 1916-17.

1915-16.	Rs.
Wadga College, Rayasotak	2,311
St. Aloysius College, Mangalore	218
A.M. College, Madras	774
U.P.C.M. High School, Chingelput	12,137
C.S.M. Girls' Secondary School, Kipak	5,000
Colon Johnston Memorial High School, Nalluru	854
U.P.C.M. Boarding and Training School, Rayasotak	11,241
St. Joseph's School for Indian Girls, San Thome, Madras	2,615
Victoria College, Palghat	4,000
Municipal College, Salem	1,200
Total	47,653

1916-17 (up to the 1st February 1917).

S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly	4,900
St. Aloysius College, Mangalore	2,275
Wadga College, Rayasotak	540
Chingelput Secondary School, Mangalore	2,500
Capeon Hall Girls' High School, Madras	1,500
C.S.M. Girls' Secondary School, Kilpatt	2,425
Robert High School, Trichinopoly	2,011
Victoria College, Palghat	2,594
Municipal High School, Amavayur	17,150
Total	41,894

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide Answer to Question No. 79 asked by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Hanumanth Rao Patil at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 9th February 1917, page 248 supra.]

G.O. No. 2433, Revenue, dated 31st October 1916.

The Government have resolved to take over the immediate control of the Agricultural, Veterinary and Co-operative departments from the Board of Revenue and to exercise direct control over the heads of these departments with effect from 1st November 1916. The heads of these three departments will in future correspond direct with the Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department.

2. With reference to G.O. No. 632, Finance, dated 29th October 1916, the Government request the Board of Revenue to direct the three clerks on Rs. 30, Rs. 40 and Rs. 35 respectively who are actually doing the work connected with the Agricultural, Veterinary and Co-operative departments to join duty in the Revenue Secretariat on the 1st of November 1916. The Government resolve that the Board should be able to surrender also a lower division clerk and they request the Board to reduce its establishment accordingly by a clerk on Rs. 30 and to direct him to join the Revenue Secretariat on the forenoon of 1st November 1916.

3. The Government also request the Board of Revenue to have the records connected with the three departments created and submitted to this office at a very early date.

(True Extract)

J. P. SEWREE,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Table II showing how far the proposals embodied in the five-year programme relating to elementary education have been given effect in during the years 1933-34, 1934-35 and 1935-36.

Buildings.	Improvement of existing schools.	Expansion of existing schools.	Formulation of the principle of free education.	Medium and language.	Warmer and cold-weather schools.	Teaching.	Results.
(1) In view given in last table as to the provision of elementary school buildings— Total. 1933-34 .. 18,75,000 1934-35 .. 8,20,000 1935-36 .. 8,30,000 1-3 For completion of buildings and improvements and repairs to existing buildings.	(2) In 1933-34 additional teachers were employed in the elementary schools under the aid of local bodies of an estimated amount of Rs. 22,100 for which there had been no provision in the previous year.	(3) New schools were opened in 1933-34 1088. Additional teachers were in local bodies such as 1000. Besides the work of these institutions, the number of schools opened during the year and those under carrying out are given below— Total .. 1088 1933-34 .. 1088 1934-35 .. 1088 1935-36 .. 1088	(4) The list of Government schools was extended to 10,000 in 1933-34. The list of the Government schools was extended to 10,000 in 1933-34 by which Government and private schools were included in the list. The list of Government schools was extended to 10,000 in 1933-34 by which Government and private schools were included in the list. The list of Government schools was extended to 10,000 in 1933-34 by which Government and private schools were included in the list.	(5) The list of Government schools was extended to 10,000 in 1933-34. The list of the Government schools was extended to 10,000 in 1933-34 by which Government and private schools were included in the list. The list of Government schools was extended to 10,000 in 1933-34 by which Government and private schools were included in the list.	(6) The list of Government schools was extended to 10,000 in 1933-34. The list of the Government schools was extended to 10,000 in 1933-34 by which Government and private schools were included in the list. The list of Government schools was extended to 10,000 in 1933-34 by which Government and private schools were included in the list.	(7) The list of Government schools was extended to 10,000 in 1933-34. The list of the Government schools was extended to 10,000 in 1933-34 by which Government and private schools were included in the list. The list of Government schools was extended to 10,000 in 1933-34 by which Government and private schools were included in the list.	(8) The list of Government schools was extended to 10,000 in 1933-34. The list of the Government schools was extended to 10,000 in 1933-34 by which Government and private schools were included in the list. The list of Government schools was extended to 10,000 in 1933-34 by which Government and private schools were included in the list.

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APPENDIX VII.

[Vide Answer to Question No. 194 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. A. B. Krishna Rao Pantulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 6th February 1937, page 209 *supra*.]

Steps of closing the number of elementary school buildings for non-European schools constructed during 1915-16, 1916-17 and 1917-18.

Position		1934-35		1935-36		1936-37	
		1934-35		1935-36		1936-37	
		Days	Miles	Days	Miles	Days	Miles
Glenn Jones	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
George Jones	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
James Jones	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Robert Jones	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
William Jones	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Charles Jones	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Thomas Jones	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
John Jones	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Edward Jones	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
George Jones	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
William Jones	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Charles Jones	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Thomas Jones	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
John Jones	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Edward Jones	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
George Jones	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
William Jones	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Charles Jones	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Thomas Jones	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
John Jones	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Edward Jones	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
George Jones	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
William Jones	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Charles Jones	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Thomas Jones	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
John Jones	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Edward Jones	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
George Jones	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
William Jones	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Charles Jones	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Thomas Jones	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
John Jones	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Edward Jones	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
George Jones	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
William Jones	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Charles Jones	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Thomas Jones	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
John Jones	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Edward Jones	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
George Jones	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
William Jones	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Charles Jones	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Thomas Jones	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
John Jones	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Edward Jones	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
George Jones	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
William Jones	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Charles Jones	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Thomas Jones	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
John Jones	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Edward Jones	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
George Jones	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
William Jones	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Charles Jones	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Thomas Jones	11	11	11	11	11	11	11

* The figure for 1911-15 represent the number of school buildings completed by public agencies only.

APPENDIX IX

[Vide Answer to Question No. 195 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Puntale for the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 6th February 1917, page 369 supra.]

Statement showing the number and cost of hospital and dispensary buildings constructed in each district of the Presidency during the last five years.

Serial numbers	Name of family.	Number of hospital or dispensary beneficiaries	Gen.
1. Anantapur	8	165.61
2. Anant, North	5	27,341
3. Anant, South	4	26,173
4. Bellary	4*	1,12,819
5. Canara, South	7	81,693
6. Channarayana	6	48,551
7. Chittoor	3	18,721
8. Coimbatore	3	6,695
9. Cuddalore	2	29,124
10. Ganjam
11. Giddalur
12. Guntur	3	13,233
13. Kakinada	3	9,555
14. Karimnagar	3	45,611
15. Madurai	4	65,573
16. Malabar
17. Nellore	6	28,687
18. Nizampet	1	1,00,918
19. Nizam	7	54,925
20. Palnad	3	1,70,776
21. Ponnur	11	70,233
22. Tanjavur	4	51,340
23. Tenkasi	3	10,761
24. Vengalpet	3	20,222
Total ..		91	10,25,656

^a All the data were on flowering non-polliniferous.

6TH FEBRUARY 1917.] (*The Secretary: Mr. Ahmed Tanhi Marikayyar;*
the President: Mr. Yaqub Hasan, Mr. Ghouse.)

ACT ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

The SECRETARY reported that the Madras City Civil Court and Presidency Small Cause Courts Amendment Act, 1916, which had been passed into law at the meeting of the Council held on the 21st November 1916, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 12th December 1916.

ACT ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

On behalf of His Excellency the President, the SECRETARY announced that the Madras City Civil Court and Presidency Small Cause Courts Amendment Act, 1916, had received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 30th December 1916.

THE MAPPILLA SUCCESSION BILL.

The Hon'ble KHAN BALDAR A. T. G. M. AHMED TANHI MARIKAYYAR is withdrawing his Bill to amend and define the law of intestate succession among Mappillas governed by the Marumakkattayam or the Aliyanazam law of inheritance, and moving for leave to introduce a revised Bill on the subject, said:—"Your Excellency, I beg to withdraw the Mappilla Succession Bill, leave for the introduction of which was obtained by me in the Council's meeting held on the 22nd November 1915, as it requires some technical alterations."

"I now beg to move for leave to introduce the Mappilla Succession Bill as amended, and, in so doing, I may say that this Bill is very simple in its nature as it affects only a particular section of the Mappillas, who are very anxious to adhere to the Muhammadan Law according to the tenets and teachings of the holy Quran. The expediency of this piece of legislation has already been recognised by Government, and they are satisfied that it brought forth no adverse criticism after its publication in the Fort St. George Gazette and in the District Gazette of Malabar and South Canara. This Bill applies only to the self-acquired property of a Mappilla and not to his 'Fard' property."

"The delay in introducing this simple measure was unavoidable owing to the technical objections raised against it in regard to certain points of law; and, as any further delay might seriously affect the interests of the Muhammadan community in Malabar and South Canara, I move, with the permission of your Excellency, for leave of the Council to introduce this Bill."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—"Will the Hon'ble gentleman formally move the withdrawal of the Bill?"

THE HON'BLE KHAN BALDAR A. T. G. M. AHMED TANHI MARIKAYYAR:—"I beg to move for the withdrawal of the old Bill."

THE HON'BLE MR. YAKUB HASAN seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE HON'BLE MR. A. T. G. M. AHMED TANHI MARIKAYYAR:—"I beg to move for leave to introduce the revised Bill."

THE HON'BLE MR. YAKUB HASAN seconded the motion.

THE HON'BLE MR. H. F. W. ORLEAN:—"The Government will not oppose the Hon'ble gentleman's motion for leave to introduce this Bill, but reserve their opinion until the Bill has been published and an opportunity has been afforded for gauging the opinion of the community that is affected by it. The Government will not oppose this motion."

The motion was put and agreed to.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

[6th February 1917.]

Resolutions on Matters of General Public Interest.

**RESOLUTION RE INQUIRY INTO THE ECONOMIC CONDITION OF
AGRICULTURISTS IN TYPICAL AREAS IN THE PRESIDENCY.**

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao:—Your Excellency, I have the honour to move the following resolution:—

‘I. That Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to direct a public inquiry as to the economic condition of the agriculturists in a few typical Government, zamindari and *tehsil* villages in the Presidency.’

—I shall at the outset explain the scope and object of my resolution. I wish to show that the average agriculturist in the Presidency is in a poor condition and that he needs the help of some remedial measures calculated to relieve him from that condition. I wish to show if I can, that, notwithstanding the increase of prices of foodstuffs, there has been no substantial improvement in his material condition and that he cannot generally afford to bear further taxation. I am aware that there is a substantial divergence of opinion on this all-important question between some leading officials and some leading non-officials. As to the importance and desirability of conducting an inquiry as to the economic condition of the agriculturists, there was possibly no difference of opinion between the Government on the one hand and the non-official members of this Council on the other. If any difference exists at all, it must be as to the necessity for holding a special inquiry to the lines suggested in this resolution. When there is a substantial difference of opinion between the Government and the leading non-officials on this vital question affecting the welfare of the agricultural community, is it not, I ask, the duty of the Government to examine that question freely, publicly and openly with a view to take such measures as are necessary to ameliorate the condition of the agriculturists? It is not necessary to come to any definite conclusion on the question whether this province has grown poorer or richer under the British rule? It is enough for all practical purposes if we can ascertain whether the people of this country and of this province in particular more of whom are agriculturists are in a very poor condition and whether they really stand in need of help and redress.

—I venture to quote in this connection the statement of one now an official—who is still in the highest esteem and admiration by Indians and Europeans, officials and non-officials alike—the Hon'ble Sir S. P. Sinha—a statement made by him so recently as in December 1915. ‘Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to whether India is growing richer or poorer under the British rule, there is none with regard to her economic position. And there can never be political contentment without material prosperity, shared in by all classes of the people. What the District Administrative Committee of Bengal quotes with approval as regards Bengal, that ‘our industrial backwardness is a great political danger, applies in reality to the whole of India. No one will be disposed to question the fact of this existing backwardness. It is in all the resources of nature, India continues to be the poorest country in the ‘series of world.’

—What applies to India as a whole applies with greater force to the Madras Presidency, which is in a more disadvantageous position.

—The average income per head of population is much lower in this country than in other advanced countries of the world. It is about Rs. 30 per annum in India.

—Some enquiry appears to have been made as to the condition of the people especially those of the poorest and lowest at the end of the decade ending 1901–1902 and I shall now draw your attention to the condition of the agricultural classes during that period. As observed in the statement exhibiting the moral and material progress and condition of India during the year 1901–1902 and the nine preceding years:—

‘The distinction between the various classes of landlords, tenants and labourers is especially marked in Madras for two reasons. In the first place, the position of a tenant under one of the great landlords is often practically the same as that of a

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ryotwari occupier under the Government. Secondly, an examination of the ryotwari holdings in the ryotwari area shows that the land is very minutely sub-divided, especially in the West Coast districts. No less than 12·8 per cent of the holdings have a smaller revenue liability than one rupee, while a further 5·6 per cent pay between one and ten rupees. The average area of two-thirds of the holdings is $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and in this, unless it is garden or irrigated land, is incapable of maintaining or supporting a family, it is obvious that some of these holders are not their own by wages, or by renting land from the larger holders. Many of these hold shares in various holdings, and they may also cultivate a considerable portion of the minor man areas, of which there are $\frac{1}{2}$ millions of acres. But the figures are generally, especially in view of its low productive condition, of much of the land. These figures relate only to ryotwari cultivators, but the position of tenants under the zamindars is probably very much the same. It is stated that the previous decade was one of unfavourable seasons and nearly rainfall; but subsequent years have not shown any improvement in that direction.

According to the latest figures available in the Madras Land Revenue Report not less than 24·7 per cent of the holdings have a smaller revenue liability than one rupee, while about 5·6 per cent more pay between one and ten rupees. It is thus clear that area at present about 67·5 per cent of the holdings have a smaller revenue liability than ten rupees and cover an extent of 3·25 or about 32 acres. About 30 per cent of the holdings have revenue liability not exceeding Rs. 30 and cover an extent of about 8·62 acres. These holdings hardly consist of dry land and cannot maintain a family of agriculturists.

As observed by Dr. H. H. Moore in his address at the annual meeting of the Deccan Agricultural Association—

The excessive sub-division which has progressively increased during British rule is recognised as a very great evil. Mr. Kaulings, the Director of Agriculture, has suggested that an excessive holding of good dry land such as most of the villages consists of, is the Western Deccan and with an Indian ryot's standard of life would be about ten to fifteen acres. Even therefore, if each holding were held on one block, it is evident that a large proportion of them (31 per cent) are below this size. It means, therefore, that by far the larger number of holdings consist under the most favourable circumstances maintain their owners, but that they must rely on other occupations, either at home or away to support their families, or that they must sub-let their holdings. The conditions are worse than this makes out because the land held is not only small in area but is divided into a large number of fragments. These remarks will apply with greater force to the condition of agriculturists in time pressure.

During the decade 1901-11, the number of persons supported by ordinary cultivation increased by 9·1 per cent. In 1901 the non-cultivating land-owners formed 3 per cent, cultivating land-owners 51·3 per cent, tenants 18·9 per cent and farm labourers 26·8 per cent out of the total number of persons supported by agriculture. In 1911, the non-cultivating land-owners were 5·4 per cent, cultivating land-owners 44·1 per cent, tenants 23·4 per cent and farm labourers 27·4 out of the total number of persons supported by agriculture. There is thus a decrease during the decade in the number of cultivating land-owners and in the number of farm labourers though there is an increase in the number of non-cultivating land-owners and of tenants. In 1901, the total workers were 66·2 per cent of those dependent on agricultural labour, whereas in 1911 they were only 61·9. The fact that there has been a decrease in the proportion of actual workers when there was an increase in the number of persons supported by agriculture deserves careful consideration.

Some who are not acquainted with the actual state of things are inclined to suggest that a decrease in the actual number of workers denotes an increase of prosperity among the labouring classes. If we only remember the customs and habits of the agricultural labourers and if we realise that they will not be allowed to sit idle without work when they find adequate employment, we must be satisfied that the decrease in the actual number of workers must be due to other causes. It is either due to the fact that some have not been able to find employment or to the fact that they have not been able to sustain themselves with their earnings as agricultural

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[On February 1917.]

labourers. The decrease in the number of non-cultivating land-owners which is noticed in the decadal 1901-1911 leads to an inference that more land-owners have not found cultivation profitable or that they have taken more lucrative occupations elsewhere.

"There are in this Presidency 250 cities and towns and 54,543 villages and 84·1 per cent of the total population live in the villages. The population increased during the decade 1901-1911 by 8·5 per cent out of which the urban population contributed 15 per cent and the rural population 6 per cent. The density of population of the Presidency has been steadily increasing. It was 349 per square mile in 1901 and 391 in 1911. The density differs widely in different tracts. It is 68 per square mile in the Agency division. Excluding the Agency tracts the circars the area in which are somewhat peculiar, it is 123 in Kurnool, whereas it is 624 in Tenjore. There has not been a corresponding increase either in the extent of cultivated area or in the extent of cultivated area which is irrigated proportionately. In 1911, the net cultivated area was 51·9 per cent of the total area and 45·3 per cent of the cultivable area. It is clear and certain that the pressure of people on land has considerably increased, without a corresponding increase in cultivation.

"There has been a rise of prices throughout the country and excluding years of famine and drought, it has steadily increased during the last ten years. It is necessary to consider how far such rise in prices has affected the economic condition of the agriculturists in the Presidency. I find it necessary to refer to this question because I find that there is an impression in some official quarters that the rise in prices has improved the material condition of the agriculturists in the country. Mr. Datta's report on the inquiry into the rise of prices in India and the resolution of the Government of India thereon suggest that conclusion.

"The majority of the Public Service Commissioners also rely on Mr. Datta's report and infer therefrom that there has been a growth of prosperity. But I think that the opinion of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdur Halim who is better acquainted with Indian conditions and who represents the Indian opinion are entitled to greater weight. As observed by him in his remarkable minute—

"Some of the paragraphs bearing on the economic condition of India raise questions of a highly controversial kind which the Commission was never asked to consider and did not in fact investigate. They cannot be said to be lifted out of the plane of controversy because certain figures have been quoted in support of a particular inference. That inference is expressed in the words of Mr. K. L. Datta, a member of the Indian Finance Department, who was deputed to inquire into the rise of prices in India. His conclusion is that an enormous rise in the prices of foodstuffs and other necessities of life in India has been accompanied with a proportionate rise in wages, so that the agricultural and labouring classes at least, who form the great majority of the population, have both been improved in their material condition. This conclusion has been loudly controverted by the Indian press, which does not recognize his authority to speak on economic questions. Without attempting to discuss the matter in its various bearings, I shall only mention a few broad facts which go to show that in more than one direction the picture sought to be presented of the material progress of India's general population is inaccurate and misleading."

"A careful consideration of the information collected by him would disclose that he has not paid due attention to various factors affecting the economic condition of a mass of agriculturists in the province. I am aware that in some cases persons own and possess more than one such holding; but even making allowance for such cases, it is certain that by far a large majority of agriculturists own very small holdings and that their holdings are not sufficient for their maintenance. Unless an agriculturist owns land which is in excess of his requirements and which will leave him a surplus after meeting the necessities of life he cannot realize any benefit from the increase in prices. An increase in prices will improve the material condition of agriculturists who cannot hope to save anything from the income of their holdings, but who have on the other hand to borrow from money-lenders.

"If such is the condition of a large body of agriculturists in normal years, their condition must be much worse in years of scarcity and bad seasons. They will be during such years compelled to have recourse to their lenders and borrow money at exorbitant rates of interest. If it is a year of prostrate rainfall and if there is no total loss of crop, they will have to pay full assessment on those lands though the

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income realized by them will not cover even the cultivation expenses. In considering the causes of rise in prices Mr. Datta suggested some possible causes peculiar to India. There are some amongst these which materially prejudice the agriculturists in the provinces. They are a shortage of supply of agricultural products and raw materials, an increase in the demand for these commodities and an increase in the cost of production. The shortage of supply are according to him due to one or more of the following reasons—

- (1) growth of cultivation not keeping pace with the growth of population;
- (2) unworkable rainfall;
- (3) substitution of non-food crops for food crops;
- (4) infertility of new lands taken up for cultivation;
- (5) inefficient tillage on account of dearth and scarcity of plough cattle and labour; and
- (6) decreased productive power of the soil.

"The increase in the cost of production is largely due to an increase in the cost of seeds, in the cost of manure, in the cost of plough cattle and in the cost of labour—all of which are highly essential for cultivation. There can be no doubt whatever that the operation of causes like these must have seriously weakened the material condition of a very large body of agriculturists. Instead of realizing the benefits of a rise in prices it is their lot to be in the clutches of the money-lender.

"Coming to agricultural labourers we find that they are in a worse predicament than cultivators and landowners. A distinction has to be drawn between the permanent agricultural labourers and the wandering agricultural labourers. In the case of the former, there has not been any substantial increase in their wages and there has consequently been no improvement in their material condition. They depend for their existence on the bounty and generosity of their masters, in whom they have attached themselves. If the master is kind, if he gives them food and periodical presents of cloths and if he recognizes them as his family dependents, they are able to out their livelihood, otherwise their condition is one of starvation and misery. The condition is even worse, unless he has land of his own, the means from which will supplement his earnings as a labourer. Even in good years there is no slack of employment for him throughout the year and his earnings during the working or agricultural season cannot sustain him during the rest of the year. If bad seasons should also intervene as is often the case, his misery is still greater.

"There has been an increase in the wages—the rise of the wages of agricultural labourers, but has not kept pace with the rise of prices of foodstuffs. As foodstuffs form three-fifths of the cost of living of agricultural labourers and as there has been an increase in their standard of living, he has been prejudiced rather than benefited by the rise of prices of foodstuffs.

"There has been a substantial increase in the standard of living of all classes of agriculturists. The average agriculturists are besides unintelligent and uneducated. They are not able to profit by the high prices of foodstuffs. The profit, if any, is enjoyed not by the cultivator or tiller of soil but by the money-lender, who would freely lend him money for various kind and other domestic purposes but would take all available produce from the cultivator immediately after the harvest, at very low and inadequate prices. The money-lender will store the produce and sell the same at heavy prices and enjoy the profit.

"Though there has been an increase of prices, there has been no increase in the wealth of the country. It is not possible to suggest that the high prices of foodstuffs indicate the growing prosperity of the agriculturists, so long as there is no corresponding increase in their income or wealth.

"Mr. Datta did not pay sufficient attention to the effects of famines which have been periodically raging throughout the country and in the constant emigration to other provinces. It is impossible to suppose that the Indians in this province who are conservative in habits and customs and who are victims to blind superstitions and faith would leave their ancestral homes and surroundings and migrate unless they are compelled to do so on account of sheer necessity.

"The next point which deserves serious consideration is that of agricultural indebtedness. The information and evidence collected by Mr. Datta clearly suggests

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao)

[6th February 1917.]

that there has been an increase in agricultural indebtedness. The report of Sir Frederick Nicholson as to the indebtedness of agriculturists in the Madras Presidency pointed to the same conclusion. The statistics furnished by the Registration Department leads to the same inference. While dealing with agricultural indebtedness Mr. Davis states as follows:

"This, however, applies specially to the case of cultivation with small holdings. Living, as they do, near the margin of subsistence, their produce is just sufficient to meet their wants when the season is favourable, while in bad years they have no alternative but to fall into the clutches of the money-lender. The case of tenants with large holdings is, however, different. Their produce is sufficient for their wants in all years, good or bad, and a bad year means to them only a diminution of their surplus left over to sell. The Indian law of inheritance coupled with the gradual disintegration of the joint family system is yet another deterrent to the growing prosperity of India, more especially of the agricultural classes. It is this which is responsible for a constant sub-division of family property and the creation of an ever-increasing number of agriculturists with small holdings, whose position is always precarious and who are so perpetually in debt. Bad years in the last two decades have enabled most of them to add their miseries and have even compelled them to run into debt, and they have not been fortunate enough to have such a succession of good years as to enable them to repay their debt and recover their position completely. The conclusion from the above facts and from evidence collected during our tours in various parts of India is that agricultural indebtedness has increased in the case of cultivators with small holdings, while another notion—the larger tenants—has improved, and instead of borrowing money they often lend it to their fellow. Taking the class as a whole—big and small, rich and poor, together—the indebtedness of the agriculturists does not appear to have increased." There is clear *prima facie* evidence of an increase in agricultural indebtedness. The evidence collected is not quite complete and it will certainly be very useful if detailed inquiry is held to ascertain the extent of agricultural indebtedness in the province.

"The incidence of land revenue per head of population is Rs. 3d. in ryotwari tracts in this province. It is almost as high as in Bombay and is higher than in Bengal and United Provinces. The incidence of land revenue on fully assessed areas per acre in ryotwari areas is Rs. 9d. for 1911-12 and Rs. 3d. for assessed area. It is higher than in all other major provinces of India.

"Land revenue which is as much a tax levied for the purpose of administration as any other tax, is higher in its incidence than any other taxation here or elsewhere. A tax representing half the net produce of an agriculturist or one-fifth or one-sixth of his gross produce must not weaken the conditions of the agricultural and cannot leave him a valuable margin.

"Mr. A. P. Fairs rendered valuable service by making elaborate inquiries as to the economic condition of some villages in Ganjpur district and the result of his labours were published in the "Hindu" from time to time. Some of his views were embodied in the paper read by him at the meeting of the economic association held on the 11th January last.

"After Mr. Fairs read his paper, your Excellency as President of that meeting pointed out some omissions and shortcomings in the investigation carried on by him and suggested further examination of that subject. Mr. Gilbert Slater on the other hand contradicted some of the statements made by him with reference to the information he obtained though he was not pleased even to disclose the name of his informant.

"Some of us have made some inquiries and have personal experience about the economic condition of the people in some other villages, we have come into contact with it and believe that the ordinary average agriculturist is in a poor condition and that he is thus involved in debt beyond his means.

"The problem before us is how to conduct such inquiries as to inquire the condition of the Government and so as to induce them to take necessary action thereon.

"I would gladly urge the co-operation of officials and non-officials in carrying on inquiries of this description. The information of the officials is mostly based on

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(Mr. Namasamudra Rao.)

in identical terms to that in which the present resolution is couched. That memorandum was signed by very many distinguished gentlemen including Mr. Parkie, Mr. Gervie, who was a member of this Council, and various other retired officials of the Presidency and other Presidencies. This memorandum was signed by the Marquis of Ripon, Lord Haldane, Lord Emsford and others. They say in this memorial:

"Many means have been suggested for strengthening the position of the Indian agriculturalist and rendering him more capable of resisting the effects of drought, such as the more rapid extension of irrigation, agricultural banks, villages and other industries, re-arrangement, migration, grain storage, export duties on grain, technical education, arbitration courts, besides administrative reforms, such as timely remission of land revenue during periods of famine, and the limitation of land alienation. Also various remedies appear to us to deserve careful enquiry, and we do not think, as each comes under investigation, your Lordship will favour us with information from the India Office showing what has been done by the Government in the directions indicated up to the present time. But we are most strongly impressed with the conviction that the problem of starving masses in India cannot be usefully examined without further special knowledge of the different circumstances of its extended territories and of their inhabitants. What is beneficial in one area may be useless and even mischievous elsewhere. An exact diagnosis of the patient must precede the application of remedies. Our request, therefore, is that the Government will be pleased to cause a detailed enquiry to be made into the economic condition of a limited number of selected villages in each of the provinces which have been affected by famine. It is suggested that in each province the Local Administration should select typical villages, and appoint suitable persons, including officials and non-officials, Europeans and Indians, to make a complete enquiry into their condition, ascertaining the exact financial position of each cultivator with the history and causes of his deterioration. When the economic record of these villages is complete, approved experiments in their management might be referred to administrators of proved capacity and discretion. Different groups of villages will doubtless be found to require different treatment; and the remedies, administrative and legislative, found efficacious in the typical villages, could be afterwards suitably extended to the groups existing under similar economic conditions."

"I have read that paragraph to show you that in the year 1902 there existed some correspondence with administration both of India and England though it is absolutely necessary that the condition of the agriculturists in this country should be improved. The matter is continually discussed by retired Anglo-Indians. I might perhaps refer to the Journal of the East India Association for 1913-14, where this problem was again discussed. That is whether the poorer agriculturists—that is the masses raised by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Krishna Rao—the 45 per cent of the population, are in any way affected by the rise in prices, the absorption of gold and silver, migration and other causes which the Honourable Member has suggested."

"He has as much evidence in regard to these matters as we have—whether any portion of the postal savings bank deposits is made by the agriculturists or any portion of gold and silver is absorbed by the poorer agriculturists. The whole question is one for enquiry. I may also perhaps refer to the interest with which Dr. Harold Harin undertook very recently such an enquiry in regard to a Deccan village. That was the only way to deal with the question. He enlisted all the outgoing and incoming, he also the interest as the indebtedness of the whole village which Dr. Harin put at 14 per cent of the total value of the crop, for which a deduction has never been made in any of the settlement operations here. The enquiry was done under circumstances on which we can place a great deal of reliance, because it was conducted with the assistance and help of the Agricultural department. He has summarized the position by saying that one-third of the population of the village did not live by land, but had to migrate and find a living. That is the result of this interesting investigation conducted in one of the Deccan villages only last year. All that we ask for in this resolution is whether this 60 per cent of these small holders of land have the wherewithal to put by any savings. As very aptly pointed out in this discussion reported in the Journal of the East India Association, in which Sir Arnold Arundel and Mr. Foxington took part, the problem really is whether the poorer agriculturist could have any surplus left except at the expense of

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(*Mr. Ramaswami Rao; Mr. Ramaswami Maharaj.*) [5th FEBRUARY 1917.

his stomach. How could that be ascertained? My friend Mr. Peters made some statements and Dr. Gilbert Slater contradicted him and pointed out that the source of his information was not reliable. We are faced with this difficulty. Most of us believe that the lot of the poorer agriculturists requires consideration; that an enquiry such as this would lead to agrarian legislation such as that undertaken in other Provinces and would also lead to a revision of the present methods of assessment. If an enquiry such as this is suggested it is for all these purposes and not for making out any case either political or semi-political against the Government of this country. Therefore, I appeal to your Excellency that the enquiry such as the one suggested in this resolution ought to be made as early as possible. Here we are faced with certain facts and I believe that an impartial committee would be better able to thresh out the facts which really arise for consideration, so that remedial measures may be taken. With reference to the memorial to the Secretary of State, it is probably within the recollection of the Honourable Members that this memorial of the Economic Union of Great Britain was forwarded by the Secretary of State to the Government of India; and the Local Government were consulted thereon. Sir Frederick Nicholson, on behalf of the Government of this Province, answered the same for this Province; but his answer was not based upon any enquiry as is suggested in this Resolution. Most of it was based upon settlement reports, the completeness of which we have always been questioning in this Council. Therefore, my Lord, there had been no enquiry and I contend that an enquiry into the true causes of the present condition of the poorer classes of the agriculturists is really required in these interests and I heartily support this appeal to our Alexander Cardew not to consider that we have any political design in the guise of this resolution but that we desire to have an enquiry in the interests of agriculturists which we, all of us, have at heart."

The Hon'ble the Hon'ble V. K. RAMASWAMI MAHARAJA:—"I am afraid that this resolution has not been properly framed. The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao has raised the question of agriculturists as a whole class and this has given the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew an opportunity to come down with what he considers a crushing reply. Savings bank deposits, bank deposits, money spent on railways, money spent on silver and gold—they are probably spared by richer landholders who have money to spare. But we have been contending for poorer landholders, people who are exceedingly poor and who want some help. The condition of the agricultural labourers is always bad in every country. It is not perhaps worse in this country. We are more concerned with poorer landholders who are paying Rs. 20 and Rs. 30 as assessment. I am afraid that, in this matter, the Government are set in a position to enter into our feelings and to understand the real question of issue. We consider our duty to our relations to be more important than anything else. We are prepared to sell ourselves and sell our property to go and see our father who is ill. Gentlemen, who come here from three thousand miles, and who do not care as to what becomes of their father, cannot enter into our feelings. We are prepared to sell ourselves to go and see our father and mother if they are unwell. That we spend money on railways in going to see our father and that this shows that we have more money than we require is an utterly erroneous view of the position."

"The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew spoke about lands for which high prices are paid. He assumes that Indians are on par with investors in England are. Many of the richer landholders, who have no other means of investing their money, go in for lands. They do not get more than two or three per cent income. What they say is, we do not care what income we get; our property is safe. That is the feeling with which they purchase lands. To assume that these people are anxious to get the best return, and that they get a very large income from which the Government ought to derive a huge revenue, is thoroughly wrong."

"It is unfortunate that we have to suffer from official Indians being pithed against non-officials. I have the greatest respect for the late Mr. Srinivas Baglavan Ayyangar. I understand—I cannot quote the passage—that he said that an Indian family live upon Rs. 2½ a month; but Mr. Shaw has now found that a man of Rs. 11 is necessary for a family consisting of wife, husband and two children. That gentleman, though he had the best of intentions, looked at things from the official standpoint. There is something demoralising in the official atmosphere to convert every person to the view which the Government take up, and it requires eight or ten years of healthy atmosphere before the erroneous impressions which he has gathered

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in Government service can be dispensed. If the late Mr. Arimvansa Raghava Ayyangar or Mr. Batta had been non-officials, the view might probably have been different. Even Dr. Gilbert Slater, who is not an Indian, wrote Mr. B. 27; but from no Indian was an official we get Mr. B. 34. We suffer more from Indians who are in official positions than from Europeans, whether officials or non-officials. I think the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Cardew has not at all satisfied our expectations."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARAYANA AYYAR:—"With reference to the wording of the resolution I first thought with the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Achariyar that an amendment might perhaps be made to add the word 'poorer' before the word 'agriculturists'; but on further consideration, I have come to the conclusion that an amendment is unnecessary, because the interpretation which underlies the observations of Sir Alexander Cardew is not the correct interpretation. We need not strain the phrases of the resolution, in order to make it convey the meaning intended to convey. The resolution says 'this Council enquires into the economic condition of the agriculturists...' and it does not mean only the average agriculturists; it includes all classes of agriculturists—the richest, the poorest and those that occupy a middle or average position. All classes of agriculturists are combined by the term agriculturists. The economic condition of the agriculturists cannot be ascertained by ascertaining the average earnings of the agriculturists. The entire mistake of the position taken up by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew consisted in proceeding on the theory of averages. I need not once again refer the Council to the case of a man who calculating the average depth of a stream ventured to walk across it and came to grief at the middle when the depth was the greatest. The whole mistake consists in trusting to averages which are found in books quoted by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew. The necessity for this resolution has been made out by the very speech of the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew. What he says is, look at it, we have so much gold running in, we have so much money invested in banks, we have so many persons travelling in railways, no houses in official residences, we find so much luxuries and so many persons purchasing lands—why do you say there is poverty for an inquiry? This is just the mistake that the people are apt to commit—as in what you should derive from those facts. The inference drawn from those facts is a mistake and it is necessary to correct the mistake. It is not sufficient for the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew to say that there is no case of depressing poverty. If our inference was to be confined entirely to the written records now available to the public and the press, he may be justified in saying there are not many such records. It is that deficiency which we seek to cure by the institution of a public enquiry. Honourable Members of this Council who have had the opportunity of coming into close touch with people in the mofussil or for the matter of that in towns know that there is really depressing poverty in an acute degree. The other day, just a fortnight ago—when I was cross-examining a woman who was earning her own maintenance by agricultural labour, I asked her what her earnings were. I was astonished to hear that she earned one anna in cash or one anna and a half in grain. When I further questioned her whether she always got her wages she replied that there were times when there was no labour to be obtained. Then I asked as to what she did then. "I starve," she said "on days on which I do not get any wages." I was shocked at her condition. This is not an exceptional case. Once a few labourers from the part of the country where I own lands said 'there are times when we get not cloth on our stomach and 'go to sleep'. I asked them, 'why do you do that? They said because there is nothing to eat. There is a certain amount of depressing poverty. There is the fact that at present prices of food-stuffs, of grain, which form the food of the poorer classes, have risen. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew pointed out that the prices of agricultural produce have risen and all persons who took part in the production must have benefited. If we had a socialistic state wherein the agricultural labourer had the right to enforce proper payment, it might be all right. But we are not living in times of socialism; the agricultural labourer must be content to take what work is offered to him. If the work offered to him represents a quantity of food grain which is insufficient for his maintenance, that is a matter for serious concern into which this Council has to enquire. I believe that there is a case made out for enquiry to this extent. There are a number of books furnishing averages which lead to most misleading conclusions. We find administrators who have bestowed great care and

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

[6th FEBRUARY 1917.]

attention like the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew coming to wrong conclusions. To me that more persons are not misled, the exact state of affairs must be ascertained and we must get some documents in which correct conclusions should be put forward. It is not outside history to get one report covering the whole of India. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew said: here is Mr. Datta's report for the whole of India—where is the necessity for such an inquiry, or are if people cannot accept Datta's conclusions? I think the Hon'ble Member has entirely misinterpreted the position. The enquiry all over India as regards to rise in prices is one thing; but an enquiry into the minute details and the peculiarities of the various districts' various provinces is a totally different thing; we are not now concerned about the averages; what we are concerned about is the exact condition of the wretchedly poor people among the agriculturists. Even if you are 10 or 15 per cent of them earning a really precarious livelihood, then we must set about thinking and see what we can do in regard to them. In questions of settlement or other questions that come up before us, we will have to consider the interests of these poor people; and hence is the necessity for the public enquiry that is asked for. Mr. Datta's report was not based on any public inquiry.

"Certain sentences in the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew's reply made me fear that he entertained the apprehension that a public enquiry may lead to the discovery of some wretched poverty and that might furnish argument to those who wish to attack the British Government as being not just, beneficent or progressive. I hope that fear would not stand in the way of the Government accepting the proposition if it is otherwise good. We all stand for truth. Whether the truth be palatable or unpleasant, we must always welcome truth. I do not believe that the real facts regarding the condition of the agriculturists would furnish an argument against the continuance of the British Government. If there are any persons that have any such apprehensions in the matter they do really very little justice to that Government. Its foundations are too strong to be assailed by the results of any public enquiry as the one contemplated in this proposition. Suppose, there are 10 per cent of the people in the madras stopped in poverty. The loyal soldiers of Madras will not let that matter worry even a little in their attachment to this Government. There is ample evidence to show what progress has been made in the country during 100 years of British rule and therefore any unnecessary apprehension as to attacks on the British Government may be brushed aside. I hope the Government would not allow this bogey to influence their view of this resolution."

"The only other point that I wish to refer to is the poverty of the agriculturists. It was, I think, Sir John Arkless who quoted the well known proverb describing the economic condition of indebtedness of the agriculturists. "*உயர்த்து வார்த்து உயர்த்து வார்த்து உயர்த்து வார்த்து*". It says that if a cultivator calculates his gains and losses, he will not get a profit of even the value of the stick with which he drives his animal. That is a pretty old proverb evidencing the chronic poverty of the poor agriculturist. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew argued: why should there be such ruth for land, investment upon land? What I would point out, your Excellency, in that connection is that the poor agriculturist sticks to his land whatever it may yield or may not. He is conservative by nature and as a rule, dislikes being down into a profession which is not his. If you ask him to turn to weaving he says 'it is not my profession'; and if you ask him to turn to some other department, he says 'my ancestors did not do it.'

"Is this connection the argument as to emigration may be noticed. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew has mentioned that the fact that there is emigration does not show that ryots are poor. The argument that ought to be advanced is the reverse. It is because the agriculturists are so conservative, it is because the condition of the places to which Madras labourers migrate such as Fiji is so wretched that the argument is against the inference drawn by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew. These conservative men would not ordinarily move out their wives; these persons have respect for their womenkind; and yet they go to places like Fiji where franchise mediocrity seems to be practically non-existent, and where no persons having the least decency would care to go. And yet these people go there under indenture. What does that show? It shows that their squalid poverty is so great that it drives them to such places. If that is so, the matter does deserve our serious attention. I, therefore, request that this proposition may be understood as asking for an enquiry into the condition mainly of agriculturists who have no gold or post office deposits

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(Mr. Narasimha Aiyar; Mr. Range Acharyar.)

and who have nothing in the way of litigation to molest persons who are mere agricultural labourers and smaller landholders. Taking it in that sense, I cannot see any objection to a public enquiry. My fear was all the other way—that it was going to be granted. We have had commissions in the past constituted and conducted in a manner not altogether satisfactory and bringing forth resolutions which were anything but satisfactory. If a public enquiry were conducted, I am not by any means certain that the results of that enquiry will be satisfactory unless the personnel of the committee is properly arranged. I thought the mover was taking a wrong step and that we might have the indication of a report which would have to be controverted by the results of better conducted enquiry. Anyhow he has taken the risk and several of my non-official friends are of opinion that this enquiry might be had. Probably the word 'public' gives them the assurance that the volume relating to evidence, if not the report, will show the exact truth. I have, therefore, come to the conclusion that it is my duty to support the resolution.¹

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RAJYA AMARAJU:—Your Excellency, I wish to say a few words as to the question asked by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Carver whether there is a case made out for an enquiry. I do not deny the value of the report of Mr. Dutta nor do I deny the value of the late Mr. Srinivasan-Ayyangar's report. He would be a big fool indeed who believes that India has not made considerable progress under British rule. But the question we are now concerned with is about the position of agriculturalists. I put to the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Carver the case of small pattidars paying Rs. 50 and under—whether these small pattidars do not form 90 per cent of those who hold lands. Take their case. I ask with all confidence whether their condition can be compared to the condition of the trader, the merchant, the taluk or the lawyer or other professional people who live in towns. There are certain facts which do demand an enquiry. Certain facts are commented upon by Mr. Dutta. He brushes these aside without investigating them fully. Take for instance the case of the population of very big villages, nearest to towns—villages with a population of five thousand and above. There is a tendency for the people to immigrate from villages to towns. If progress has been so good and so great, if we are to believe the figures, how is it that the people of villages are attracted to towns. This is a legitimate subject for enquiry. Then there is the other question of indebtedness. Having regard to the enormous prosperity shown by the figures for the consumption of gold and silver, deposits in Savings Banks and Banks, how is it that the indebtedness of the agriculturists is rising, indebtedness by pawning lands. I find from Mr. Dutta's report, from paragraph 254, that the total amount of land mortgaged with or without possession amounted to Rs. 559 in 1905 and this amount swelled to Rs. 788 lakhs in 1909. How was it that this indebtedness goes on increasing. He points out in paragraph 378 of the report:

"Witnesses were almost unanimous in saying that, except in some tracts where the agriculturalists are peculiarly advantageously placed, they are as indebted now as they were before, if not more."

"What is the reason that with the growing prosperity that has been referred to by the Honourable Member there is increasing indebtedness on the part of the agriculturalists. It is perfectly true, and I can say from my own experience, that the large class of Rs. 50 pattidars are always borrowing by mortgaging their lands. Can we sit with satisfaction and with folded hands and say that they have enough? Is that a thing with which the Government will be satisfied? Are we not to see that the vast bulk of the people live in comfort? Is it enough that they get enough to eat one meal or two meals a day? I am not quarrelling here with the correctness of the statements made by Mr. Dutta and others. But I ask, is it enough for the Government to be satisfied with such a state of things? There is a case for enquiry; and if we do enquiry we will find that there is one class of agriculturalists who are prospering, that is, those who combine agriculture with trade and other professions or the big landholders; but these small landholders, it will be found, are going down. That is the universal opinion among Indians. Whether that is a correct impression or a biased impression will have to be investigated by an enquiry. I do think that nothing will be lost by making this enquiry. The enquiry will put the Government in possession of facts which will enable them to carry out remedial measures. I, therefore, heartily support the proposition. The resolution does not mean an

(Mr. Kanga Acharyer; Mr. Siva Rao;
Mr. Jagat Hans.)

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exhaustive enquiry. One reason why we should not be satisfied with Mr. Datta's report is, I find, that Mr. Datta was associated in his work by Mr. Sharma or Mr. Gupta, none of them with experience of this Presidency. It was not their primary object to enquire into the condition of the agriculturists. Mr. Datta who enquired into the question of rise in prices incidentally went into this question. It was the last question they had to debate; and having had to debate the point for the whole evening, they have not dealt exhaustively with the question of the condition of the agriculturists in this Presidency, which is a peculiarity and which the people concerned in the everyday work of the administration alone will be able to find as to what is the condition of the people.

Again I may also point out that a gentleman did make such investigation into this subject, but Sir Frederick Nicholson sent his report so long ago; and moreover I do not think there has been investigation in that direction by the officers of the Revenue Department. Having regard to the fact that there has been no such detailed enquiry since Sir Frederick Nicholson made that report, I appeal to the Government to accept this proposition.*

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—“Coming as I do from the Ceded districts which are the poorest and the most backward districts in the Presidency, I have great pleasure in supporting this proposition. There have been misapprehensions expressed as to the object of the proposed enquiry. I beg to assure the Government that our only object is to convince the Government that there is absolutely no margin left for cake movement; we want to impose this position on the Government in view of the settlements pending in our districts and we wish also to try, by means of such an enquiry, to induce the Government to adopt some remedial measures, some measures intended for the protection of the agriculturists and also for the betterment of their lot. Whatever doubts there may be as to the economic condition of the people in other parts of the Presidency, I dare say that there cannot be any doubt that the economic condition of the agriculturists in the Ceded districts is very unsatisfactory and I want to convince the Government that their condition most imperatively calls for an enquiry at the hands of the Government. My Lord, if evidence is needed, it is furnished by the statements in the District Gazetteers. Mr. Francis described the economic condition of the Bellary district in pages 83 and 89 of the report and with your Excellency's permission I wish to quote a passage here and there. Referring to Bellary he says ‘its natural characterisation are most inimical to agricultural prosperity. Except in the eastern tracts the soil is for the most part very poor stuff. The rainfall is light, capricious and often unreasonable. Owing to the nature of the country tanks are few in number and nearly all minded, while channels are still fewer. The proportion of the district which is protected by *fens* in all seasons is therefore as low as 3 per cent.’ Then he says ‘as long as a man can barely keep the wolf from the door he has neither the means nor the leisure to improve his lot and in this district the wolf is never far away.’ Further on he says ‘He (the agriculturist) never thinks of selecting seed; he never varies his plan of sowing practically with the south-west monsoon and if this falls he usually does almost nothing with the latter rains though in Anantapur these are largely availed of.’ Further on, he says ‘is general and agricultural education in (the agriculturist) is very backward and the district possesses no men who might initiate the improvements in methods of cultivation. Credit is not cheap, the rate of interest on money loans varying 1 to 2½ per cent per annum and that on advances of grain being 2½ per cent between the date of the advance and the next harvest. But the ryot has few mullies or co-operatives or societies which are so useful to the northern districts.’ The result is that the average ryot of Bellary is poor.’ If any evidence were wanted as regards the economic condition of Anantapur here is the report of Sir Frederick Nicholson while Collector of Anantapur in 1897. His conclusion is that this district is the poorest and the most backward of all districts whether as regards agriculture or other industries. Here is a most convincing evidence as to the most unsatisfactory condition of the agriculturists in the four districts of the Presidency. I beg your Lordship's Government to accept this resolution and order an immediate inquiry.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Jagat Hans:—“Your Excellency, I had intended to give my silent vote in support of this proposition; but after the turn the discussion has

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28th FEBRUARY 1917.]

(Mr. Yagob Hosen; Sir Alexander Garden.)

taken, I feel that I will be failing in my duty if I give my vote without mentioning the reasons for supporting the proposition. Your Excellency, so many subjects of varied nature are brought forward for discussion in this Council that it is not possible for any one member to study them all, to master all the details of every question and to make up one's mind to vote one way or the other. We can only take up certain subjects and make them our special study and it is only in the case of such subjects that we can feel that we are doing our duty in bringing forth our point of view and trying to win others to our side. Each of the members as have not had time and opportunity to study certain subjects can only bring an open mind before the Council. I am one of those members. I come here to hear those people who have studied these particular subjects well and also to hear what the Government have to say about them and then make up my mind as to which way I should vote. But we find that the motives of those who bring forward such resolutions are questioned and it is said that they bring forward these resolutions and ask for an inquiry simply with the idea of bringing the Government into disrepute."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER GARDEN (interposing):—"I wish to correct the particular point to which the Hon'ble Mr. Yagob Hosen is referring. All that I intended to say and what I believe I did say was that an inquiry of this kind would be liable to be utilized for political purposes. I did not mean to attribute to the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao any such intention in moving this resolution. That was far from my intention. What I said was or, at any rate, what I meant to convey was that such an inquiry is liable to be turned into a political measure if it is carried out—not that the Honorable Member had himself any such idea in his mind."

The Hon'ble Mr. YAGOB HOSEN:—"My Lord, as I have just been saying, I am one of those who bring an open mind to bear upon some of these questions. There may be some people who may perhaps come here with their minds made up to vote with non-official members, just as there are others who always vote with the Government; but at the same time, I believe, there are people who wish to take a very impartial view of the subjects that come up before the Council. I am one of those who wish to take such a detached view. The Government will find me sometimes taking their own side, whenever they convince me that they are in the right. I think the Honorable member of the resolution under discussion has succeeded in making out a very good case for inquiry. I wanted to know what the Government had to say as to why this inquiry should not be made. I find that the reasons given for not making this inquiry are not such as to convince me that I should give up the support of this resolution. It has been pointed out that India has prospered to a considerable extent during the past few years and our economic condition is such and our prosperity is so apparent that there is no necessity for making any inquiry in this matter. My Lord, the question before us is the economic inquiry about agriculturists of this Presidency and not of India taken as a whole. The question whether India is more prosperous now than it was before is a moot point which we cannot tackle in a short debate in the Legislative Council. This question strikes me quite differently as a business man. In commerce and trade prosperity of the merchant is not measured by the volume of his business but his actual earning. Sometimes we do a very large volume of business and yet our profit is very small; on the other hand, the volume of business may be very small, but the margin of profit is very large. Therefore, it is not the volume of business or trade that indicates the prosperity of the country but the margin of profit that is left behind. There is no doubt that more money has come into India and more people have earned more money individually. But at the same time it must be remembered that there has been a tremendous rise in prices, and therefore life has become more expensive in this country. Though there have been larger earnings, the expenditures has become still greater with the result that a person or a community or a class that three years ago today does not make as much saving out of it as he or it was doing before, when his life was not so very expensive and the prices of the necessaries of life had not increased so considerably."

"Everybody who has even the most superficial knowledge of the villagers and agriculturists knows how shortly poor they are and the first thing that strikes him when visiting these villages is the poverty of the people. More gold and silver has

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flow into India; but unless the Government are in a position to show that it is in the possession of the agriculturists, it cannot be said that the condition of the agriculturists themselves has improved very much and they are in a better position now than they were ever before. As I said even to the most casual observer the condition of the agriculturists appears to be very unsatisfactory. Though individually the agriculturist may be getting more money for his labour and for his investment in the fields it is also known that he has to pay more for his seed and for his own livelihood than he used to do before. Now the question is: what is the exact margin between his expenditure and his earning? That is the thing to be faced out. If this enquiry about the economic condition of the people should show that the margin between his earnings and his expenditure is such as to be called satisfactory, then well and good but if, on the other hand, it is shown that it is not so, then some drastic changes in the methods of collecting revenue will have to be made. Anticipating that this enquiry may show the need for such a change it will not do to reject this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. Gordon Fraser:—Your Excellency, may I say that I am also one of those rare and exceptional people to whom the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Haque referred and who come to this Chamber with an open mind on the subjects to be discussed? I would like to express my sympathy with and intention to support the resolution put forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao. I have recently heard a gentleman from the north of India, a gentleman very well qualified to speak on the subject, express the opinion that the standard of living and conduct of the labourer in this Presidency was the lowest in India. A remark like this must give us all food for reflection. I will not deal with the question from the higher points of view, such as finance, statistics or politics; but I would confine myself to the common commercial standpoint. From this point of view, it is absurd to contend that the produce of our Presidency, produce that is in world-wide demand, would not realize a price sufficient to give the ryot a fair return on his land and also to leave over an ample surplus to give the labourer a good wage—a wage that will enable him to live in a very much higher state of comfort than is the case at present. I am not familiar with many crops or products of this country; but in the case of groundnuts in which I have had some experience, is pre-war times the approximate cost—I can only give the approximate figures—was about Rs. 16 per catty after paying for the labourer and probably the interest on the money laid out. On that expenditure of Rs. 16 that produce sold at the centre of collections or at the port of shipment for Rs. 32. If there is not enough of profit or margin left so that, if 100 per cent is not enough, I do not know what would be. Somebody has that money, it may not be the ryot, it may not be the labourer. It seems to me that the only remedy in cases such as this, is co-operation among the ryots and disposing with the profits at the middlemen. The Hon'ble Mr. Beaga Ashwaryya made a remark with which I quite agree, that those who combine trade and agriculture make a success of it. That bears out my contention that between the actual cost of production and the selling price there is an ample margin for the ryot for the money he has invested on his land and there is an ample amount to pay the labourer a fair return to enable him to live in a higher degree of comfort than is the case at present.

"Turning to the labourer, we come to what I might call a vicious circle. The ordinary man or the labourer, from the experience I have had of him, has an entire lack of ambition and lack of interest in his work; but I cannot see how any improvement can come about in this respect until he is better nourished. He will not get better nourished until he is better paid; he will not be better paid until the work he does is worth more; and he will not do better work until he has more ambition, more interest in his work and better nourishment. There is the vicious circle. It is very difficult to know how to break it. What the most valuable point of the circle is I cannot say; but probably I should think that elementary education is one of the best weapons with which to attack it. With regard to the labourer and the co-operation for the sale of produce, surely this matter can be taken up by tens of thousands of influential Indians throughout the Presidency. Many Indian gentlemen of wealth and interest in agriculture might take up this matter. It is not altogether, so far I can see, a question entirely for the Government. This co-operation in districts should be initiated by local influential men. With these remarks, your Excellency, I beg to support the resolution."

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(Mr. Chakrabarti.)

The Hon'ble Mr. M. K. CANNAN :—“It is rather difficult for an official to reply to a speech so lengthy and so rapidly delivered as that of the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao on a complicated subject. His speech contains a string of statistics which it will take some days to go into, to see whether they are accurate or not. I was only able to catch a few stray remarks, as the torrent flowed along. I would first of all call attention to his remarks before I state my general objection to this resolution.

“He based part of his argument for the enquiry on the alleged decreasing size of the holdings and for this purpose he quoted figures for the number of pottas. This point has been repeated by several of the speakers. They are to be the erroneous impression that the number of pottas is an indication of the number of holdings. It is nothing of the kind. One sett often holds several pottas in different villages. I have before me the settlement report for the South Arcot district, in paragraph 23 of which, it is stated as follows :—“In South Arcot the villages are as a rule small and as a result it is very common for a ryot to hold a pota in two or more neighbouring villages. For example in a village in Vriddhachalam taluk, out of 246 pottas it was found that 74 were held by pottadars of other villages, 55 belonged to frontier families and only 25 represented the separate holdings of residents of the village who had no land elsewhere.”

“The Settlement Officer gave similar figures for other villages and went on to say ‘I have no reason to suppose that the villages where these enquiries were made were peculiar in this respect, and the results of the enquiry show how exceedingly unsafe are any arguments based on the average extent and amount of a pota holding.’ I therefore ask Honourable Members to entirely disregard all the arguments put forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao on the number of pottas as indicating the size of the holdings. That argument is fallacious. There is one more point, you will find that recent migration is not at all perfect. It might often happen that one man may have got several pottas in a village without having them transferred to his own name.

“The second point made by the Honourable Member is the increase in the number of the non-cultivating landholders and the decrease in the number of the cultivating landholders. That comparison is misleading, because there was a change in the census of 1901 in the definition of those persons which destroyed the value of the village figures. Before 1901, the dependants of the agriculturists were included as agriculturists. But after that date we did not include them. That is the discrepancy in the comparison. As a matter of fact, from my own general knowledge of the presidency, I can say that the number of cultivating landowners is increasing. I know that it is certainly the case in the southern districts of Tanjore and Madurai. I fear that the cultivators are buying up the lands and that the non-cultivating landholders find it impossible to hold their lands in view of the increasing wealth of their tenants.

“I was pleased to observe that, in the course of his speech, the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao admitted that there has been considerable improvement in the standard of living among all classes of agriculturists. That is an admission with which I agree, though the admission seems to me to really cut at the root of his case for the enquiry far an inquiry into the condition of the agricultural classes. How is it possible to have a substantial improvement in the standard of living and yet say that the condition of the ryot is going to from bad to worse? I agree with the statement, but I disagree with the inference that he draws from it.

“As regards the object with which this inquiry has been put forward, most of the non-official speakers have said that the inquiry was simply to elicit the truth; but the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao let the cat out of the bag by saying that the result of the inquiry would be most important in view of the settlement of the various districts pending in the near future. That, I believe, is the truth. Honourable non-official members wish to get some line on which to criticize the settlements that come on from time to time.

“The subject of detailed village inquiries seems to be in the fashion now. Honourable members have read some account of an inquiry made in England by people like Mr. Rowntree; and Mr. Petre's inquiry in Georgia has been made somewhat on that model. Mr. Rowntree's inquiry was not a public inquiry. Mr. Rowntree was a large employer of labour in York and the inquiry was made with a

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large staff of private individuals, who did it as a labour of love. I am sorry to have to add that there are many people who extremely dispute the accuracy of his figures. I have recently read—suspecting that this debate would be with reference to it—Mr. Patra's paper, which he read before the Madras Economic Association; and it affords me the strongest ground for thinking that no useful purpose would be served by any such inquiry as the one suggested. The results of Mr. Patra's inquiry only confirm me in my disbelief in the possibility of finding out the truth about the status of the agriculturists by direct inquiry. I see that in the first case his informant told him that the yield of the wet land was 660 lb. of paddy in one case and 270 in another while he used no less than 185 lb. of seed per acre. That would show that it is much better to eat his seed than to sow it. The second man told him that rice was the staple food of the family and the rice meal was only occasionally available at night; but all the same he said that he expended $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of rice per day on food in addition to ragi. That would suffice, according to the full scale of feeding, for ten adults; but in this case the household consisted of two adults, four children and two old women.

In the second case the man told Mr. Patra that the average yield of his wet land was Rs. 10 per acre, or 815 lb., while his dry lands yielded 1,250 lb. per acre and a profit of Rs. 25 per acre. He consumed 11½ lb. of dry grain for a family of four persons of whom only two seem to be adults. The item of medicine to mitigate the effects of this excessive diet seems to have been omitted in both budgets, though I feel sure that much more had been necessary.

I have great respect for Mr. Patra. I have known him for many years; and why I criticize his report is that I do not think any inquiry would yield any useful result in this country. I have considerable experience of making such inquiries and I know that they will never elicit any reliable information about matters as vital to the ryot, as the yield of his lands and the cost of cultivation. My deliberate opinion is that it is almost impossible to arrive at the truth by any regular public inquiry.

Naturally, by nature, very sensitive; and they distrust any one questioning them about their private affairs. Is that they are not singular. You and I feel the same thing. If the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao should bring a committee of officials and non-officials to my house and question me about my incomes and outgoings, I greatly fear that they would fail to arrive at the whole truth. In my case, it is very easy to find out my income, but it is not easy to find out all my expenses. We are all weak creatures and are well aware that in our annual budgets there are many items which, if published abroad, would excite the disapprobation or amusement of our friends and acquaintances. We are averse to the details of our private budgets being published or being inquired into by a Committee of Commissioners. I should not like that my bills from the Madras Club should be published in the Madras Mail or in the States. I know that several Hon'ble members will have the same objection as regards the bills they get from the Compo/Sher Club or from the D'Anglia Hotel. This is a deep-rooted, not not among all of us; and as regards the ryot it is more deep-seated, because he fears that the exposure he may give will have some effect upon his future income. He thinks that such inquiries can only have the effect of raising the Government assessment. I know that we all have our own ways of avoiding inconvenient questions. I myself or the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao would probably be rude and tell our questioner to mind his own business. The ryot is too polite for this and so he pretends the truth for knowledge and at the same time thoroughly protects his own interest by giving more than to his enemy, and this is evidently what has occurred in the case of the ryot selected by Mr. Patra,—they took good care not to let him know what their expenses and expenditures were. What I submit is that, when considering the capability of a tract of country to bear taxation, the Government can only consider facts which are not capable of dispute, and which are not ascertainable from documentary evidence, such as we have in abundance in the various registers showing transfer, etc., registered sales and lease deeds, deeds, census figures, and any other statistics prepared in the ordinary course of trade and business, and not get up at all. Suppose you were to go to a village to make the inquiry suggested, what kind of information will the committee get? Every ryot who appears before the committee to give evidence will feel that it is his duty to defend the interests of the village; and he would come fully prepared not to tell the truth but to defend the village, for

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he will be blamed for the rest of his life if he did not give the impression that the village was in a state of despair and poverty. Many Honorable gentlemen are members of the legal profession and they know very well the section in the Indian Evidence Act which deals with the exclusion of oral by documentary evidence; there is no section dealing with the exclusion of oral by documentary evidence; there is not a kind of treason to their learned profession to advocate such a disregard of the first principles of evidence? The documentary evidence regarding the economic position of agriculturists is full. Honorable Members do not like the figures which are beyond dispute—figures of registration showing the value of land from time to time, the rentals which it commands, the conditions on which it is rented out, the amount that the tenant borrows on it, the extent to which he is in debt, in how many cases he sells his land and what class of people buy it. We have such trustworthy evidence in the documents of the registration and Revenue Department, and yet Honorable Members do not like it, because it lends no support to their case that the agriculturist is going to ruin. What they want is a vague general inquiry in which they can set up oral and most untrustworthy evidence against the most unimpeachable documentary evidence. That is a position which, as the Honorable Members will see, it is impossible for the Government to accept—to have untrustworthy oral evidence given by people who are interested in concealing the truth, set up against the documentary evidence regarding the truth of which there can be no doubt. You are asking the Government to accept an absurdity. For the reasons I give before, there will be no chance at arriving at the truth by means of a public inquiry.

"I think the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar gave an example of the poverty of a certain caste woman when he was examining in court. Of course, there is no doubt that there is a great deal of poverty in this country. What I deny is that it is caused by Government taxation or is capable of being reduced by Government. Now taking the case of cultivators, there are two cases to consider, the first that of the cultivator who owns the land which he cultivates and the second that of the cultivator who cultivates the land of another man and pays rent to him. Taking the case of the cultivating landowner first, in the case of wet lands, inasmuch as he is in receipt of both the rent which he would have paid to the landowner if he had had a landowner, and of the tenant's share as well, at a very moderate average estimate, he is in receipt of an income of not less than Rs. 60 per acre. Supposing that the assessment on this is Rs. 5 an acre, a cessation rate for wet land; and supposing that the State could, without running into insolvency, afford to remit 50 per cent of the land revenue, the cultivator would then get an extra Rs. 2-8-4 or an addition of 5 per cent to his income. Can it be really contended that this trifling addition to his income would avert the 'growing poverty, physical debilitation and indolence' which Mr. Pairo says exists in Cochin.

"The second case is that of the cultivator who does not own the land and who pays a rent to the landowner. How could his position be ameliorated? It can be done only in one of two ways—either by increasing the yield of his land or lowering his rent and giving him legal protection against any enhancement. If you are to prevent him from having his rent raised on the ground that he had increased the produce by adopting improved methods of cultivating or by growing more remunerative crops or if you are to increase his share of the present produce, you must introduce legislation on the lines of the Ratanas Land Act to prevent the rent being raised except by a Court acting on certain well-defined principles and to provide for a reduction of the rent by an appeal to a Court of the same description. Honorable Members will be able to say better than I can whether the introduction of legislation on these lines for ryotwari tracts would be popular. If there is any demand on the part of the landowners to have their rights restricted or reduced by legislation, I feel sure that any proposals which they might put forward will receive the sympathetic consideration of the Government. I might say, having regard to the actual working of the Ratanas Land Act, I have doubts whether you could prevent the cultivator parting with any benefit which he might get in this way. Finding himself better off than before, he would be under a very strong temptation to spend more on social functions and to live up to the limit of his improved fortune; and I therefore doubt if such legislation would have any permanent effect. The condition of the cultivators is really regulated in the last resort by their standard of living. It, as in the case in

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one of Mr. Pease's examples a man is willing to live on credit for a year in order to be in a position to spend a larger sum of money on his children's wedding than his poverty is due to secure beyond the power of Government to save. So long as that important growth among the cultivators, there is no use in instituting a small portion of Government intervention. If he is willing to undergo so many privations and hardships for the purpose of the maintaining his social position, there is not much use in the restriction of assessment. If we give him restriction, the temptation to increase his expenditure on the social ceremonies will be great.

"With regard to the landholding classes, therefore, I do not think that there is anything that the Government can do to help them. I altogether deny that there is anything like widespread distress among the landholding classes. It is true that a great many of them are poor. But what can the Government do? There is only one remedy—the remedy of the 'minimum wage' as it is called is highest. This is an extreme remedy which has just begun to be introduced in a few small restricted industries in England. If the cook's woman referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramsay-Brown is underpaid, would it be possible for the Government to pass a law that no one shall get less than 4 annas per day? Is the state of public opinion in this country ready for this kind of remedy in the case of agricultural labourers? And where could the Government get the large staff of suitable officials to carry out such a scheme?"

"A moment's reflection will tell you that it is impossible to carry out such a scheme. This inquiry will therefore yield no useful results. You cannot arrive at the truth as to the condition of the agricultural labourers. In the second place, even if you did ascertain the facts there is nothing which, in the present state of public opinion or within the power of Government, will remedy the evils which exist."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. F. Bhanu:—"I am in sympathy with the resolution that the Government should conduct an economic enquiry, but I agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Cochrane that it will serve no useful purpose, as all the knowledge that is requisite must be at the disposal of the Government through the channels of district officers. The term 'agriculturist' as the resolution is rather a vague one. I am not quite sure if we are discussing the case of a man who is cultivating his own land or who is a tenant-farmer. As regards the agricultural labourer, I can say from my personal knowledge, that, during the last twenty years, not only have his wages gone up, but his standard of living is far better than it used to be. I agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Pease in what he said about elementary education. In order to improve the condition of the agriculturists, a certain amount of missionary work is necessary."

"In Malabar, for instance, for a period of ten or fifteen days the whole population takes a holiday, which even rich men cannot afford to do. For that reason the scheme of minimum wages suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Cochrane is unworkable. A man may get his wages at Rs. 4 a day for a week but for another week when he does not work his condition will be affected."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Aiyangar:—"Your Excellency, I submit that the Hon'ble Mr. Cochrane's argument is more an argument for having an inquiry made, than for leaving things in the state they are. Mr. Pease might have come to wrong conclusions; any other non-official may not come to right conclusions. Therefore, the Hon'ble Mr. Cochrane may take a committee, to show what portion of the statements made to him might be based upon fact and what not. He refers to documentary evidence and says that it will exclude oral evidence, wherever oral evidence contradicts the documentary evidence. The mere fact that there are 160 documents registered, showing that the rules of land had been effected in a Sub-Regent's jurisdiction, during the course of five years, would not make that tract prosperous, so far as the agriculturalists are concerned, taking into consideration the case of a 50-acre plot in every village. If a committee goes into the question of the number of persons who own the lands and also into the question whether the oral evidence contradicts or supports the documentary evidence, the committee will be able to arrive at a proper conclusion—namely whether the agriculturists in a prosperous condition or whether he purchases property from his other resources. That is the main point raised in the resolution before the Council—the economic condition of the agriculturists. I do not really see how it is not a necessary element for consideration by

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the Government for all purposes. I think there was some little confusion in the argument that an economic enquiry into the condition of agriculturists was unnecessary in view of the reports of the late Mr. Srinivasaswami Aspyger or of Sir Frederick Nicholson or of Mr. Datta. The real question is that all these reports deal generally with the question of the prosperity or the general conditions of the country as a whole. But the particular question before the Council now is: whether the agriculturist is really economically sound. He may be prosperous; he may not be subjected to famine. But that may be owing to causes which have nothing to do with his connection with the land or means thereto. In fact, I have been studying the condition of a village which is some miles west of Madras and which contains 175 houses with a population of 900 souls. There are only about 20 landowners, while a number of others live by driving carts or doing some other business. When we go into the whole question, we find that the agricultural landholder with a petty holding has only got a certain amount granted to him from the land, which enables him to keep himself up with his family only for a few months; and that income is supplemented for the remaining months by what he earns by doing labour in the town or driving carts; or it may be he may also sow a garden crop and thus have something to live for a portion of a year or he might be engaged to find his maintenance. We will have to go into the whole question and find out whether every individual who has a holding of less than Rs. 50—as suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Cawthorne, the total of all the pottas that the man holds we must take—we do not want to take single pottas but we want to take an individual with the total number of pottas and the amount he pays—taking the case of a man who pays between Rs. 10 and Rs. 50 we should find out how his family is kept up for a particular year. If the land only gives him maintenance for two months and he otherwise earns something which enables him to keep himself up during the remaining portion of the year, it is for the Government to see whether, so far as the land portion is concerned, his economic condition is sound. We are not going to contend that the prosperity of the country has not improved, since the British administration was introduced. The question does not arise either. So far as the land measurement was concerned what is to be ascertained is—that is the main object of the move of the resolution—the condition of the agriculturists. The economic condition of the agriculturists would not be affected whether he is prosperous or subject to adversity. If we know how he fares and on what emergency, what his expenditure is and how much he is affected, when he has less than Rs. 50 holding, I believe the Government will be able to take the necessary steps. Would it be proper to refer to the settlement reports, Sir Datta's report and other reports which generally take the various prosperous conditions or adverse conditions for the whole country? It may be that the revenue of the Government has increased increasingly through various means. You have got the forest, excise, salt and other sources all of which help us considerably. There may be many ways in which the question may be considered and the Government might arrive at a conclusion as to the future progress or financial resources of the country. But the question is: what has the agriculturist to contribute towards this? How he is placed must be studied with reference to each portion of the Presidency. I do not think that the state of one village or two, except in typical villages, will enable us to come to a conclusion with regard to other villages. Any account of argument will not convince us that the matter can be ascertained in any other way than by a public enquiry. If we have a committee of the kind proposed and if it is instructed by capable officers like the Hon'ble Mr. Cawthorne who has placed the pros and cons of the question fully before the Council, and if the Committee should consist of reliable persons and should be properly advised, it cannot be said that a Committee so constituted will not be able to distinguish truth from opinion and will not be able to cull the truth from the evidence taken. In the case of Forest Committee, we had a body of officials and non-officials, and they came to a unanimous conclusion, after going through voluminous evidence. My submission is that the Government must shut this question. The sooner the information is had in the shelves of the Secretariat or of the Council, the better it will be to decide the line of progress for the financial resources of the villages. I would respectfully suggest that all the arguments advanced by the Hon'ble Mr. Cawthorne to prove that Mr. Datta's enquiry was not perfect and also to further prove that private budgets and oral statements cannot be relied upon, only show the necessity for making a proper enquiry which will enable us to know where the agriculturist stands, so that the Government may decide what step should be taken to improve his condition."

(Mr. Sargamangam Rao; Mr. Chidambaramatha Muthaligar.) [5th FEBRUARY 1917.]

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SIVAKUMARAJA RAO PATEL:—"After having had the advantage of hearing so many non-official members, I refuse to believe that the agriculturalists in this Presidency are prosperous. Coming as I do from Vengalpet and Gopich, and knowing those two districts, I still feel that the tenant is as poor as he was some years ago. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Carder has given us several figures and I do not think that these figures enable us to come to any definite conclusion. He has given us figures with regard to litigation. If we analyse these figures, your Excellency will be pleased to observe that several of the suits are suits brought by money-lenders, because the agriculturalists have not been able to meet the demands made upon them for the return of the loans taken from the money-lenders. If we still further analyse these figures, your Excellency will be pleased to observe that several of the suits go undelivered and the litigant defendants are obliged to admit the claim and plead poverty and obtain permission for instalment payments. If the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Carder will only be pleased to make an analysis of these figures regarding litigation I am sure he will find that this will be more than amply proved. Similarly with regard to figures about the absorption of gold, post office deposits, registration figures. These general figures do not help us to come to a conclusion. If we analyse the figures as to registration, your Excellency will be pleased to observe that several minor holdings are going into the hands of money-lenders. If there is large business done in registration, it only proves that several of these peasants, being unable to meet their demands, on account of their poverty, are only alienating their lands to the landlords or to the richer tenants. We are not concerned with the richer tenants in such villages. In every village there are bound to be 1, 2 or 3 tenants, but they do not form the bulk of the population; and their condition does not afford any evidence as regards the general prosperity of the village. I, therefore, submit that it is absolutely necessary that an inquiry on the lines proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao should be undertaken at an early date. I have not been taken into his confidence, but I believe his object in suggesting this inquiry is to see whether what he means cannot be devised to improve the condition of the agricultural population—to see what their present state is and what can be done for their prosperity. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Carder has been pleased to observe that prices have risen and therefore the tenants are rich. He has brought in the argument that some years ago the prices of commodities were very poor and we should be thankful to the British Government for having opened markets for several of these commodities. We are thankful for it. If our paddy was selling for 15 rupees, 50 or 60 years ago, other articles were also selling cheap. Therefore, we need not have spent much upon the purchase of other articles, if paddy is dear all other commodities are also dear. A man cannot live upon paddy alone. He will have to purchase other articles which are selling at dear prices. Therefore, the rise in prices has not enabled the tenants to become rich. For these reasons, I commend this resolution for your Lordship's acceptance."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMATHA MUTHALIGAR:—"Even though we have had a full discussion on this resolution, yet as one, who, whenever opportunity presented itself, recommended the institution of an inquiry of this kind, I wish to make a few observations in giving my unqualified support in favour of this resolution. A good deal has been said, on the subject; various arguments have been advanced by most eminent authorities, and various conclusions have been drawn very often from the same figures. Instances are not wanting from the very speeches we have heard in the Council from this morning, that from the same figures, there may be diametrically opposite conclusions drawn—one to prove prosperity and the other poverty."

"The last speaker referred to the number of suits instituted in Civil Courts. To what extent do they afford evidence of prosperity? It may be adduced as the one hand that they are instances of growing prosperity of the well-to-do people; and on the other hand it may be clearly sustained that it is always the money-lender that wins and that it is the poor agriculturist that is won. The best remedy for the state of things is not control but an open inquiry into the actual economic condition of the people at least in typical areas in this Presidency."

"The Hon'ble Mr. Fraser gave us figures to show that Rs. 16 per cent was the cost of cultivation of groundnut, whereas it sold at Rs. 32 at the collection centres; and that gave a profit of 100 per cent to the producer. Your Excellency, if

6th FEBRUARY 1911] (*Mr. Chidambaram Madhavar; the Raja of Ramnad;
Mr. Alimuddin; Mr. Barlow; the President;
Mr. Saranika Aiyar; Mr. Ramakrishna Rao.*)

that should be the experience of every one of us, ten-officials, particularly a landholder, like myself, I should be the first to vote against this resolution, but unhappily that is neither my personal experience nor the experience of the agriculturists—I have had a very large opportunity of ascertaining it—as far as I have been able to gauge the opinions of the other agriculturists.

"The next thing that is said is opposite to the suggestion of inquiry—that is the Hon'ble Mr. Cowburn's standpoint—is that it may not reveal the true state of affairs. I would like to ask whether, on that ground, inquiries of other kinds are disregarded or their results discounted. Inquiries of other kinds are being continued and we are thankful to the Government that such inquiries are now more generally resorted to than before. In the discussion we have had there is nothing to show that the agricultural ryot particularly the poorer ryot, as put by the Hon'ble Mr. T. Rangaswamy, paying less than Rs. 50 has been really better off in his condition during the past half a century. If we have an enquiry it should give us results which, whether they might entirely support the contention of these non-officials or not, would certainly give us enough to reflect upon and take very serious steps before further instalments of revenues are thought of or decided upon. Your Excellency, I cannot for the moment see any reasonable objection to an enquiry of the kind suggested being undertaken by a responsible administration like the benign British Government. Here we say from actual experience, that the condition of the agriculturists has not been all that it ought to be nor is the progress as it ought to be under a progressive administration like ours. If the enquiry should show, on the other hand, results and conclusions which would perhaps strengthen the policy adopted at the present day, the Government would not lose anything by it, and the non-officials would be glad of such results. All that the people of this Presidency ask for is a public enquiry. With these words, I beg heartily to support the resolution for an enquiry. I do not see that, in the discussion we have had, any reasonable objection has been urged on the part of the Government to reject the resolution."

The Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad:—"Since the resolution demands an enquiry into the condition of ryots in the mandirai villages also I think that I should be failing in my duty if I do not say a few words in support of this resolution. The ryots in the mandirai villages are, we find in actual experience, unable to pay their dues only on account of their impoverished condition and the mandirais have not been able to grant them large remissions owing to the increasing demands on their resources in various directions. So an enquiry of the kind now suggested will enable both the Government and the mandirais alike to adopt such measures as may be necessary to secure prosperity to the poor agriculturists, without the necessity of losing their own revenue, by way of granting remissions. I therefore support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Rameswami:—"Your Excellency, I beg to move that under rule 4 we proceed to the business next in order. We have heard a good deal on this subject, which is also engaging the attention of the Indian Economic Association and the Diligent Society. It is possible, I suppose, that later on the Government might, if a sufficiently strong case is made out, embark upon such an enquiry. But I do not think that, at present, any useful purpose will be served by prolonging this discussion. I therefore move that we proceed to the next business on the agenda."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. Dasappa seconded the motion.

The Excellency the President:—"I think we had better deal with the motion. This motion is intended to bring the debate to a conclusion and avoid a decision on the subject. That is the motion. I now put this motion which is a novel proposition."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Aiyar:—"May we say a word?"

The Excellency the President:—"I think not."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramakrishna Rao Pantulu:—"Does it mean that the debate is adjourned?"

The Excellency the President:—"We proceed to the next item in the agenda."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramakrishna Rao Pantulu:—"What happens to the motion? It appears, if it is not carried."

(The President: Mr. Ramakrishna Rao; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

His Excellency the President:—“We proceed to the next business. The Honourable gentleman knows what the rule says.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMAKRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—“Does it mean that it is to be taken up at the end of the session? I do not wish to say anything in regard to the interpretation of rules. Your Excellency, I wish to point out that the rule is probably intended for postponing the discussion of a particular motion, in order to vary the order of business in which the discussion is to be carried on.”

His Excellency the President:—“You can leave to postpone the consideration of a business, but the Honourable gentleman has taken the course of moving ‘that we proceed to the next business.’ That motion being seconded, I will now put it to the Council.”

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—“Is not this a way of opposing the resolution? The opposition might take a more direct route and might be more frank.”

His Excellency the President:—“That is not my judgment. I obey the rule. That is the Honourable gentleman's course.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMAKRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—“If this motion is carried what does it mean? Does it mean that the consideration of the resolution is adjourned or postponed?”

His Excellency the President:—“According to the rule, if this motion is carried it means that the business under discussion shall be considered to be disposed of.”

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO demanded a division, which was taken with the result that 21 voted *pro* and 20 *against* it.

The following is the division:—

For	Against
His Excellency the President.	The Hon'ble Mr. T. George Ashutosh.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Srinivasulu Ayyar.	“ Mr. B. G. Pillay.
“ Mr. Alexander Cadogan.	“ Mr. A. Suryanarayana Rao.
“ Mr. H. F. W. Gillman.	“ Rao Bahadur M. Ramakrishna Rao.
“ Surgeon-General W. E. Fraser.	“ Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.
“ Mr. J. P. Bedford.	“ Mr. P. Siva Rao.
“ Mr. Robert Chapp.	“ Dr. B. B. Subbarao A. Subbarao.
“ Mr. M. E. Chellam.	“ Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.
“ Col. M. H. Elin.	“ Mr. K. Subbarao Bhaskar.
“ Mr. A. H. Kelcey.	“ Rao Bahadur V. K. Narasimha Ayyar.
“ Mr. G. H. Mervin.	“ Mr. K. Subbarao Ayyar.
“ Iyengar Bahadur P. Rajagopal.	“ Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.
“ Mr. J. H. Stone.	“ The Raja of Ramnadi.
“ Mr. C. G. Tolson.	“ Mr. B. Venkatesh Raja.
“ Mr. C. H. Hignett.	“ Mr. K. Chidambaram.
“ Mr. E. F. Barker.	“ Mr. K. R. Narasimha Ayyar.
“ The Master of Asot.	“ Mr. K. R. Narasimha Ayyar.
“ The Most Rev. John Kahn.	“ Mr. K. R. Narasimha Ayyar.
“ Mr. T. H. Wood.	“ Mr. K. R. Narasimha Ayyar.
“ Mr. Francis Spring.	“ Mr. K. R. Narasimha Ayyar.
“ The Raja of Ramnadi.	“ Mr. K. R. Narasimha Ayyar.

The Council was then adjourned for a short interval.

The Council reassembled at 3 p.m.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—“I thought there was a mistake in the counting of votes.”

RESOLUTIONS AS INQUIRY INTO THE ECONOMIC CONDITION OF
 AGRICULTURISTS IN TYPICAL AREAS IN THE PREAMBURY AND 405
 STUDY OF VERNACULARS IN THE SCHOOL, FINAL COURSE.

6TH FEBRUARY 1947.]

(The President : Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

His Excellency the Paramount :—“The truth was this. We were counting the votes. The votes were counted very carefully and it was based on the first examination that the casting vote of the Chair was counted after the votes. But that is not necessary. There was a majority of one vote in favour of the motion without any casting vote. The decision of the Council stands without the abnormal proceeding of the casting vote being recorded.”

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PATIL :—“Your Excellency, I want your Excellency's ruling as to whether I will be in order in moving this resolution after the decision came to by this Council on the interpretation of rules 3 and 4 at page 87. Rule 3 states :

“The business before a meeting shall be transacted in the order in which it is arranged in the statement of business proposed under rule 7.”

“Rule 4 under which we have come to that decision is this :

“A motion that any meeting or business be adjourned or postponed or that the Council pass the business next in order in the statement of business may be moved at any time and without previous notice as a distinct question, but not so as to interrupt a speech. If the motion is carried, the meeting or business shall be adjourned or postponed accordingly or if the motion carried be that the Council pass the business next in order in the statement of business, the business then under discussion shall be considered to be disposed of.”

“I have understood the words to come under the description of order of business. If the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Richmond is correct, it practically covers the whole field of resolutions. The word used there is ‘order of business’. I should like to know whether that is correct or not.”

His Excellency the Paramount :—“I think not.”

RESOLUTION ON STUDY OF VERNACULARS IN THE SCHOOL
 FINAL COURSE.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PATIL moved the following resolution :—

“IL This Council recommends to the Governor in Council to take early steps to make a detailed and non-detailed study of the vernaculars compulsory throughout the school final course.”

In doing so he said :—“Your Excellency, I have the honour to move the resolution standing in my name. I hope and trust sincerely that this will meet with a much better fate than its predecessor. I think it will not be smothered, as the last, without our coming to a final decision after a three hours' debate. So far as this resolution is concerned, I do not think it is necessary for me to take up the time of the Council for a considerable length of time to satisfy anybody the urgent necessity and desirability of making a detailed and non-detailed study of the vernaculars, including the study of text-books, compulsory throughout the school final course. The matter, I am aware, has been under the consideration of the Government for some years and the Government are also aware that there is a strong feeling in the country as to the desirability of improving the knowledge of the study of the vernaculars. This resolution consists only of one of the various reforms to be effected before one can move headway in imparting real education to the people of this country. I have evidence that some thing will be done as early as possible to improve the study of the vernaculars, because I noticed that in the audience held the other day His Excellency Lord Chelmsford expressed his strong desire to improve the study of the vernaculars and even to make it the medium of instruction after obtaining the necessary information and after consulting the Local Governments concerned. So far as this aspect of it is concerned the path to it is least with difficulties and there are several measures we have yet to take before we can achieve that object. So far as this resolution is concerned, it only suggests that the present system under which the study of text-books is not made compulsory in the school final

(Mr. A. B. Krishna Rao.)

[22d FEBRUARY 1917.]

course is not a satisfactory system. Those of us who missed the old Matriculation will remember that we had to study some text-books—some with interest and some without interest—and that it did help us in acquiring some real knowledge of the vernaculars. According to the present system of *School-Leaving Certificate* we find that in group A they have only to study the compulsory subjects, namely, Elementary Mathematics, English, Vernacular Composition and Translation, and the detailed study of the vernacular languages has been relegated as an optional subject under group C, leaving it to the candidates to choose the subject according to their discretion. And what is the knowledge which is expected of one who has to pass in Vernacular Composition and Translation, which is no doubt a compulsory subject, under group A? This is all that is prescribed—Translation from English to one of the following vernaculars:—*Canarese, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Urdu*. The vernacular composition should be simply modern idiomatic prose. Naturally freedom will be allowed in regard to idiomatic prose. With these restrictions and limitations, we can hardly expect any student who feels himself called upon to pass the examination in vernacular translation or vernacular composition to study it as a language, though it is open to students to equip themselves better by making a better study of that language.

"Enter the figures about the School-Leaving Examination would show that there are very few who have taken advantage of the system by which they can choose it as an optional subject. Is it not therefore time, if only we are satisfied that it is desirable that it should be taught as any other subject, that a change should be introduced in the system? I am aware that one of the objections that would be urged against this will be: however desirable the study of vernaculars is it might disturb the existing curriculum, it might throw additional strain upon the students appearing for the School Final Examination and therefore it might be postponed for some time. I would ask in all seriousness whether the study of one's own language is not as important as some other optional subjects regarding which he is expected to have a rudimentary knowledge in the initial stages of his high school career. Is it unreasonable to ask that, without impeding his English knowledge—nobody suggests it—without reducing the standard of English that is expected of him, there may be some adjustment of the curriculum so as to enable him to devote equal attention, at all events as equal as possible to his study of English to the first language? It may be remembered that, so far as the accepted policy of the Government is concerned, it is stated that the study of vernaculars is regarded as a compulsory subject. I find that in answer to a resolution which was moved in the Imperial Legislative Council to make the vernaculars the media of instruction, Sir Harcourt Butler stated:

"It is the accepted policy—the policy accepted for many years and last expressed in the resolution on educational policy in 1904—that vernacular should be the medium of instruction for boys up to 15 years of age, and that vernacular should be a compulsory subject after that age during the whole of the school course."

"I wish to point here for a moment and ask whether it would be carrying out that policy which states that the vernacular should be a compulsory subject if only he is required to pass the prescribed test in Vernacular Composition and Translation as is done at present. I venture to suggest that it does not satisfy the requirements of the case and that something must be done to enable the student to acquire a proper knowledge of the vernaculars in the school course. A resolution on these lines was attempted to be moved about three years ago at a meeting held on 2nd April 1914 by the Hon'ble Mr. B. Saranathanarayan Sarma. The resolution was then withdrawn. It was suggested that a detailed study of classical languages or vernacular, including the study of texts, might be compulsory. The Hon'ble Mr. Bhowe then replied:

"I can say that, I am prepared to recommend that there shall be some study of text-books in the vernacular languages. That particular point has been practically settled."

"It is nearly three years and I believe some thing must be done to make a proper study of the text-books compulsory throughout the school final course. At this stage, I do not think it so easy to say anything more in support of the resolution. The resolution speaks for itself and everyone is satisfied that there is a real feeling

6th FEBRUARY 1917.] (*Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; the Boys of Bannd; Mr. Shor.*)
in the country for improving the study of vernaculars. We find libraries started for
vernaculars and in conferences it is being insisted that people who know English
must speak in the vernaculars. There is a general desire throughout the country that the
vernaculars should be improved. Unless at least an initial step is taken, no
improvement can be made. With these remarks I second the resolution in the
Council.²

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF RAMNAGUR :—I beg to second the resolution as it is
moved by my Hon'ble friend Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao. It is worthy for me to
reiterate all that he has said as to add any remarks of my own. This subject is one
of paramount importance, and the fact that such distinguished statesmen as the Hon-
ble Lord Chelmsford, Lord Hastings, and eminent scholars like Nawab Syarif
Usman Bahadur have advocated the imperative necessity of giving due consid-
eration to vernacular studies, places the question beyond the pale of controversy.
Government in recent times have shown great interest in the educational advancement
of this country, and it will indeed be a sad mistake if the vernaculars of the country
do not receive that measure of support which they are, by their antiquity and
greatness, entitled to receive. If the Government are really anxious to elevate the
masses, nothing better can be done than to encourage the study of vernaculars.
And the resolution which my Hon'ble friend Mr. Krishna Rao has placed before
the Council is a simple request, and it suggests nothing which is either unreason-
able or would require any deliberation, but is only a request which would be
accepted on all sides as a very reasonable one. Of course, I am one of those who
earnestly wish that anything that is done to the study of vernaculars ought, in no
way, to impair the soundness of English education, but making vernaculars com-
pulsory in the School Final course, I submit, and, under no circumstances, be likely to
produce such a result.³

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. SCOTT :—Your Excellency, I think, before stating what
the Government intend to do in this matter, I should like to say a word or two about
the existing state of things. In the first place, the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao rather
underestimates the number of boys who, in schools, take these vernaculars as what
he called (C) subject and approach to some extent to them. In 1911, 1,500 boys
took Tamil and 1,100 took Telugu. The number has certainly increased since the year
1914. We had more last year than in the previous year. Another point that I
should like to make is: I think he also underestimates the value of the translation and
composition paper and the instruction which is given in schools with a view to the
preparation for that paper. He mentioned that it was necessary that in district
conferences and assemblies gentlemen should be able to address the meeting in
vernaculars. I cannot think that any one who has gone through a school course and
has passed in the examination in translation and composition would not be able to
make a speech in his own language. What he might not be able to do is to write
with precision and to understand the more difficult classics in that language. As for
making use of that language for practical purposes it seems to me that our paper in
translation and composition must be of extremely great value in that direction. I
mention these things in justice to the department; and as a matter of fact the Gov-
ernment have already sanctioned proposals for doing very much what the Hon'ble
Member is now asking the Government to do.

² The matter was very extensively discussed about two or three years ago and
various schemes were propounded for meeting the objections raised against the
introduction of our vernacular courses. Another point was brought strongly to the
notice of the Government, namely, that the classical languages, particularly Sanskrit,
were being neglected under the Secondary School scheme. To meet these objections
and difficulties I proposed that in the first place Sanskrit and other classical languages
and modern European languages forming group C should be alternative with the
vernaculars as compulsory under group A. If anybody took up Sanskrit he might be
exempted vernacular translation and composition. This is not an unworkable scheme;
it was proposed simply and solely to encourage the study of Sanskrit, because it was
noticed that the study of Sanskrit was even more neglected than the study of the
vernaculars. Secondly, the proposal has been made to stiffen the vernaculars under
group A, to prescribe text-books and insist upon a consistent system of grammar. At
present no text-books need be used under group A, which is intended to test pupils

(Mr. Stoe; Rev. Mr. Pittendrup; the Raja of Bobbili.) [26 FEBRUARY 1917.]

skill in composition. It was justly pointed out that unless they studied texts they would not have satisfactory models for composition and they would make no progress in competition. It is proposed to set under group A certain books—not to be studied in detail—which may serve the same purpose as the books in English in the Intermediate and other examinations for non-detailed study. It is also proposed to set under group A certain other books containing selections from the vernacular classics. In making the proposals to Government, I suggested that these selections should be published and that they should also be annotated. We are now engaged in getting the selections together and in getting suitably annotated editions prepared. The need for getting these annotated editions prepared is one of the reasons why the change in the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate system has not been brought in earlier. Another point is that the texts set for group C will include these annotated texts, so that the boy who takes up Tamil will take under (A) non-detailed study books to help him in his translation. If he takes it under (C), he will have some additional texts under (C); the annotated text under (A) will help his work under (C). It is hoped that this system will not only provide for the need that boys should know some thing, however little of the literature of their native languages, but also encourage a larger number of boys to take up (C) in the vernacular languages, that is to encourage a larger number of boys to do some thing in the nature of specialisation. There is no doubt at all that this alteration will increase the work of the students in the schools. Therefore we have gone carefully through all the other curricula. We have to lighten them. That work is not yet completed. We have to deal with experts—I don't wish it to be understood in any abusive sense, but experts are numerous beings. Each expert appears to think that his own subject is the only particular one in existence. We shall very soon hope to complete the revision of these courses and I hope that it will prove that we have not made the examination more difficult. My experience of examinations is that whatever you may do with them you make them more difficult. We will try to prevent this. In meeting the views of the Honourable Members and the public generally in the matter of the vernaculars, we will do our best to prevent this examination becoming more difficult. Well, I hope that what I have said will show the Honourable Member that the Government are not in the least oblivious of the demand for a more complete study of vernaculars and the promise which I gave some time ago is in course of being fulfilled.¹

The Hon'ble the Rev. G. PETERSEN :—“After the statement of the Hon'ble Mr. Stoe, I hope the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao will withdraw the resolution. I should just like to assure him that there is absolutely no lack of sympathy with him now in this matter. Some people are under the impression that the present system was introduced in order to lessen the study of the vernaculars. That of course is an entire misapprehension. The present system was introduced in order that pupils might have a better working knowledge of the vernaculars than they had under the old system. The members of this Council know perfectly well that the vernaculars as taught by the pupils were not by any means a very successfully taught subject. A large number of graduates, and not merely matriculates, passed through the curriculum without being able to use their own vernaculars. The present system, both in school and college was introduced simply in order that they may have a more perfect knowledge of their vernaculars. That has not, of course, given satisfaction; and as the Hon'ble Mr. Stoe intimated, the Government are now proposing to go back, in some measure, to the old system or to introduce improvements in it. The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao may accept that assurance and withdraw the resolution.”

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—“Your Excellency, I have much pleasure in supporting this resolution. His Honourable member recommends that Government may be pleased to make an enquiry into the best means of improving the study of vernacular languages and literatures in our secondary schools. I think his recommendation deserves favourable consideration at the hands of the Government.”

“Under the existing scheme of studies prescribed for the School Final course, the study of vernacular languages and literatures is not compulsory, but left to the option of the student. Students are required to learn them, as part of their compulsory course, only as an aid to vernacular composition and translation. Before the introduction of School-Leaving Certificate system, vernaculars formed a compulsory subject like English. Through this system was not as fruitful in its results as might be expected in the way of promoting literary culture and scholarship in the

RESOLUTION RE STUDY OF VERNACULARS IN THE SCHOOL 699
FINAL COURSE.

6th FEBRUARY 1917.]

(*The Raja of Bobbili*; *Mr. Ramachandran Rao*;
Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; *the President*; *Mr. Stone*.)

vernaculars, it certainly afforded an opportunity to a vast majority of students to keep themselves in touch with the great ideas and sentiments enshrined in their national literature and feel proud of their past. By transferring the vernaculars to the B group or optional subjects, it is feared that a large number of our students enter upon their college course with only a superficial and utterly inadequate knowledge of their vernaculars. It is not enough that a few who happen to take up vernaculars as their optional subject become specialists in it. What is wanted is that every student should have a thorough grounding in his vernacular and imbibe the ethical tone and spirit of its classic literature. In order to make our young men really useful to themselves and their country, I think it is essential that, side by side with a thorough knowledge of English, they should have an equally thorough knowledge of their vernaculars. So it is earnestly hoped that Government will be pleased to see that the courses of study in the School Final scheme are so modified that more time and attention may be devoted to the vernaculars than is the case at present.

"The Government have more than once expressed its solicitude for the growth and development of the vernacular languages and literatures in this country and the resolution now moved is quite in accordance with its avowed policy."

"As the proposed change may require an alteration in the syllabus and a readjustment of subjects so that no undue strain may be put on the already over-worked heads of the students, it is desirable to have the matter thoroughly required into and reported upon by the Director of Public Instruction."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRAN RAO FORTST.—"The last point made by the Hon'ble the Raja of Bobbili was exactly the one about which I shall make a reference. The statement made by the Hon'ble Mr. Stone is satisfactory in every respect and must be acceptable to the Honourable the mover and there is no necessity for a further discussion of the subject. At the same time, I wish to enquire how the present proposals would affect the present curricula of studies of the School Final scheme. I didn't hear the Hon'ble Mr. Stone say how it affected the other subjects in the curricula. I should like to know to what extent the pressure on the students will be increased by the introduction of these text-books in the vernaculars which the Hon'ble Mr. Stone proposes to introduce in the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate scheme."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO FORTST.—"I am not anxious to prolong the discussion of this resolution and I think from what the Hon'ble Mr. Stone stated the principle of the resolution is accepted, and there is therefore no necessity to withdraw the resolution. If there is any verbal alteration necessary, I shall have no objection to make. If it is objected to have the word 'compulsory,' I might have 'detained' study of the vernaculars is necessary. The principle being accepted, I feel some difficulty in withdrawing the resolution."

His Excellency the President:—"I do not know."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. E. STONE:—"I will just answer the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandran Rao's question so far as I can. What we are trying to do is to make our course of study for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate scheme easier, taking a bit out of each. That is the course we are trying to pursue. Then we are also going to propose—and it has not yet been proposed to the Government and therefore the Government have not had the opportunity of examining it—we are going to propose to the Government some means by which (B) subjects of the course will be somewhat lightened, not only as regards the courses, laid down for these subjects but also as regards the extent to which they have to be studied. I cannot remember the details at this moment even if it were desirable to make them public. We are going to make the proposals to the Government, by which the number of subjects in the 10th and the sixth forms at any one time will be less than it is now. It will be less as regards the number of subjects and also as regards the difficulty of the course."

"As regards the form of the resolution, as I have just told the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao the chief difficulty in accepting it is that the resolution proposes to make the study of vernaculars compulsory throughout the School Final course. The theory of the School Final course is that nothing is compulsory and no one is compelled to study anything at all or any particular thing. He has to make a choice, a choice has to be made. Therefore the Government cannot accept the resolution to make

418 RESOLUTIONS RE STUDY OF VERNACULARS IN THE SCHOOL FINAL COURSE AND DELEGATION OF POWERS TO INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS IN REGARD TO THE APPOINTMENT OF SUPERVISORS.

(*Mr. Sanyal, Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao, Mr. Sadasiva Bhat.*) [5th February 1917.]

the vernacular compulsory. Moreover, from what I have said, it will be clear that some boys will be relieved of the study of vernaculars—i.e., those who take up Sanskrit and other classical languages in the last three years of their school course. If what I have explained as being about to be done is done, exactly what the Honourable member has asked for will not be done. I claim we are going as far as possible in the direction which the Honourable member desires, but we have taken into consideration just as much the desire for the greater study of Sanskrit as the desire for greater attention to be paid to vernaculars. This scheme which I put up a year or two ago before the Government was devised in order to meet both the desires. It is really very much the old Matriculation system. In the old Matriculation, a man could go through the course without paying any attention to the vernacular at any rate in the three higher classes. In the earlier classes he gave a good deal of attention to the vernacular. People sometimes talk of the three high school classes as if they were the whole high school course. The first eight years a child is taught in the vernacular. I have in my mind to try and improve the study in the first, second and third forms, where the study is wholly in vernacular. That is the aim. I think, when most attention ought to be paid to it. I am quite prepared to say that it is in my mind to systematise and improve the work in these three forms. That will have an important effect on the vernacular study of the students in the school course. The Honourable member may very well withdraw the resolution without in any way feeling that the Government are opposed to it."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PASTELM:—"My Lord, the statement of the Hon'ble Mr. Sanyal is very satisfactory and I do not think it necessary to press the resolution. I beg to withdraw it."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE DELEGATION OF POWERS TO INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS IN REGARD TO THE APPOINTMENT OF SUPERVISORS.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. SASTRY BASTI:—"Your Excellency, I beg to move:—

"III. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the power of appointments of all grades of supervisors in the Educational Department may be delegated to the Inspectors of Circles and a fixed number of these appointments in each grade be allotted to each district according to the area of the district and the number of schools."

"The supervisors' agency was professionalised in 1906. Formerly it comprised separate establishments under the several local bodies and was controlled by the Inspectors of circles. Under the scheme of 1909, this dual control of the local bodies and Inspectors of circles was considered not desirable as leading to inefficiency. The improvement of primary education by affording direct instruction to teachers of elementary schools and the expansion of elementary education by opening up new and efficient schools in the many villages where there were none were considered the immediate and most important work of the department. With these objects, this service of supervisors was reorganised into three grades. The new supervisors were to be more effective instructors of teachers of elementary schools, were to move continually in their sub-divisions, hold teachers' meetings, give model lessons, improve the teachers' stock of knowledge both in matter and in method, visit villages where there were no schools, bring the villagers together, work up new schools there, bring private inefficient elementary schools on the aided list, and thus were generally to be the pioneers in the task of extending the benefits of elementary education to every village. They were relieved of their office work and removed from the dual control by making them wholly responsible to the department. The local fixed supervisors were bodily taken into Government service and they were told that they will not be treated as subordinates of the sub-divisional inspectors but as their equals more or less."

"These changes were distinctly for the better and the supervisors also appear to have entered into the service with confidence and zeal. The reports of the Education Department for the next two years review the work of this new branch of service as

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4th FEBRUARY 1917.]

(Mr. Srdanica Riles, Mr. Stora)

appreciative terms showing the number of villages visited, number of schools inspected, new schools opened and new schools brought under aid.

"Unfortunately, however, with these other beneficial changes, the service was also put on a Presidency basis and the powers of appointment, transfer, promotion, suspension, leave, etc., were vested with the Director of Public Instruction at Madras, and, strangely enough, the reports of the Education Department subsequent to these first two years, though closely following the previous reports in arrangement and even in wording, omitted this special paragraph on the work of supervisors, and I find in them no specific reference at all to the work of this most important branch of the educational service.

"As I said above, most of these supervisors were in the local fund service and had put in some years of service there. They were contributors to the President fund. Almost all of them were graded in the last grade. If these local fund men had continued in the local fund service they would have got a substantial bonus at the end of their service. Having been drafted into the Government service they got back only the smaller sum they were found entitled to at that time. In the new service they certainly cannot get to a sufficient length of service to be entitled to the full ordinary pension. And I find that these officers have, while in service, also been labouring under the further disability of not having even acting promotions to higher grades which would come to them in the ordinary course in any other department.

"Your Excellency, this condition of things must have been noticed by some of my Honourable colleagues, but I believe they must have hesitated about bringing up the matter in the shape of a resolution for want of definite statistics. The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastriyer asked two questions at a meeting of this Council—one asking for information as to the sanctioned strength, the number of vacancies that remained unfilled for terms under one year and over one year in 1913, 1914 and 1915, and the other for a statement classifying these supervisors according to the mother-tongue or second language at college. The Honourable member was referred to the quarterly lists of Educational officers. With reference to this answer from the Government, I was at once going attempting to compile the information from the list of 1915 and I must confess that I found it impossible. These lists, though called "Quarterly," have not been published so far as I know for nearly two years.

"Last year, the Hon'ble Mr. S. R. V. Krishna Rao asked what prospects and encouragement existed for these supervisors and elicited the vague general information that men possessing requisite qualifications and of considered deserving may be promoted to higher posts. The Hon'ble Mr. Venkateswari Nayudu has a few questions even at this meeting and suggests, as it were, a change in the post of Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction every three years. But I do not think that change in itself will go far. The question is whether there is any necessity for putting these petty posts on a Presidency basis and burden the Director of Public Instruction's office with the additional work and responsibility of having to do with these appointments.

"Your Excellency, the districts which I have the privilege to represent in this Council are the ones hardest hit by these Presidency basis arrangements. We are two districts in a corner of this Presidency far from headquarters, each with a distinct vernacular as the medium of instruction in elementary schools. Our peculiar local usages, personal laws, customs and revenue rules make it bad enough in other departments; but it is most essential that the inspecting officers should have a good knowledge of the vernacular of the teachers and children. As it is in South Canara, the Assistant Inspector and Sub-Inspector of Girls' Schools have not that knowledge. The Council can well imagine the value of inspection of schools and examination of children of our elementary schools with five different grades of inspecting agency none of whom know Canara, when we have also a Tamil or Telugu gentleman for a supervisor not acquainted with our vernacular."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Stora (interrogates):—"Does the honorable gentleman say that there are Tamil and Telugu supervisors in South Canara?"

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Somanatha Rao:—"Not now—I did not say that. I say that under the Presidency arrangement it is possible."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Stora:—"Have there ever been supervisors knowing only Tamil and Telugu?"

452 RESOLUTION REPRISALIZATION OF INWARDS TO INSTRUCTIONS OF SCHOOLS
IN REGARD TO THE APPOINTMENT OF SUPERVISORS.

(Mr. Salazar's Motion.)

[8TH FEBRUARY 1917.]

The Hon'ble Mr. K. SARASWA BHATT:—I merely state that in this Presidency arrangement there would be no objection to post a Tamil or a Telugu gentleman to South Canara."

"The latest quarterly list published in this January shows an improvement inasmuch as it has classified these supervisors according to districts. There are in all, excluding Mahomedan schools and 30 appointments of this branch in the training schools, about 279 supervisors in the inspecting class in 23 districts—41 in the first grade, 61 in the second grade and 175 in the third grade. In the ordinary course there ought to have been on the average two appointments in the first grade and three in the second grade in each district. But what is the real state of things?"

"South Arcot—total 12—has 5 in the first grade.

"Tanjore—total 16—also 5 in the first grade.

"Trichinopoly—total 12—has 4 in the first grade."

"While districts with a larger number of supervisors have less—

"Ganjam—total 23—has only 2 in the first grade.

"Malabar— " 17 " 2 "

"Guntur— " 16 " 1 "

"Kistna— " 16 " 1 "

and of 10 supervisors for Kurnool, 11 for North Arcot, 7 for Hindol, 5 for Bellary, 7 for Madras, there is no first grade at all.

"Then taking the second grade—

"Salem—total 9—has 5.

"Tinnevely—total 11—has 4.

"Ramanad and Chittoor have none.

"Gulbarga and South Canara have but one each."

"The grievance lies not merely in the unequal distribution of higher grades. Of these 41 appointments in the first grade 35 incumbents are on other duty and their places have not been filled up by promoting men in the lower grades to that grade. One place is kept vacant, and the others are, I understand, merely held by the lower grade men without increase of pay. So also with the second grade. Of the 61 places in this grade 35 incumbents are on other duty. One place has been kept vacant and the other 54 places are held by third-grade men. The net result is that all the 30 supervisors in Madras, South Canara and Hindol are in the third grade with none in the first or second, while Malabar which has 17 supervisors has none in the first, and only one in the second and all the rest in the third grade. Guntur, which has 16, has one in the first grade, one in the second grade and fourteen in the third grade. Scarcely out of 23 in Ganjam are in the third grade.

"As I have now shown most of the supervisors are on Rs. 50 and Inspectors even now are empowered to make other appointments of Rs. 50 and under. Why should they be considered incompetent to appoint or transfer only in respect of these posts? I do not know what other the work of maintaining the list of supervisors, ordering appointments, promotion and transfers is in the distribution of work at the office of the Director of Public Instruction in the hands of the Personal Assistant to the Director. If so, the fact affords another argument for me; I understand that this office is reserved from the Assistant Inspectors' grade and my resolution merely requests Government to transfer these duties from the hands of an officer of the Assistant Inspector's grade, stationary in Madras and who has no occasion to know the supervisors, to a higher class of officers who come in touch with the supervisors' work. After all it is the Inspectors and their assistants who have to get the work out of these supervisors. The Inspector maintains the confidential registers about these and comes in contact often enough with them personally. Supervisors should come to believe that good work brings due promotion. For this purpose a certain number of appointments in each grade should be allotted to each district and placed in the hands of the Inspectors. The present sitting men should be confirmed and given their grade-promotions.

"As long as these supervisors do not see any prospect of bettering their prospects, so long as they know that the hard-working man is no better off than the indolent one and they have both to rest on Rs. 50, so long as they know that their fate is written in far away Madras, and not by their immediate taskmasters, it is useless in my opinion to expect any great results in the expansion of elementary education.

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IN REGARD TO THE APPOINTMENT OF SUPERVISORS

SEN PASCARE 1917.] (*Mr. Subash Chandra Bose; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao;
Mr. Shaw; the President*)

But there are great possibilities in the supervisors' scheme, if we can only galvanize their activities, as they are the real workers on the village. It is, therefore, that I sincerely commend this resolution to your Excellency in Council for acceptance."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANDIT:—"My Lord, I beg to second this resolution humbly."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. SHAW:—"Your Excellency, the Honourable Member said that supervisors when they were provincialised, as we usually say, were told that they would not be placed under sub-assistant, I do not know what foundation he may have for that statement, I am not aware of any. As I was not the Director of Public Instruction when this provincialisation was effected, I cannot say that I am fully acquainted with the details of it. As I understand it, he wishes a change to be made in the arrangement by which supervisors are appointed, promoted, and transferred to ease the grievances of supervisors. I must confess I am not able to see how their grievances could be cured by the change proposed. At all events what I do say is if some gain by it, others would lose. As a matter of fact, the promotion of supervisors has been done so far rather on the basis of qualifications. A number of supervisors were only matriculates and we have recruited in recent years a certain number of graduates who had taken the degree of B.A. It has been thought necessary, in order to encourage the recruitment of more highly-educated men, to give promotions to these graduates. If we do not get graduates we have to take those that pass the Intermediate and who have taken the second-grade training certificate. I dare say this system has reacted somewhat unfavourably on supervisors who were taken from the local boards some years ago. I am sure the Government's chief reason for simply opposing this resolution is that the whole question of reorganisation of the inspecting agency is now under the consideration of the Government and it is probable that this particular agency of supervisors will disappear. That being so it hardly seems worth while to alter the arrangements which govern their appointment, transfer and promotion."

"Perhaps it is hardly worth while to attempt to discuss what the precise effect would be of giving inspectors full control over supervisors instead of the Director of Public Instruction having partial control over them. I am sure that we have never, naturally, I think, thought that the supervising agency was one which had to be treated geographically. We never concern ourselves with the point whether Malabar had so many supervisors in the first grade or whether Ganjam had so many. We simply treated the provincialisation partly doubtless as usual in promoting by seniority and partly, as I said before, by laying considerable stress on the fact of superior qualifications with the intention of getting the recruitment improved. Sir Alfred Bourne's idea was that a time would come when all recruitment of supervisors' places would be from graduates. We are a very long way off that. We have tried to encourage that by giving some encouragement to graduates who join the service as supervisors."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Does the honourable gentleman wish to divide the Council on the resolution?"

The Hon'ble Mr. K. SARASWA BHATT:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Shaw suggests that the whole service would not be in existence in the reorganisation. It may be that this branch may be abolished."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. SHAW (*interrupting*):—"Perhaps 'absorbed' will be the better word."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. SARASWA BHATT:—"In the circumstances, I don't see any use in further pressing this resolution and putting it for further discussion. I beg leave to withdraw it."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"I think I may assure the Honourable Member that what has passed in this debate will be borne in mind by the Director of Public Instruction."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

(Mr. Ramaswami Achariyar; Mr. Sargamurthy Rao; [ONE FEBRUARY 1917.
the President; Mr. Ranga Achariyar; Mr. Venkayappa
Rao; Mr. Rajagopal Achariyar.]

RESOLUTION RE PERMISSION TO FILE APPEALS FROM DISTRICT
MUNICIPAL COURTS BEFORE SUBORDINATE JUDGES.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMASWAMI ACHARIYAR :—“ I beg to propose
the following resolution :—

“ IV. THIS Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council
that, in the interests of the litigant public, permission may be given to the filing
of appeals from the decrees of the courts of District Municipal in the Courts of
Subordinate Judges, within whose jurisdiction such courts are situated except
in the headquarters town of the district.”

“ I find the arrangement recommended by me is already in force in the sub-
courts of Coimbatore, Ellore and Berhampur. And if my resolution be accepted, the
arrangement will be introduced into the three Sub Courts of Kumbhakson, Mayavaram
and Nellore in the Tanjore district, Srirangam in Madurai, Tuticorin in Trav-
ancore and Pudukottai in the Madurai district. The reasons which apply to the
introduction of this system into the three courts in the north of the Presidency
of course apply to these courts also. The difficulty which we have noticed in this : I have
had personal experience of the difficulty as Chairman of the municipality of Kumbha-
kson; we filed an appeal in the District Court, paying the Government pleader his
fee. It was transferred to Kumbhakson and we had to pay another fee to another
pleader at Kumbhakson. I find that in the Tanjore district 425 appeals were
transferred to the sub-courts. In all these 425 appeals two fees were paid by the
parties. I want to save them their expenditure. Also they have to go to the
district headquarters to arrange for the filing of the appeal and incur all the
expenses there and then incur further expenditure in their own stations.

“ There is a further difficulty when appeals are transferred to sub-courts. It is
not always possible to send the cases to the sub-courts to which they relate. The
rule that is generally followed is that Nos. 1 to 20 should go to the Court at Mayavaram,
21 to 40 to the Court of Nellore, and so on. It does happen that cases
that should be tried at Kumbhakson go to Nellore and cases that ought to be
tried at Mayavaram go to Kumbhakson. I want to save the parties the trouble of
going to courts distant from their places and also the trouble of paying two fees. I,
therefore, place this resolution before the Council.”

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SUDHAKARAN RAO PANTULU :—“ My Lord, I beg to
second the proposition. If I am not out of order I wish to move an amendment that
for the words ‘ except in ’ be substituted the words ‘ inclusive of ’. It will then read
‘ inclusive of the headquarters town of the district ’.”

His Excellency the President :—“ I do not know whether the honourable
gentleman's amendment is acceptable.”

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RAMA ACHARIYAR :—“ May I point out, your Excellency,
that it is not legal. The law does not permit filing appeals in the courts of Sub-
ordinate Judges at headquarters.”

His Excellency the President :—“ I am obliged to the honourable gentleman
I am dealing with the procedure. The resolution has been passed. I prefer to have
a recorder who records the resolution in its ordinary form.”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATRAM RAO :—“ I formally second the resolution.”

The Hon'ble Divan Bahadur P. RAMANUJAM ACHARIYAR :—“ Your Excellency,
the main objection to the resolution is that under the law, as it now stands, it is not
competent to the Government to give the permission which the Honourable Member
has sought to give. I would invite reference to the wording of section 75 of the
Madras Civil Courts Act, first proviso, which says ‘ Provided that, whenever a Sub-
ordinate Judge's court is established in any district at a place remote from the station
of the District Court, the High Court may, with the previous sanction of the Local
Government, direct that appeals from the decrees or orders of District Municipal within
the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Subordinate Judge be preferred in the court
of the latter.’ What is suggested is within the competence of the High Court to do.
It is they who decide in particular cases whether an order should be issued that appeals
from particular Municipal should go to particular subordinate courts away from the

**RESOLUTION RE PERMISSION TO FILE APPEALS FROM DISTRICT AND
MUNICIPAL COURTS BEFORE SUBORDINATE JUDGES.**

6th FEBRUARY 1917.] (*Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar; Mr. Ranga Achariyar;
the President; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.*)

District Court. In every case recommended by the High Court the Government have given the sanction. We could not possibly do anything more. Also by way of explaining why the High Court has not recommended in every case that such a power should be given I may say that it is not solely a question of the convenience of the litigant public. We find that some of those sub-courts to which powers have not been given are so heavily worked in regard to original suits and small causes that they cannot really take up appeals. The High Court apparently took that also into consideration. And as the law at present stands and in view of the inconvenience that exists I do not think that the Government can do anything in the matter. I would only say that it is the High Court that should be moved and whenever they make any recommendation we accept it."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"To remove the objection taken by the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar, I wish to suggest an amendment. It is quite true that the Government have no power of initiative in this matter. But at the same time, we have no power to move the High Court formally. That is why we move the Government. The amendment that I wish to propose is that the words 'steps may be taken to allow' be inserted instead of the word 'Parliament may be given to' and the rest of the resolution will stand as it is."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"That means that the Government are to take the initiative."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"The opinion of the High Court may be asked. There is no harm in doing that. The resolution may be forwarded to the High Court and if they think it fit it may be done."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"We must leave under the Act. The High Court must take the initiative. We cannot override the Act for the purpose of the resolution. I do not think we can override the Act."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"It is not a question of overriding the Act. It is only making a suggestion to the High Court as the Government in many other cases make suggestions to the High Court in other matters which lie with the High Court. It is perfectly competent to call for returns even under the law, because after all the matter has to come up before the Government after they make suggestions. It is a step in the right direction to take. I know a great deal of difficulty is felt by the litigant public. I feel the force of the objection of the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar, that some of the Subordinate Judges are overworked. But there are cases where it is not so. To ask the people to go to Tanjore to file appeals is highly inconvenient. I know, as a matter of fact, the District Judge of Tanjore does transfer appeals to sub-courts. Every day they are doing so; it is a matter on which we cannot speak with authority. We can only suggest. The best authority is the High Court. And as we are not entitled to move the High Court in the matter, I think no harm will be done in accepting the resolution."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I am concerned with the procedure. I do not think the hon'ble gentleman's amendment is really in substance to alter the wording of the resolution. I do not think it is necessary to trouble the Council by inserting the words suggested."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sathur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"It may be unnecessary to amend the resolution if the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Judicial Department gives an assurance that the attention of the High Court would be invited to this complaint. As a matter of fact, I know, in the District of Tanjore especially, the original jurisdiction of the sub-courts and the district court is somewhat unsuitable and the work of the courts has consequently to be adjusted by transfers of appeals from the district court to the various sub-courts in the district. They have to be instituted in Tanjore to be transferred to Nagapattinam, Mārcanum and Kankaberoor, in order to feed the Sub-Judges with work. It seems to me that to curdle the jurisdiction of all the courts has to be remedied. The complaint is that the district court does not see enough of original civil litigation. It seems to me the whole question may be referred to the High Court. If the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman gives an assurance that the attention of the High Court would be invited to what has been stated in this Council, it will meet all the requirements of the case. Of course, the amendment proposed, as His Excellency pointed out, is not quite in order."

428 RESOLUTIONS RE PERMISSION TO FILE APPEALS FROM DISTRICT MUNSIF COURTS BEFORE SUBORDINATE JUDGES; EXTENSION OF THE SYSTEM OF TRIAL BY JURY AND COMMITTEE TO REPORT ON THE RULES RELATING TO COST OF CULTIVATION AND COMMUTATION OF RATES.

(Mr. Gillman; Mr. Ramaswami Achariyar; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; the President; Mr. Subbaranga Reddy; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

The Hon'ble Mr. H. P. W. GILLMAN:—"As your Excellency observed, I do not think it is a proper function of the Government to make suggestions to the High Court in this matter; but I believe it is the usual practice that when debates in this Council affect any province of the High Court, copies of these debates are forwarded to the High Court for information. I am aware the Council that this will be done. I think probably the reason why the High Court have not moved the Government to give these Sub-Judges, especially those in Tanjore, appellate jurisdiction, is that they realize that it is impossible for these Sub-Judges to deal with all the appeals from District Munsifs. There must be some administrative difficulty. As I well believe, the debate on this subject will be communicated to the High Court and if they see fit they will take action."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJAM ACHARIYAR:—"Having regard to the legal difficulty and having regard to the assurance given by the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman, I withdraw this resolution. I only wish to say that the sub-courts in Tanjore have been hearing 455 appeals and the Court of Sivaganga has had 80 appeals, Tuticorin 186, and Palghat 182. It might be necessary to transfer some of these cases from these sub-courts to the district courts. The number will not be large. However, as I have said, I withdraw the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE EXTENSION OF THE SYSTEM OF TRIAL BY JURY.

The next resolution which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao was as follows:—

"V. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council to take steps to extend the system of trial by Jury in Courts of Session."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PASTUR:—"In deference to the wishes of some of my non-official colleagues, I have decided to postpone the consideration of this resolution to a future meeting of the Council."

The resolution was postponed.

RESOLUTION RE COMMITTEE TO REPORT ON THE RULES RELATING TO COST OF CULTIVATION AND COMMUTATION OF RATES.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"We now come to two resolutions which deal very much with the same subject and I am in a little difficulty to judge what the Council would wish to do and what would be agreeable to the Honourable Members who move these two resolutions, as to which resolution should be taken up first. We cannot have two discussions on practically the same subject, or two resolutions, one of which is general and the other is particular. I am inclined to take No. VII first and the Honourable Member who moves the resolution No. VI* will join in the discussion."

The Hon'ble Divera Bahadur A. SREENIVASAI SWAMY:—"My resolution refers specially to the conditions of South Arcot. I think I may dispose of my resolution first and we can take up the other afterwards."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"We cannot practically discuss the same subject matter on two occasions and I should like to know what would be agreeable and fair to the honourable gentlemen concerned."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NAMACHINDA AYYAR:—"Can we not take up the two resolutions together, one as clause (a) and the other as clause (b)?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Let us take the general resolution first; that is better to the Council. I think it was in November last South Arcot was discussed."

* The Hon'ble Mr. Subbaranga Reddy A. S. SREENIVASAI SWAMY:—

"VI. The Council agrees to refer to a Committee to report on the rules relating to the cost of cultivation and commutation of rates and to report to the Council on the results of the committee's report. The committee should be made up of members of the Council, one from each of the districts, and of one from the Government, and of one from the public, before being the last and the Government of the existing Government of South Arcot."

RESOLUTION OF COMMITTEE TO REPORT ON THE RULES RELATING
TO COST OF CULTIVATION AND COMMUTATION OF RATES. 437

6th FEBRUARY 1917.]

(Mr. Subbarajulu Reddy; the President;
Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SREENIVASU REDDY:—“That was on a different subject on economic inquiry. This is with regard to cultivation expenses. I confine myself specially to the aspect of cultivation expenses. I think there is a distinction between the two resolutions. The special settlement is going on in South Arcot and my complaint is there is no inquiry as regards the cultivation expenses. I restrict myself to that aspect of the case.”

His Excellency the President:—“I recollect that cultivation expenses and other details were the subject of discussion. I think we had better take up No. VII. And the Honorable gentleman may use his information as illustrative of the discussion which is going on.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—“The resolution that I have the honour to place before this Council is as follows:—

“VII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a committee of officials and non-officials be formed to consider the modification of the rules relating to costs of cultivation and commutation of rates in the several districts of the province, so that the practice may be brought into accordance with the spirit of the land revenue policy laid down by the Government of India.”

“Your Excellency will see that in the matter of instruction for collecting re-settlements we had that rule No. 10 is the rule which concerns us now. It is, I submit, rather vague. The rule says:

“If, on the other hand, it is desired that the revision of assessment should take the form of a percentage enhancement of the present rates, the main points to be considered will be the general rise in prices and the increase in produce due to improvements made at the cost of Government such as the opening of new sources of irrigation, canals, etc. In the ryotwari districts of the Madras Presidency adaptation of cultivation is brought to account and charged for, each year, as it occurs. This will not, therefore, form a separate item for consideration. There must be a substantial increase in prices to warrant an enhancement of the rates, and on the latter be always raised to the full measure of the increase in the former, for a liberal allowance must be made for the increased cost of labour, stock and implements as well as for the increased cost of living of the people and for procuring a higher standard of comfort among them. The determination of the exact percentage of enhancement, if any, to be imposed will thus also depend on the general economic condition of the people in the tract or district to be resettled.”

“This is the rule that has now been in vogue. My submission is that for more than one reason the rule is not specific and it has given scope for considerable abuse of authority being taken by individual settlement officers in the course of settlement operations. I have in the resolution referred to the Government of India resolution on land revenue policy. Your Lordship might see that the Government of India called for reports from all Governments and, on a petition which was presented by the late Mr. R. G. Dutt and others, the whole question was gone into and the policy laid down. In fact, what was suggested by the petitioners in that matter was that one-fifth of the gross produce may be taken as the standard for fixing the land revenue. Your Lordship will find that this resolution on the land revenue policy goes through the whole position and the conclusions arrived at are summed up at the end of the resolution. In fact at page 46 of the land revenue policy of the Indian Government, paragraph 38 clause (4) of the resolution says ‘that in areas where the State takes the land revenue from the cultivators’ (that is, the portion which refers to Madras) ‘the proposal to fix the assessment at one-fifth of the gross produce would result in the imposition of a greatly increased burden upon the people.’ That was the resolution that was arrived at by His Lordship on going through the various papers that were sent up by this Government and the other Governments. In fact, the whole resolution abounds in instances of steps taken by the Government and the settlement officers to relieve the burden thrown upon the ryots by the settlement operation. It is pointed out that for 40 years the procedure adopted by the settlement

(*Mr. Rama Apperger*)

[*See* **FREEDAY 1917.**]

officers in Madras has been for the benefit of the ryots and they are collecting not one-fifth of the gross but far less; various methods adapted would go to convince the people that they were actually taking far less and that that was the aim of the Government not that they are treating it as rent of half but as a revenue where they care more for the interest of the cultivators and all these steps were tried only to mitigate the amount of the revenue that was collected from the ryot. On page 18, paragraph 16 of that report, we have got this: 'it is now nearly 40 years since the alternative standard of half the net produce was introduced in Madras, the reason being that the gross produce standard, while it favoured the more fertile, pressed with extreme severity upon the poorer lands. But even the standard then adopted has not been worked up to its position. There and elsewhere the net produce has been valued at much less than the current money rates, the outturn per acre deduced from crop experiments has been notoriously underestimated, and liberal deductions have been made for unprofitable cultivation, distance from markets, and circumstances of season, so that the rates in actual use for assessment are considerably below the actual share. There has been a similar reduction in the theoretical measure of assessment.' The whole resolution sums up the other circumstances to be considered and points out conclusively that if an exact calculation of the net produce was made it would be much heavier and would work greater hardship on the ryots than it was at the time this policy was considered; and the resolution goes on to emphasize that it was the policy of the Government of India that the ryot was relieved of it.

"I must also point out as regards the question of the costs of cultivation what this Government says in its report which is also appended to this resolution on page 187. In paragraph 85 of the report they give a detailed calculation of the average net produce. All this is given there—what deductions are made and how much of cultivation are allowed for; so that it is common ground that the costs of cultivation should be deducted and the net produce arrived at. What you now find is that, in the settlement operations, the principle is adopted and some lands are shown under costs of cultivation, though they arrived at figures which are really, according to non-official opinion, not correct and which do not represent the actual costs of cultivation, though on one occasion it was suggested that the settlement operation did not allow any deduction for the actual costs of cultivation. That position was subsequently given up and it is common ground now for the Government, the non-official members and the people that costs of cultivation must be estimated properly and deducted from the gross produce.

"I wish to place before the Government two views of this question. The first is that the deductions relating to commutation rates and bedcharges, for sowing to market outside and the value of produce should be determined in settlement reports, and the costs of cultivation should be calculated taking that as the standard. I shall just examine it, and give you an example. For instance take the Madras settlement. For the first tarun land, Rs. 10-8-0 is taken as the value of the gross produce after these commutation rates and the other necessary deductions are made; and the costs of cultivation are calculated, treating this as the total amount; and it is said, taking that as the basis, that Rs. 29-8-0, that is allowed for cost of cultivation, is considerably more than what may be expected to be the actual cost of the produce expected to be valued at Rs. 10-8-0. My submission is that that is not the correct method to calculate the cost of cultivation in the ratio of gross produce. The gross produce ought to be valued as a whole, without these deductions which are made for arriving at a reasonable rate of commutation, and if we then take the gross produce without these gross deductions, we will find that, for the costs of cultivation, a considerable amount more has to be allowed than what is now allowed.

"The other suggestion that I place before the Council is that the procedure of calculating double the value of the revenue paid as the balance and treating the rest of it as costs of cultivation is radically unsound. What has been done in the recent cases is that if the first tarun is to be assessed at Rs. 10-8-0 we will have an equal amount of Rs. 10-8-0 to the ryot and that makes Rs. 21 and the remaining Rs. 29-8-0 of the gross produce arrived at after deduction may be treated as money allowed for cultivation expenses. That is wrong. It is pointed out also that instead of Rs. 13-8-0 which was allowed for cultivation in the previous settlement, Rs. 29-8-0

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is allowed for cultivation expenses, increased cost of living, etc. That is putting the cart before the horse. What has to be ascertained is the actual cost of cultivation; if it is on a sound ground, as I said, that the actual cost of cultivation should be deducted.

"What ought to be allowed as the costs of cultivation and what ought not to be allowed is really disputed. My contention is unless you are able to arrive at definite figures as to the actual cost of cultivation in various localities this difficulty would go on. In the course of the discussion at a previous sitting it was suggested that, in the Government form, it was found an acre required only Rs. 13 and odd for costs of cultivation. My Lord, there have been some figures in answer to the interpellation of the Hon'ble Mr. A. Subbanayana Reddy, but there is nothing to show that that is correct. Nor is it relevant, whatever may be the costs of cultivation in the Government form as calculated by the farm superintendents. I really do not know whether they take into consideration the cost of establishments in calculating the costs of cultivation. If they do, we should find that it cannot be Rs. 12-3-0. At all events the labour and other facts account for to that extent, while we say that the actual cost is Rs. 45. Is it possible for Government whose agency we know is much costlier than a poor man who actually tills the soil to say that the expenses would be Rs. 13-8-0? That is a matter that has to be gone into by the committee I propose.

"If the Government farm superintendents will be able to show by public demonstration that an acre of first-rate land could be cultivated at a cost of six 13-8-0, the whole of the Madras Presidency will lost the opportunity and take to the methods that are adopted by the Government to do that business at that poor rate. But, however, the Hon'ble Mr. Dinkley was at Madras in connection with Madras settlement. I gave the figures then; I calculated that the actual costs came to Rs. 38 to Rs. 45 in regard to first-class land for cultivation at that time. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew also said in the course of his reply that he would not be taking objection to my figures as to costs of cultivation. Subsequently it so happened, my Lord, that recently an Honorable Professor of the American College at Madras who had studied the conditions of the cultivators in some of the villages and who is also officially connected with the members of the Round Table—he had an opportunity to go into it impartially and in a recent lecture he delivered at Madras he gave it that his calculations came to Rs. 40 as expenditure for costs of cultivation. That is what he worked out. And Mr. Bour, the Settlement Officer, presided over that meeting and I was present there and he agreed with the calculations arrived at by the lecturer of that evening. I am only saying this with a view to support my figures. There are the actual facts: there is the actual payment made for every business done and the payment calculated brings the cost of cultivation to that figure.

"It would not be right to ask what one ought to spend: I do not think the land revenue policy allows us to argue that if the ryot is more careful and uses more scientific methods and implements the costs would not be so heavy. We are not concerned with it, unless we can show that the ryot is negligent or otherwise fraudulently spending more money with a view to deprive the Government of their just dues. It could not be said that what he spends should not be deducted from the calculation. In connection with this resolution the question will have to be gone into. In fact I had the occasion to exchange ideas with the Member in charge, Sir Alexander Cardew, and the question may well be whether to allow the full actual rate which a man has to pay for the plough or labour to another or whether the Government must allow a reduced rate if the man and his wife and children work upon the land. That will be the question that might be raised; but of course I have explained and repeated to the Honourable Members of this Council that my contention is that even there the calculation must be made as if he does the income which he would get if he was working on another's land. In the case of the ryot who does not go to the land to till, it is conceded that the costs of cultivation should be allowed. Why should it be said that in the case of the man who gives up farming and works on his own land he should be deprived of the costs of cultivation? The land revenue policy does not intend to cut off all that expenditure and allow him only what he would actually get if he worked on others' lands. If, therefore, as I said on a previous occasion, a number of ryots arranged among themselves to exchange their

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

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plough, their labour, their seedlings and so many other things, we find that in all those cases without much expenditure of cash they manage to get through their cultivation and this ought to be encouraged by the Government. The spot ought not to be made to lose the benefit of the economy which is possible and of the co-operation that it was to see that he cultivates the land for the benefit of the Government.

"My Lord, sometimes it is argued that these people would not quit their lands and go away if the Government take an extraordinary amount from them. That is the argument that is advanced. It is said: 'You say that out of Rs. 50-8-0 Rs. 42 is the actual expenditure and where he only gets Rs. 8-8-0 he actually pays 'to Government Rs. 10-8-0 for the first-rate land and yet he would not quit the land.' That is an argument that is advanced. My Lord, I may say at once that it is no argument at all. I respectfully submit that the land revenue policy does not permit an argument like that to be advanced. I do not think the Government of India or for the matter of that the Secretary of State intended that we should use it as an argument that because a man does not quit his land we may charge him to the hilt or anything more than what under the revenue rule can be levied from him as revenue. As I have said, there are passages in the land revenue policy indicating that they intended to treat it as revenue and not as rent.

"In connection with the land cesses to be paid by the lands, it has been clearly brought out by the policy of the Government of India that they treat it as revenue and not as rent and they meet on all these deductions and other things indicating that they only want to treat it as revenue. My Lord, the question therefore is: the rent is there, he works at the land as far as possible, he spends, he contributes his labour, his family's labour, and everything, and the only question is what ought to be estimated. I do concede one position that I mentioned already. If ordinarily this man takes his plough, goes to another's field and gets 12 annas for his work for working two or three hours, would not the Government allow him 12 annas in that estimation? Suppose six acres want about 15 ploughs, should we allow Rs. 10 and call it less? That is the question that should be considered and determined with reference to such locality. My submission is if the cultivation goes to a place where there is abundance of cattle, where everything can be secured—and the men actually graze his cattle in the forest areas on days other than those on which he uses them for his plough—in that case I can understand he may be charged less and we may put it at the lowest. Some years back an ordinary labourer or farm servant or a man that was ploughing for sars under a landlord was prepared to work for three or four annas as wages when he was on the land of the landlord which he had taken for years. All those days are now changed and we have noticed that everything has to be paid for. Otherwise people find other work and go away.

"What was said in connection with the other resolution goes to show that there is labour available for these people. Owing to trade or other reasons they find labour and they do not want to work only on lands when they can get 8 annas a day elsewhere. When that is the position they ought to be allowed the wages they could earn. Except during the cultivation season the amount may be considerably reduced and may be allowed. That is a question to be considered by the committee. Before the settlement is due to come into operation, it will be going into these conditions and will arrive at figures which will be satisfactory. To allow things to go on at this rate will rather imply that the land revenue policy of the Government is not being properly followed. The question therefore for the consideration of the Government is: what the land revenue policy is which I read the Madras Government's report is attacked says. It says at page 167 'the normal gross produce, i.e., the gross produce struck on a comparison of good and bad years, is valued by a very favourable commutation rate which is usually considerably below the average of the previous 20 years, from which, moreover, all years of scarcity and high prices are excluded.' That was the position which was taken up by the Madras Government. It was then that His Lordship refers to the Government of India resolution. What is now being done? This principle is not fully followed—From which all years of scarcity and high prices are excluded? That is what is said there, but that is not being done now. During the last four years out of 20, paddy has been selling at a much higher rate than in former years; and subsequently it has fallen. I do not know what it will be

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GEN FEBRUARY 1937.] (Mr. Rama Ayyappan: the President;
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in the current year. Whatever it may be, 25 years which have been taken up for calculation do not include high price years. That was the object kept in view by the Government previously and that is what the Government of India had done. And again from 1910 to 27 per cent is deducted for merchants' profit and distance from markets. What is now allowed generally is 10 per cent and 20 to 25 per cent is allowed according to the particular conditions of particular localities—if it may be where persons are not required to carry long distances they are allowed less. Another deduction is made of from 5 to 25 per cent for vicissitudes of seasons and unpredictable patches of soil, the allowances on dry land being more than 15 per cent and now usually 20 to 25 per cent. This again is not now exactly carried out. Fifteen per cent is actually taken for all places together. I have got the settlement reports also. Why should it be so? If the range is adopted to suit particular localities why should you stick to one percentage? Why should the crops in backward localities not be allowed to have the benefits of the range allowed by the Government of India and why should they get half the rate produce instead of one-fifth of the gross produce. I may as well say that in the case of land that I have referred to if one-fifth had been allowed he would have got Rs. 10-2-6 but then it is definitely Rs. 10-4-0 and in every settlement it will be increased when one-fifth of the gross produce of any rate is held by the Government of India to be such as would work hardship to ryots. Therefore the question I take is very clear. The principles commended by the Government and adopted by the resolution of the Government of India have all practically been forgotten; and so much so that at one of the sittings it was even argued that costs of cultivation were never allowed in the case of ryots who actually worked on the land.¹

MR. RAO-BABU THE PRESIDENT :—“The Honourable gentleman has now then exhausted his time.”

THE HON. MR. K. RAMA AYYAPPAN :—“My submission therefore is that these things may be considered and a committee may be appointed. I have no objection to a committee being appointed in the case of South Arcot which is immediately under consideration. With these words I commend the resolution to the Council.”

THE HON. MR. A. SUBBARAJULU REDDY :—“I second the resolution, your Excellency, as I have no alternative. While I second it, I may be permitted to state my arguments in detail in respect of the resolution No. VI which applies specially to South Arcot, in which the settlement is now going on. If it should happen to exceed my time by a few minutes I request your Excellency's forgiveness.”

“At the last meeting I moved a resolution bearing on the re-settlement of South Arcot. My request then was that Government might be pleased to direct a detailed enquiry into the economic condition of the ryots of South Arcot before passing orders on the proposals for the re-settlement of the district. The Government in a way met my request by promising to direct any further enquiry into their economic condition before passing final orders. In my present resolution No. 6 I have asked for an enquiry only on two subjects bearing on re-settlement, namely, the cost of cultivation and the cost of providing for the sustenance of life. Subsequent to the notice I gave of this resolution the scheme report of the Settlement Officer has been published. I do not propose to discuss the merits of the report except so far as it bears on the two subjects of the resolution. I reserve the discussion of the other subjects referred to in the report and of the merits of the report itself for a later account of which I propose to give due notice.”

“This report discloses that the Settlement Officer has made an enquiry with the view of distinctly ascertaining the cost of cultivation per acre and the cost of providing for the ryot's sustenance of life while at the same time ascertaining the need for further enquiry into his economic condition.”

“The report is no doubt well written from an official and a literary point of view, but it is surely one-sided. In arriving at his conclusions under the various heads pointed out in the re-settlement scheme, he failed to keep in view the benevolent and just policy of the Government which was expressed so far back as 1934 in these words:

“It must be remembered that the right of Government is not a right which consists of all the surplus produce after paying the cost of cultivation and the profits

(Mr. Subramanyam Reddy.) [20th FEBRUARY 1914.]

'of agricultural stock but a land revenue only which ought if possible to be as lightly assessed as to leave a surplus or rent to the occupier whether he is in fact let the land to others or raises it in his own hands.'

'No clearer instructions can be given to a Settlement Officer regarding the need for keeping this policy in view than are given under rule 10 of the manual. Under this rule he is called upon to provide for a liberal allowance to the ryot for the increased cost of labour, stock and implements as well as for the increased cost of living and for procuring a higher standard of comfort before determining the exact percentage of enhancement in the rates of assessment.'

'The Settlement Officer apparently entered upon his task with no correct ideas about the past and present economic conditions of the tract. In 1882, just a couple of years anterior to the current settlement, Mr. Crankebank—the Collector—an old and experienced officer long associated with this district, reported to the Board that under the settlement then in force the average dry rates in South Arcot were the highest in the Presidency, higher than those in the bordering districts of Chingleput, North Arcot, Tanjore, Salem and Trichinopoly and that the wet rates were very nearly the highest, higher than in the bordering districts inclusive areas of Tanjore. That this report was accurate to the very letter was proved during the settlement operations that followed. For, in establishing the commission prices the Settlement Officer arrived at figures for both wet and dry crops, working them out under the then existing orders of Government which prices, if adopted by Government, promised a relief to the ryots against the oppressive rates. But the Government for financial reasons treated this tract with exceptional kindness by departing from their orders and raising the figures for paddy and coarbs by nearly 5 per cent and for sorgho by 85 per cent over the prices arrived at by the Settlement Office.'

'Mr. E. A. Elwin in his decennial report to the Board for the period between 1890 and 1900 said: "As regards the wealth of the people the district occupies a middling position though the large majority of the ryots are poor. As already stated agriculturists form the majority of the population and 71·5 per cent of the holdings are petty ones with an average liability of Rs. 3-5-0 while 18·6 per cent more have an average liability of Rs. 10-2-0. Thus 25 per cent of the agricultural population could hardly be expected to tide over a long period of scarcity and in the case of most of them even the first year of severity will be felt to some extent, especially in the inland taluks.'

'In his decennial report for the next decade the present Collector said: "The district cannot be considered to be wealthy. The large majority of the ryots are poor. The analysis of acre of holdings given above will show that 75·3 per cent of the petty and petty ones of Rs. 10 and less need only 21 per cent pay as assessment of Rs. 50 and less."

'Such then has become the condition of the tract under the administrative rigid settlements.

'In spite of this literature bearing on economic conditions available for settlement operations of this tract, the Settlement Officer has quietly ignored it and started his operations by adopting novel methods for arriving at commission prices and cost of cultivation. His method of arriving at the cost of cultivation was unique and opposed to the long standing practice that obtained at the previous settlements in other districts. The practice was to cause a separate and distinct enquiry to be made for ascertaining the cost of cultivation per acre and a similar enquiry to find out what allowance should be made for the ryot's increased cost of living and after the ascertainment of these two items to deduct the figure so ascertained from the commission price less the 25 per cent allowance for vicissitudes of seasons, and then to divide the balance into two halves between the ryot and the Government, the Government's half share representing the assessment due per acre. That practice was quite reasonable and workable although in its actual working the ryot's representations regarding the actual cost of cultivation were seldom viewed with sympathy by the Settlement Officers.

'The method now adopted by the Settlement Officer and which threatens to start a new practice must operate as a serious hardship on the ryot. According to this method, to use a familiar and a homely phrase, the cart is put before the horse, the Settlement Officer's enquiry preceding the revenue levy. He necessarily threatens

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on the subject, fixes the rate of assessment by a guess, arrives at a suitable figure as the commutation price and practically and virtually this commutation price determines according to his method the cost of cultivation and the increased cost of living. For, according to this method the cost of cultivation, etc., is the balance arrived at after deducting twice the assessment that the officer has fixed by a guess from the commuted price of the yield per acre.

"I do not now propose to discuss in detail the highly unsatisfactory manner in which the commutation price for both wet and dry grain has been arrived at by the present Settlement Officer. Contrary to the practice that has obtained hitherto at the various settlements, the years in which very high prices ruled—prices, higher sometimes than even the prices in famine years—and which were excluded from calculation in the settlements of the neighbouring districts of Chingwepe and North Arcot in determining the 20 non-famine years, namely, the years 1897-98, 1900-01, 1901-02, have been included, not excluded as they ought to have been, in the present settlement operations. Similarly the years 1908-09, 1912-13, and 1913-14 in which prices rose abnormally heavy owing to shortage in rainfall or even lessy floods or both sometimes, have not been excluded although they certainly ought to have been in arriving at commutation price. If we exclude these years from calculation and include in their stead the years 1896 to 1898 as non-famine years we arrive at commutation prices much lower than the present prices of wet and dry grains of the Settlement Officer, namely, 135, 225 and 140. Such a reduction must obviously lead to very different results both as regards cultivation expenses and the rates of assessment wet and dry. For while it must naturally lead the Settlement Officer to reconsider the assessment rates proposed by him, it must necessarily vary his figures under cost of cultivation and cost of annuities of 50, very materially in favour of the ryot. If the Settlement Officer's figures are meant on this basis, with an appropriate reduction in the rates of assessment on the floor and methods adopted by the Settlement Officer in the settlements of the bordering tracts, I may fairly state, that the cost of cultivation as meant will come out more or less with Rs. 34 and odd—the figures submitted to Government by the Palar farm as representing cultivation expenses per wet acre in 1911. That the Palar farm figure Rs. 34 and odd is by no means exorbitant will be shown by the fact that it nearly represents the amount due to tenant which is generally recognised as not less than half the gross yield of an acre. The Settlement Officer while concluding in his report that the amount due to tenant is one-half of the gross return, has obviously made a mistake in understanding the gross return to mean not the gross return before deducting therefrom 20 per cent for vicissitudes of season but the return after deduction of 20 per cent. This view of the Settlement Officer is certainly opposed to the current and established proper view of the tenant's share. According to the figures given at the bottom of page 23, the tenant's share or cultivation expenses will be not one-half of Rs. 55 shown in column 5 but of Rs. 75 shown in column 3.

"I am not to be understood, however, as conceding that the Palar figure of Rs. 34 and odd accurately represents the cost of cultivation. For, from this same farm I obtained during my personal visit the figure for 1913-14, showing the cost to be Rs. 42 and odd. More or less in agreement with this figure are the figures that I have obtained from rates of the leading ryots of the district.

"The reason why the Settlement Officer has under-rated the cost of cultivation and the allowance to be made for the increased cost of living will be obvious to one that has studied his report.

"It has struck me as an anomalous state of things that the officer that is chosen for the conduct of settlement operations should not be one whose close knowledge of the local and neighbourhood with the ryot will facilitate operations, but should be one who enters the tract for the first time as a Settlement Officer and whose inexperience of the conditions of the tract places both him and the ryot at a serious disadvantage. The present Settlement Officer was comparatively new to the tract and has unfortunately for the ryot taken an exalted view of what he deemed to be the general prosperity of the whole tract. In his view the Coleroon tract is the land of plenty. It gives the highest yield with the least expenditure. The rest of the district was reputed for its groundnut which produced harmful profits. If this view of the Settlement Officer be correct it follows that Collector after Collector since 1852 has

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[Mr. Sethurajulu Reddy, J.] [20th FEBRUARY 1917.]

been submitting statements estimating regarding the economic condition of the district. As regards the Coleroon that the officer has said that the landlord receives for his share two-thirds and even three-fourths of the gross yield because the tenant in raising his crop uses little or no manure, the all earned by the landlord being the sole manure. From all enquiries I have made I am able to say that this is quite an exaggerated view. It may be true that the crop is raised with somewhat greater care and less cost, but a close enquiry ought to show that the landlord's share is not so great, on taking the average in the Coleroon tract, 55 per cent of the yield, because, while ostensibly the landlord is supposed to be entitled to a higher share, by custom prevailing in the tract, the tenant takes away a lot from that share for his charges in connection with manuring, irrigation, harvesting and subsequent threshing floor expenses and a lot of perquisites. All these necessarily diminish the landlord's share materially.

As regards the groundnut tract, I need hardly point out that for settlement purposes groundnut must be treated as an extremely reliable source of income. It is a commercial crop. Its price is regulated by demands in foreign market and where that demand falls the seed has little or no value; it rises in the hands of the ryot and I know of a year in which the ryot was not only to be pardoned, taken to the field and used as manure, for raising it, but was prohibited there was no demand for oil either. It is like 'Indigo' which flourished as a marketable produce in the foreign markets in the beginning of the current settlement but almost ceased to be cultivated when the synthetic dyes were found to be suitable substitutes for the natural dyes.

The circumstances that most influenced the Settlement Officer in over-estimating this tract and in declining sufficient consideration for the cost of cultivation and increased cost of living was that he felt persuaded that the ryot commensured in his groundnut crop a great deal of spare money over and above his normal income. On calculation made by him he found that every agricultural household of the district got an extra income of Rs. 45-8-8 from groundnut. I have serious doubts regarding the correctness of this calculation. But assuming it to be true, I have to observe that a good portion of this spare money is needed to the officer himself spent by the ryot over drinking. This means that he contributes to the swelling of the excise revenue. Is it just that this spare money should count against him once again and swell his tax under land revenue?

Again in arriving at the figure 48½ it does not appear that the Settlement Officer has taken the trouble to ascertain what deduction should be made from this figure on account of the loss sustained by the household under grain income by its having taken up lands for groundnut which should have otherwise yielded grain. It has also to be remembered that owing to the low output of grain in the family the household has to buy from the so-called spare money, grain for family consumption.

Above all, one that is convenient with the district conditions must decline to accept the Settlement Officer's view that it is conditioning in spare money. The most striking feature in the district is the heavy indebtedness of the ryots, big and small. Most of the debtors either sell their lands or go to the Insolvency Court or do both to get relieved of their debts. Money-lenders at 45 per cent interest have swarmed in the district. Yet the Settlement Officer has negligently failed to enquire into the ryots' indebtedness although it was his duty to do so. Nor has he taken note of the fact that more than 95 per cent of the land-owners are petty pettyholders the gross yield from whose holdings is so small that it cannot after meeting the food requirements of the family leave a surplus for sale.

For all these reasons I would respectfully ask your Excellency's Government to cause an enquiry to be made by a committee appointed for the purpose in the manner stated in my resolution. The all-round heavy enhancement of 25 per cent both for wet and dry in a tract which has suffered from overcultivation continuously for over 60 years must indeed be felt by the people as unduly oppressive. The toll the ryots of the Coleroon tract that they could well bear an enhancement of 40 per cent but that it was reduced to 21½ per cent as a matter of grace is to say the least absolutely deplorable.

RESOLUTION OF COMMITTEE TO REPORT ON THE RULES RELATING 435
TO COST OF CULTIVATION AND COMPUTATION OF RATES.

6TH FEBRUARY 1917.] (*Mr. Subbangaiah Reddy; Sir Alexander Gordon.*)

"I may firstly remind your Excellency in Council of the liability of the land to frequent and damaging floods and of the unprecedented distress that the ryots of the tract were exposed to during the recent cyclone which has caused enormous damage to property more especially to property in fruit-trees. The loss that the ryots have sustained is quite appreciable and more or less permanent and enduring and such an event affects his economic condition for at least a quarter of a century. This is a factor that the Government ought to take into consideration in arriving at rates wetland dry at the present time."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER GORDON:—Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar's resolution proposes that there should be an investigation in order that the settlement rules may be modified and that the modifications may bring the practice into accordance with the spirit of the land revenue policy of the Government of India. I endeavored to follow the Honorable Member's speech and at the end of it I must confess I was in doubt as what particular direction the Honorable Member wants the rules to be modified and in what particular directions we have departed from the spirit of the policy laid down by the Government of India. One of the principles which the Government of India did lay down in the letter of May 1885 was that in future settlements we should avoid as far as we could having the ryots by a series of arbitrary examinations into his affairs. 'The Government of India', it said, 'having decided that settlement operations which have for their main object the correction of previous valuations of land cannot be undertaken without much harassment to the people and interference with agricultural prosperity, desires that a period should be fixed in the fiscal history of every district after which there should be no further attempts to obtain fresh valuations of the soil. It holds that to be the main object in view. It desires that the agricultural value of an estate having once been ascertained with tolerable accuracy this value may be taken as the basis for future adjustment.' Then it went on to say 'After mature consideration the Government of India has arrived at the conclusion that such a system of settlement cannot be satisfactorily established if any increase of assessment is permitted on other than the three following grounds:—increase of area under cultivation, rise in prices, increase in produce due to improvement effected at Government expense.' Increase in produce at Government expense relates generally to large irrigation projects—for the present purpose they may be left out: increase of area under cultivation—that also may be left out—that is simply a question of changing back lands. We then come back to rise in prices, so being the basis on which settlements in future are to proceed; that is the general principle and it is necessary to keep it mind that the Government of India wished to avoid any intrinsic examination into details which were settled at the first settlement of each district. The Honorable Member who moves the resolution wishes us on the contrary to make an investigation into the costs of cultivation. He has told the Council over and over again that what he wants to get at is the actual cost of cultivation. In the case of the Madras settlement he put in, as the result of his own personal investigation, with reference to the land which he himself took in hand and cultivated, a statement as to the cost of cultivation which showed that the costs of cultivation came to Rs. 42 per acre leaving out wages. As the estimated value of the crop was only Rs. 50-8-0, the Council will see that Rs. 52-8-0 minus Rs. 42 leaves Rs. 6-8-0, whereas the tax on the land in question is Rs. 10-8-0. Consequently on the Honorable Member's own showing he loses Rs. 2 per acre over his cultivation of the land. As this is said to be a typical instance and it is then stated that the ordinary result of cultivation on the Madras taluk, on the basis of the Honorable Member's figures of cultivation expenses is a loss of Rs. 2 per acre, it must be clear to all the members in this Council that this proves too much—there could not possibly be a loss on cultivation in the whole of the Madras taluk or district. At the same time this very land, the cultivation of which results in a loss of Rs. 2 per acre, is selling at Rs. 100 an acre—for it is first class land. The registered sale deeds prove that. So we have the extraordinary phenomenon that people are ready to pay Rs. 100 for the disadvantage of losing Rs. 2 per year on the transaction. It is therefore clear that something is wrong with the figures. As I told the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar in the previous debate, I do not question what he says he spent. I dare say he spent it. I do not mean to question his word in any degree but it is evident that there is something wrong with his calculations and I shall have

(By Alexander Gordon.)

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no difficulty is showing to the Council where the error comes in. The error consists in this. The Honourable Member first of all takes our estimated value of the crop. That estimated value of the crop is based upon an average of the last 20 years. With it he compares not the average cultivation expenses of the last 20 years but the actual cultivation expenses in 1914-15. This is manifestly incorrect. If he wishes to take the actual cultivation expenses in 1914-15 with the rise in wages and rise in cost of living which they imply, he must also take the actual price of paddy in 1914. He cannot compare the actual cultivation expenses of one year with the valuation of grain based on the average of 20 years previously.

"Now if we apply these facts to the Honourable Member's figures the position is plain. Our commutation rate which is based upon 20 years' average prices came out at Rs. 157 per acre, after deducting 50 per cent. for the various deductions allowed by the Government. But if we take the year 1912 the price of the paddy in that year was not Rs. 157 per acre but Rs. 225 after making a similar deduction of 50 per cent. If you take Rs. 225 per acre it comes to Rs. 70 for a thousand Madras measures on first class land. If you deduct Rs. 42 as cultivation expenses from the price which the ryot got for the grain he would have left with him Rs. 28. We have then to deduct from Rs. 28 the assessment of Rs. 10 and you then get Rs. 18, which on the price paid for the land, viz., Rs. 500, gives a fair return of a little under 4 per cent. That explains the whole trouble the Honourable Member is labouring under. If you take the cost of cultivation of the current day you must take also the current price of the grain; but if you take the commutation rate as the price of the grain, you must take also the average cultivation expenses of twenty years beginning from 1894. If you take the cultivation expenses of twenty years beginning from 1894, if you take the cultivation expenses to the way the Honourable Member wishes, he must give up taking the commutation value based on the average prices of 20 years and he must take the grain value of the last two or three years which I think would not be satisfactory to him. If we try and find out the cultivation expenses on the average of the last 20 years that it will prove, I submit, an impossible task. We have no statistics as to the cost of labour. We have no means of telling how much it cost to cultivate land in 1894. Those figures have all gone and we can't now get them. That being so, the proposal put forward by the Honourable Member is really impracticable unless we take the price at which the grain sells at the present day or has been selling for the last two or three years, which I am afraid would really result in considerable enhancement and would not benefit him at all. It would make things much worse for the ryot. In fact the present plan is the only possible one.

"Then there is another consideration. We do not pretend that our estimate of the cultivation expenses is perfect. How can we expect cultivation expenses to be worked out exactly and satisfactorily? As pointed out by Mr. Frederick Nashelton in the Resolution from which the Hon'ble Mann Ayangar quoted, "It must be perfectly obvious to all that cultivation expenses differ not merely from soil to soil but from man to man, from crop to crop, and from year to year; in one field a man will spend 10, 20, or more rupees on manure—according to crop, etc.—while his neighbour may spend little or nothing; one man cultivates his land with his own hands, drives a plough cut from a tree in his own field with a team he has bred on the land, and weeds and harvests with the labour of his own family, while his neighbour, perhaps a Brahmin, a merchant, or other non-cultivator, hires labour and buys material at every step. But since it is necessary to allow for the cost of raising a crop, the settlement officers prepare tables based upon many years of inquiry, etc."

"In other words, we cannot expect to get at entire accuracy as regards cultivation expenses. What we have adopted hitherto has been the cultivation expenses of the last settlement, increased by a percentage equal to the percentage which is shown by the rise in grain prices. In the Madras settlements a different method was adopted, and as that settles what was done now we need that the crop, after making 50 per cent. allowances for the first class land, was worth Rs. 50 and we were going to charge Rs. 10 as assessment, that is, half net. If that is half net, the other half net is Rs. 10 too. Deducting Rs. 20 from the value of the crop, we add the rent, i.e., Rs. 20 or Rs. 30, was for cultivation expenses. The Honourable gentleman says "it is a sad departure." Let us then take it the other way about—suppose we again take Rs. 50 as the value of the crop and the cultivation expenses to be Rs. 25 or 30. That leaves Rs. 20 and the half net is Rs. 10. You thus get the same result. Really the change in method which has been denounced in some quarters does not come to much more than putting the figures in one column rather than in the other.

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(Sir Alexander Carden; Mr. Ramaswami Acharyar;
Mr. Ramakrishna Rao.)

* As regards the adequacy of cultivation expenses, I can only say that they form a large proportion of the value of the culture at the commutation rate. In the case of the first tenure land, Rs 29 was allowed out of Rs 50. If the ryot must cultivate his land with Rs 28, out of Rs 50, taking the commutation rate as the basis of the last 20 years, it would be an unsatisfactory position for him. Moreover these cultivation expenses are more than double what were allowed in the original settlement. We have more than doubled the allowance for this item. I have no doubt that considering the price which people are ready to pay for the land or at which they are ready to leave the land the allowance for cultivation expenses is ample. The registered double price that single crop wet land is leased at Rs. 40 per acre and yet we are told that when we allow Rs. 28 or Rs. 30 for cultivation leaving only Rs. 20 for taxation and the ryot, we have not allowed enough for cultivation expenses. First obviously is an absurd proposition. In calculating cultivation expenses we cannot possibly get at complete accuracy; we can only get at a rough approximation. If you want complete accuracy you must take into account the grain prices of the last few years, the price at which grain was selling, and also the crop culture. We must not lose sight of the fact that increased taxation will result in increased crop culture, that means an elaborate inquiry. Such an enquiry would be contrary to the orders of the Government of India and I expect they were right. I think the ryot is more bothered by having a lot of settlement people continually coming to the village than he would gain by the enquiry. Anyhow we must go by the advice of the Government of India and cannot go back upon the policy they have laid down. Therefore, the Government cannot accept the resolution No. VII.

* As regards the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayudu Reddy's resolution and what he said with regard to Scott's Acre in the last session in the Council, I think I then undertook to call upon the settlement officer to make some further investigation. That the settlement officer is making. That is not included in his published report. He has been making further inquiries. If the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayudu Reddy wishes us to inquire into any particular point—I do not think there is anything fresh here that has not been enquired into—I shall be glad to instruct the settlement officer to make further enquiries; but I do not think we can possibly agree to a committee upon it. Any representation that the Hon'ble Member may submit to the Settlement Commissioner will be most carefully considered. I believe he has already seen Mr. Watson and if he has got any facts and if he will send those facts to the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley, he will give them careful consideration. I do not think we can go further than that. We shall be glad to take into consideration anything which he wishes to place before us."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMAKRISHNA ACHARYAR:—"I am glad that Sir Alexander Carden has told us definitely that it is not possible to calculate cultivation expenses. It means that the Government, without being able to calculate cultivation expenses, assume what may be regarded as the cultivation expenses and fix the assessment. Then I would say that all the trouble you take in doing settlement operations might be abolished. The Government might determine what assessment the people must bear and levy it at once without all this trouble. The Government of India, in their famous resolution issued during the time of Lord Curzon, said that the system of taking one-fifth of the gross produce was subject to the ryot, though it was asked for by a number of petitioners. They said 'You should take half the net produce.' That was calculated only by calculating the cultivation expenses. If you say it is difficult to calculate the cultivation expenses, you cannot calculate the net half, and therefore you are not following the instructions of the Government of India. Because of this inherent difficulty, you are going to fix whatever rate you like, and I therefore say that the time has come for abolishing the Settlement department and for the Government to fix whatever assessment may be necessary for carrying on the administration. What the Government of India in 1857 said was 'Do not go into the question of the valuation of the soil.' But I think they never said that you must not go into the question of cultivation expenses."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMAKRISHNA RAO PASTOR:—"Your Excellency, I should like to say a few words on one or two points which have been raised by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Carden. It seems to me that this question of cultivation

(Mr. Ramaswami Reddy.)

[26th FEBRUARY 1917.]

expenses has been for too long before this Council and we at any rate are not quite prepared to accept Sir Alexander Cardew's statement as the final word on the subject. I think in the resolution of the Government of India to which he made a reference and in the Despatch of the Secretary of State sent to the Government of India which has been recently published in consequence of an interpellation in the Imperial Legislative Council and to which we had no access hitherto, the point which has been made is that the Department of Agriculture has been specially established for the purpose of reducing the worries of cultivators and also the troubles of the Settlement and Survey departments in the matter of settlements. I would particularly invite the attention of the Honorable Members to paragraph 51 of that Despatch. In it they say: 'It happens, however, at the present time that, with other objects and other ends in view, a machinery has been formed which will, it is hoped, enable us to solve the problem.' The reasons which have led the Government of India to re-establish the Revenue and Agricultural department, and to attach to the Provincial departments of settlement the new duties of agricultural enquiry required by the Finance Commission have been made known to your Lordship. They have an immediate reference to any radical change in the system of settlement. We were influenced, finally, by a sense of the importance of obtaining an accurate knowledge of agricultural facts for the general purpose of administration; and, secondly, by the desire to lessen the excessive cost of periodical surveys and settlements, and to attain a greater accuracy in land assessments. The measures which we have undertaken for the accomplishment of these objects will now enable us to deal with reform in the settlement system itself. We agree entirely with the remark made by Sir Louis Mallet in his minute of the 2nd February 1876 that if there is one thing which is wanting in any investigation of the Indian problems, it is an approach to truth worthy and scrupled facts; and we are convinced that the absence of any records of facts upon which reliance could be placed has been hitherto one of the chief obstacles in the way of any improvement of the settlement system.'

It would indicate that the facts which have been gathered by the Agricultural department ought to be taken into consideration in regard to this vexed question of cultivation expenses. And as I understood my Honorable friend Mr. Subbarayudu Reddy to lay insistence on the fact that the figures furnished by the Polar form as regards cultivation expenses are far above those which have been allowed by the settlement officer it is a circumstance which has to be taken into consideration, whether, on the admitted facts of the Agricultural department, there is no case for altering this rule about cultivation expenses. We have now the data with reference to such crop and the cost of raising the crop which may be looked at in coming to these changes. That is one circumstance I would earnestly urge upon the attention of the Honorable Sir Alexander Cardew.

There is one other circumstance in relation to this Despatch—a circumstance which has been referred to by the Honorable Mr. Crutchfield—that is, the limitation on the enhancement of land assessments. They advise in this Despatch: 'For those reasons, as at present advised, we think that a point may be fixed to which prices must rise before the revenue is enhanced on this ground, and that a limit, say 15 per cent, may be laid down to any increase of revenue to be made on the ground of prices at any one time. If such lines as these are followed, we are of opinion that no such certainty will be given as is possible, without fixing the revenue unduly for ever.' I was very glad to find the Honorable Mr. Crutchfield making the statement in this Council that the only way of dealing with this vexed question of enhancement of settlement is by a limitation—it may be arbitrary—on enhancements that might be made at settlement operations. I hope I understood him right and if I did so I am very glad that he made the statement and that, at any rate, should make some amount of impression upon your Excellency's Government, because there is one circumstance that in those last three or four years during which these settlement reports have been coming up the question of enhancement has been a matter of great contention. This now depends upon the periodical predictions and the temperment of settlement officers—and these who depend upon his recommendations. From a currency glance at the scheme which has been submitted in regard to South Arcot, the increase that is proposed is 25 per cent over the existing rates. As regards the various other schemes also this has been

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Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

varying. It seems to me, my Lord, if any calculation is to be given, this question of settlement should not be left to the personal predilection of settlement officers or to any orders that they may receive; but the people must know, as pointed out in this despatch, that the settlements are fixed on some definite principles and from that point of view, I welcome the statement of the case, by the Hon'ble Mr. Cochrane."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. E. COCHRAN :—"What is it I said?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMASWAMI RAO PANTULU :—"It was that some definite limitation, as the enhancement of the settlement, was the solution of the economic trouble."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. E. COCHRAN :—"I was talking about the rent of the landlord."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMASWAMI RAO PANTULU :—"That is, the Government will be willing to ask the landlords to fix the rents, while the Government themselves would not be bound by any rule."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"Mr. Cochrane's speech was not made on this subject, but in connection with another debate. I think you are likely to raise a misunderstanding, if that is not rectified."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMASWAMI RAO PANTULU :—"I understand that a limitation should be placed upon settlement rents and not upon the enhancement of Government revenue."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. E. COCHRAN :—"I was not discussing settlement operations. I am sorry that the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Rao quite misunderstood my remarks."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMASWAMI RAO PANTULU :—"If there is any misunderstanding between us, it would be cleared by a personal talk later on. There is one other point on which I should like to lay some stress and that is the question of life. We have been saying that this process of calculation is returned, and there has been an inquiry as regards indebtedness. The report, as regards South Arcot, bears no evidence that the settlement officer has made any endeavour to find out the state of indebtedness in that district and, that sufficient margin is made for the question of life. Therefore, if an inquiry is to be made I understand the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew is willing to ask the settlement officer to make some inquiry on the subject—I trust that, as far as possible, these three questions, namely, the question of cultivation expenses in the Government farms in the district and in the neighbouring districts, the question of life and standard of comfort, and thirdly the state of indebtedness should all form the subject of specific inquiry. After making deductions on these heads—such deductions as the settlement officer is willing to make—the question of half net should be definitely settled. As I said on previous occasions, the process is reversed. I trust, therefore, the matter would be looked at properly and something will be done to introduce this method of calculation in arriving at settlement rates."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"From the beginning of 1914, to my knowledge, the question affecting settlement operations and the scheme reports, published in connection with these operations have been coming before the Council. I believe your Excellency's Government would have been struck during this period by the manner in which these scheme reports have been criticised and the difficulties pointed out in carrying out these operations. It would have been clear by this time that the question of cultivation expenses and the allowances made for that purpose has been the subject of known difference of opinion between the Government on the one hand and the non-officials on the other, though it is admitted that it is only by a rule of thumb that any calculation of the cultivation expenses is made. We must be convinced, I take it, if only it is possible to arrive at correct data for the purpose of fixing cultivation expenses, such data should be adopted. There are three important points which I would suggest in the matter of the calculation of cultivation expenses regarding which some attempt might be made to solve the problem. It will be remembered that when some calculations were made, provision was made for

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Mr. Ranga Acharya.)

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various items affecting cultivation charges by settlement officers, and in doing so provision was not made for the feeding or the housing of the bullocks; and though provision was made for the value of the bullock, provision was also not made for the necessary charges required for thrashing and storing the rice and conveying it to markets. Adequate provision has not been made for it, though I know from scheme reports some rough calculation was made; and it was said that this percentage was to include all these considerations. Again there is another difficulty which has been so often noticed by the officers of Government in previous years—that cultivation expenses of poorer soils are made to correspond with those of superior lands in a fixed proportion though it must be admitted that so often inferior lands will also consume as much of cultivation expenses as superior lands. The mere difference in the nature of the soil cannot necessarily lead to any proportionate difference in the cultivation expenses required for the purpose. This is one of the points which I remember was brought to the notice of the Council on previous occasions and the matter is yet to be solved.

* Another matter on which there has been a substantial difference of opinion is as to whether the labour of the ryot is or is not to be taken into consideration in adjusting the cultivation charges. If the labour of coolies employed or of cultivation is to be taken into consideration in fixing the charges, why should the ryot who himself tills the soil and who takes the services of his wife and children, is to be deprived of the value of the labour in making the calculations. It is a justice which is somewhat difficult to comprehend or understand; there is not much justification for drawing any distinction between the two.

"I have drawn the attention to these three specific points because I feel that the time has come when we must as far as possible find a solution for this problem because this difficulty will continue to exist until it is solved. It is for this purpose my Honourable friend who moved the resolution has considered it fit to suggest the appointment of a committee, because it is always the case that in questions affecting land revenue there are two different standpoints. We always find that, wherever any proposal is made affecting the collection or assessment of land revenue, there is likely to be a serious fight and such fight will only be avoided if there is association of officials and non-officials. If we are all agreed that these differences should be removed in these matters affecting the administration of land revenue, is it not fair that an attempt should be made in this direction at least to effect this small measure of reform which the resolution suggests."

His Excellency the Governor:—"I do not know whether the Council would not like to finish the debate this evening. It is a familiar subject."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARYA:—"My Lord, the subject is far too important—for mere debate; on a subject like this as I myself am a ryot, I am tempted to speak. I am reminded of the story that I have read in my school days, when I was a learned Councillor was debating amongst such others—the story of the frog and the school boys; while you are sportingly throwing stones on the frogs they forget they are going to hurt them and meanwhile the frog is being hurt in each case. So is the ryot in this matter. I call myself an educated man; still it is a puzzle to me to understand these rules of the settlement department—to understand how they lay upon the shoulders of life—I may say honestly that I have tried to understand these rules and apply them to actual practice; but I have always found it difficult to see whether the rules were framed equitably or otherwise. When you come to know the sort of it you will find how much the land pays to the owner. I am not the actual cultivator, therefore I may be told I have no right to complain. I know it not only from my own affairs, but from the affairs of my relatives in the village who are poor peasants and who also take part in the labour in the fields; and therefore I can speak with authority as to the turn which these people get from land and as to the cost of cultivation and other things.

"Now, my Lord, it is not a matter for debate; I appeal to the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gordon and those who are in charge of the department to look at the matter from a more sympathetic point of view. It affects not only the well-being of the people but it affects vitally the Government. Misconduct of the agricultural population we cannot afford to ignore. It is bad policy, bad statesmanship to ignore

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(Mr. Ranga Acharyer.)

the discontent in that quarter. They form the bulk of the people in the land, their welfare is mainly involved in this question. Therefore, it is a matter which ought to be seriously looked into; and there is no one in money showing that the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharyer made a mistake in his calculation in the cost of cultivation in regard to his Penger land or that the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharyer has made a mistake with regard to his lands. The Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharyer might have overstated his case; I do not know. But it does not affect his interest only, but the interests of the millions of the agricultural population. Therefore, the question to be considered is both the resolutions is that they ask for an inquiry into these two points, viz., the cost of cultivation and the standard of comfort in which our peasants are expected to live.

"Whether the present rules of the Settlement department afford sufficient protection in the year is a matter for consideration and for inquiry. Now the whole thing depends upon what view you take, what ought to be the proper scale of vision. Here we insist upon a change in the scale of vision in the Revenue authorities and such a change would be most welcome and it is most needed. The whole question should be looked at from the point of view which is laid down long long ago in the Despatch of the Court of Directors in 1856, from which quotations were made from time to time. I will quote one or two passages.

"It is stated that 'the operation of determining the assessment is "not one of arithmetical calculation, but of judgment and sound discretion;" we are well reminded that absolute accuracy cannot be attained; but in endeavouring to fix the assessment on the basis of the net produce or rent, we apprehend that you would be pursuing a course founded on correct principles although but imperfectly attainable in practice.'

"It is also laid down that 'the produce of the land must at least be sufficient to feed and clothe the labourer and his family and to replace the tools and agricultural implements as they become worn out; and besides that, a surplus must remain for the payment of the assessment imposed by the State.'

"Again it is stated 'the officers engaged in the duty of fixing the assessment should always bear in mind that, as we have expressed it, the right of the Government is not a rent; which consists of all the surplus produce after paying the costs of cultivation and the profits of the agricultural stocks; but a land revenue only which ought, if possible, to be as lightly assessed as to leave a surplus of rent to the cultivator, whether he is left to the land to others or retain it in his own hands.'

"Then it is said in another passage that what is left must be sufficient to keep him in comfort. 'But in all cases the share of the net produce left to the cultivator after debiting the assessment and the expense of cultivation must be still sufficient to render his land a desirable property.'

"Now that is the scale of vision with which the honourable member has asked the Government to view this question. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gordon raised a very real point indeed when he raised the question of the average—that is giving commutation value of the price of grain, he very rightly pointed out that what we are using is the average for twenty years, whereas it is not possible to ascertain the average cost of cultivation for the same period, because we have not got the figures, and whatever is available may not be reliable. That is the difference between the two questions and therefore he proceeded to argue "you ought not to say that the cost of cultivation is a matter which ought to be taken into account." I quite agree it is not possible perhaps to arrive at an exactness in this matter of calculation. But I think the right point of view in the matter—and the answer to that,—is that having regard to the principle is view that the Government are mainly making revenue to carry on the administration—and this is one of the sources of revenue,—having regard to the demand which the State has upon the people, we must as a legitimate taxation that it may not be felt as unconsciously and unduly harsh by the people. That is the object to be kept in view. The other point is whether what we have is sufficient to enable the year to live in comfort. Let us take a year in which price is low and the cost of cultivation is high. He has to live every day throughout the year; he might be foolish and extravagant; but he has to live all the 365 days. In one year, the cost of cultivation may be high, in another low. If you take the right point of view, you will have to take the largest amount of expense of cultivation, in order to decide

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what you will take from him. What he has spent on cultivation he has spent for the purpose of raising the crop. He cannot raise any crop without spending money. That comes out of his pocket. Your average cotton is Rs. 50; whereas the ryot may spend Rs. 60; he must take Rs. 10 as overplus and take it to the account of the next year and so on. The thing should not be argued in that way. It is a yearly demand which you have to make upon the ryot; you must take the largest amount he spends on cultivation, and the smallest amount he can realize from the produce of his land. If you look at it from the proper angle of vision, there is really no difficulty at all. No doubt there is the difference between the cost of cultivation and commutation prices, but if you look at it from the proper angle of vision the difficulty will disappear.

"I have been listening to the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Curlew. I was struck at the way in which he answered. With reference to the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar, the answer is, the whole thing is in perfect order, the whole resolution is unnecessary and that there is nothing for enquiry. In answer to Mr. Subbawada Reddy he tells us: 'Very well if you have any suggestion to make, it would be considered.' It must be remembered that both the resolutions cover the same ground—the cost of cultivation and the standard of cost of the ryot. In answer to the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar, he says that there is nothing for enquiry and there is no grievance. In answer to the Hon'ble Mr. Subbawada Reddy the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Curlew tells us: 'If you have any suggestions to make I will ask the settlement officer to consider them if he has consented to consider them.' According to him there is nothing to consider. How could you ask the settlement officer to consider anything, while the member in charge says there is nothing to consider. It is no illusory promise made to my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Subbawada Reddy.

"I think the angle of vision must change in the interests of good Government. My Lord, we feel that the matter has been cruelly neglected by the Government. The Government do not seem to be in one with the non-official members. Let them not see eye to eye with the non-official members. Is there not a matter for a day enquiry? If there is a day enquiry there will be no reason to grumble. We say merely 'Don't take the statement of persons who are not there to raise the revenue and who say that the revenue can bear any amount of taxation.' We must accept what they say. With all deference we must be prepared to accept that statement, even though it comes from one in the position of Hon'ble Sir Alexander Curlew. There is one rule in the rules for the conduct of public servants which I regret and that is the rule against Government servants owning land in this country. I wish the rules permitted Curlews and others to buy lands. If they own lands and have a daily experience of what we feel they would not take up this attitude. They are persons who speak in ignorance of the state of affairs. We have to invest our money in this country on lands and we feel strongly on this matter and I don't think the Government can afford to ignore the vital question which affects the millions of people. If there is such good case for the Government, as they make out, let us by all means face it. We think there is a case to show that the land revenue is oppressive and that we cannot bear any further assessment, if all the things are properly taken into account.

"In the old days when we had the *musam* system, whereby the Government were taking grain in kind of cash, what did you allow for the economical life of the villagers? The village doctor, the village barber, the village washerman, the village carpenter, etc., every one was paid, before the Government took anything. Now each ryot has to bear that expenditure. If one anna was paid to the village doctor, the Government paid half an anna, and the ryot paid half an anna. All that is now taken over by the Government in the pay of the village himself and the village barman; and all the rest falls on the village community.

"You have also to calculate the expenses incurred on the farm servants. You now take into account only the wages paid to them, during the four or five months of the actual cultivation. But the middleman has to keep these men all through the year; he has got to give him presents during the *Aankaram*, and he has to look after his wife and children. Any middleman would tell you what amount is generally outstanding against his farm servants. Year in and year out, the labourer owes to the

RESOLUTION OF COMMITTEE TO REPORT ON THE RULES RELATING TO
TO COST OF CULTIVATION AND COMPUTATION OF RATES.

6th FEBRUARY 1917.]

(Mr. Banga Ashwary; Mr. Rama Aggarwal)

reimburse for his various expenses, and the sums advanced merely exist in books, but are never recovered. That is the permanent nuisance for keeping these people going throughout the year. There are so many matters to be enquired into. I will not tie the Council with further restrictions. Many of you are not familiar with the conditions of life in these parts. I would ask you to make an experiment—I would appeal to commercial gentlemen to make an investment in land and find out whether the allegations made are well-founded or ill-founded. No amount of arguing will contradict facts. Facts are facts and they are stubborn. We mainly ask for an investigation into the facts.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama ASTRANGAN :—“ Your Excellency, I must say that I have been considerably disappointed by the attitude taken by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew. I do not know if he has really made out a case for opposing the resolution that I have moved. I do not know if the spirit of the Government of India's resolution is to be kept up, even to the last extent. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew has said that in the calculation, I must take the price of that year, if the cost of cultivation of that year has to be deducted. I do not know if this is what the report of the Government says, in which I referred on page 187 of the land revenue policy report. It says:

“ The normal gross produce, i.e., the gross produce struck on a comparison of good and bad years, is valued by a very favourable appreciation rate which is usually considerably below the average of the previous 20 years, from which, moreover, all years of plenty and high prices are excluded; from this sum from 10 to 27 per cent. is deducted for merchants' profits and discounts from markets; another deduction is then made of from 6½ to 25 per cent. for vicissitudes of seasons and unprofitable patches of soil, the allowance on dry lands being never less than 15 per cent. and now usually 20 to 25 per cent.; it is from this that are deducted the estimated expenses of cultivation, and the remainder is taken as the average net produce, of this a nominal half, usually rounded to a convenient lower figure, is taken as the Government assessment.”

“ That is the principle adopted by the Government of India and it has been confirmed by this despatch of the Secretary of State which was referred to and which was recently published in answer to an interpolation in the Imperial Council. I ask if an answer has really been given; and it seems to me the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew has more tried to meet argument by argument, without taking the principle on which I have been proceeding. When I ask that these deductions should be made—I mean 42 should be deducted from Rs. 50-8-0—his argument is that it should be deducted from Rs. 70-8-0. That is not the principle suggested by this Government or the Government of India. It may be that the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew fails that unless he takes that attitude, he cannot support the settlement officer or the Government. But the question is whether I am right in taking the position laid down in the land revenue policy. If I am right—it was said that that was a strong point against me and that there is no sense in my statement—the new policy that was adopted of deducting from Rs. 50-8-0 double the assessment sought to be imposed, Rs. 21 and of deducting that the remainder being Rs. 29-8-0 represented cultivation expenses is wrong. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew argued that—deduct Rs. 29-8-0 from Rs. 50-8-0 the balance is Rs. 21 and half of it is Rs. 10-5-0. He asked whether that made any difference. I did not know if the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew was serious in his statement. I do not know if he is correct to meet my argument in that way. My argument is; here is Rs. 50-8-0 and it is from that the cost of cultivation expenses has to be deducted. That is the policy laid down by the Government of India. It is not for us to say; take the cultivation expenses as Rs. 29-8-0; take what I want as double cost; we want Rs. 10-5-0 for first-class land; deduct Rs. 21 and whatever balance is there treat it as cost of cultivation. The question put to me was whether the average cultivation expenses of the last 20 years should not be taken. This is the first time that I hear that principle mentioned; and I am not sure, unless the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew is prepared to argue it, that hereafter the costs of cultivation cannot go down. We should see whether we should have the average for the last 50 years or for another future period of 20 years, in order to have a system. I do not think that such a thing has been laid down in any of the proceedings

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Sir Alexander Cadogan.)

[6th FEBRUARY 1917.]

restored in the land revenue policy, to which I have referred, and to which are attached the reports of the Provincial Governments. No doubt it is pleaded that it is possible to arrange it in that way.

"The next point in the reply of the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cadogan was that I was too much pressing my case. I was not aware that I was pressing too much. In the absence of an argument, a point was sought to be made out in that way. What I said on a previous occasion was that Rs. 42-5-0 was the actual expenditure on cultivation, and Rs. 3-8-0 was what was left. The policy laid down by the Government of India was to grow all fluctuations and prices in abnormal years, and take the average of 20 years. We must take the lowest point which the price of grain has reached and take it as the price for purposes of valuation. That was the policy. But it has been modified subsequently apparently with the approval of the Government of India, and it was decided that it should be the average of the 20 non-famine years. I merely ask that that principle ought to be adopted now. It is not a concession that the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cadogan makes. When a man like this is to be argued in that way, he might take the value at the price that is obtained at the threshing floor. Again, for vicissitudes of season and patches of good and bad soil, they make a deduction. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cadogan may say that if this year there was a patch which did not yield we might consider it for deduction and not otherwise."

"It was after the sound experience of all countries has been ascertained the principles have been laid down as the land revenue policy as principles which should guide the Government. The representation of the late Mr. R. C. Dutt was that one-fifth of the gross produce should be taken and that should go to the Government, whether it helped the ryot more or benefited the Government more. I merely ask the Government to prove the latter. I do not say what ought to be done by the Government in regard to the alteration of the rules. I have read the rules and I have shown that they are vague. They enable the settlement officers to apply them as they like. They may fix either Rs. 21 or Rs. 29 as cultivation expenses; but that ought not to be the case. If, in a particular village, the cost of cultivation is low by reason of the fact that a villager only pays three annas a day for a labourer, let it be allowed like that. I want a committee to be appointed to inquire into the matter and to recommend such rules as will contain a provision as to how this calculation should be made."

"One other matter that was urged was that Rs. 800 was the value of land per acre, which resulted in a net loss of Rs. 2 every year. All those deductions that were referred to and accepted by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cadogan were deductions relying on which, so much money has been invested on land. The Hon'ble Mr. Bheera Acharya has clearly explained what means there is for investment on land. It cannot be realised by people who draw dividends on banks. They are only for their four per cent interest and keep their capital in liquid resources. But an Indian would ever like that form of investment. Nattakotha Chettiar, who were anxious to invest their money in Banks, are now purchasing property, after Anantham & Co.'s crash, at four and five times its value. That is not a point that will help the situation. Rapes 250 being the price per acre cannot help any argument on the resolution."

"My submission is that the question cannot be solved like that. If the Hon'ble Mr. Acharya has received proper consideration, I am so much satisfied. I am satisfied that as much is done; but it cannot end there. I do not think that the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cadogan will stop with the statement I made today, so as to leave no impression that all previous principles of land revenue policy will be got over in some form or another and the question of compensation will be settled against the cost of cultivation. The cost of cultivation has to be deducted, apart from other things, for the benefit of the ryots who are actually tilling the soil all the time in good years and bad years and who are undergoing all the difficulties. Therefore, my Lord, it is a case in which I hope that the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cadogan will give a promise that he will ensure, if not by a committee, into the grievances of the people and see that the land revenue policy is sympathetically adopted in Madras. That is our prayer."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CADOGAN :— "I will try not to detain the Council for more than a few minutes. I am afraid that the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar is

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really under the impression that all the principles of land revenue policy have been abandoned. He talked as though the whole matter meant that there had been a new departure in the policy of the Government or a breach of faith in regard to the undertakings given in the past. The Honorable member is as much under a mistaken impression in regard to his inference as he is in regard to his facts. He said, for instance, that on regards vicinities of season, they would not be allowed for, unless the effect of such vicinities was proved in each year. The very figures quoted by him show that 20 per cent was deducted for vicinities of season, that is one-fifth of the original produce. So that there has been no departure from the policy of the Government in regard to that point.

"Again in his earlier speech he suggested that for merchant's profits we allowed only 10 per cent; and I find that the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Achariyar, in a lecture he gave somewhere or other, complained that we used to take ryots' selling price, but that was all gone and we did not do that. But it is the price that is taken in the ryots' selling months which is adopted. So that, it is a delusion to say that there has been an abandonment of the policy laid down by the Government or any breach of faith or to suggest that no allowance is now given which used to be given.

"As regards the question of the simplification of the settlement that is laid down by the Government of India. That is one of the questions which the Government of India tackled, chiefly in the proceedings a reference to which has been made; and they were against an army of officials being sent to a village for settlement operations. That is the deliberate policy of the Government of India.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar suggested that we did not allow for years of famine. It is true that we did not allow for 1914 as a year of famine because there was no famine in that year. We are now living in years when prices are generally famine prices—what would have been regarded as famine prices in 1897. If there was a famine—if there was a special price on account of famine—we should allow for it just as we did in the past.

"The only other point that I wish to deal with is this. The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar said that I neglected the principles when I dealt with facts, and on a previous occasion he said that I neglected the facts when I dealt with the principles. I have now dealt with principles and I would draw attention to some intertiding facts, viz., the figures given in connection with the Palur farm showing the cost of cultivation there. These figures are very instructive as showing exactly how the thing works in practice. At the Palur farm, the cost of cultivation on one plot amounted to Rs. 34 while on another plot it came to Rs. 31. Both are high costs of cultivation; and they were the costs incurred, I believe, in 1914. I am not, however, quite sure of the year. But the net return was 7,500 lb. of grain on one plot and 8,000 lb. on the other. The net profit per acre was Rs. 31 in the one case and Rs. 7 in the other—the net profit after deducting the cost of cultivation from the yield of grain. The assessment on this land was Rs. 7 per acre. These are the facts which have been obtained in connection with the Palur farm. These figures were obtained a year or two ago and were published as they were supplied by the authorities of the Agricultural Department. The figures are available at the farm and it is open to any Honorable Member to go and look at the farm books and verify them. I am unfortunately not allowed to hold land, as the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Achariyar pointed out and cannot therefore appeal to personal experience. But there is the evidence which has been appealed to; and that evidence supports the view that our assessments are very moderate, and that the allowance for cost of cultivation is ample. I am afraid I cannot meet the Honorable member's resolution in any way as regards the committee. But I am quite ready to instruct the settlement officers on the matter though it is one of great complexity. It is almost impossible for me to say anything further within the time at my disposal but, I would certainly like to say again that we have not departed from the principles of assessment while as regards the facts they are all on our side. That is the position that I wish to make clear to the Council."

The motion was put to the Council and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao demanded a poll which was taken with the result that there were 17 for and 20 against it.

426 RESOLUTIONS OF COMMITTEE TO REPORT ON THE DEBTS RELATING
TO COST OF CULTIVATION AND COMMUTATION OF RATES

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; the President.) [28th FEBRUARY 1917.]

The following was the result of the division:—

For	Against
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramaswami Achariyar.	The Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivasubramanian Ayyar.
" Rao Bahadur M. Ramaswami Achariyar.	" Mr. J. P. Reddy.
" Rao Bahadur M. Ramaswami Achariyar.	" Mr. A. H. Kanyar.
" Mr. P. P. Rao.	" Dewan Bahadur P. Rajagopal.
" Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.	" Acharya Anand.
" Mr. B. Venkateswara Sastry.	" Mr. Robert Glegg.
" Mr. B. Venkateswara Sastry.	" Surgeon-General W. R. Buchanan.
" Rao Bahadur K. R. Srinivasan.	" Mr. M. E. Choudhary.
" The Secretary of the Government.	" Mr. C. G. Telford.
" Dewan Bahadur A. Subramanian.	" Sir Francis Spring.
" Mr. K. K. R. Karaswami.	" Mr. R. F. Suter.
" Mr. J. Raja Achariyar.	" Mr. Gordon Fraser.
" Yashwanth Rao.	" Mr. G. H. Higginbotham.
" K. R. Bahadur A. T. G. M.	" the Most Rev. John Ashes.
" Ahmed Ramji Marikar.	" the Prince of Wales.
" Mr. K. Chidambaram.	" Mr. J. H. Stone.
" Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.	" Mr. S. B. Munay.
" Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.	" Col. W. M. Ellis.
" Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.	" the Advocate-General.
	" Mr. H. F. W. Gilman.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar:—"As regards resolution No. VI*, we must kill it formally, before carrying it."

His Excellency the President:—"Resolution No. VI is not to be discussed."

At this stage the Council rose for the day.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & M., (Legislative) Dept.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Port
St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations
under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo V, Ch. 61.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Port St. George, at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the 7th day of February 1917.

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Joss, Baron Pasquand of Lyth, &c.,
G.C.B., Governor of Madras—Presiding.

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SEWANTANI ATTAR, B.A., B.L., D.L.W.

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARLOW, K.C.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. F. W. Gurney.

The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. E. BARNHAM, I.M.S., M.A., D.Sc., C.M.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. BHARGAVA.

The Herbie Six Repeat Cases, n.d.f.a.

The Horrible Mr. M. K. COMMANCH.

The Hon'ble Colonel W. M. Harris, R.N., C.B.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. H. Knapp.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. B. KAPUR,
The Hon'ble Mr. B. B. MURRAY

The Hon'ble Member Sahasdar P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAN Avarga, C.B.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar (Advocate-General).

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Brown, c.s.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. C. Tennant

The Hon'ble Mr. C. C. THOMPSON.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA SWAMINATHAN.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. KAPPA ASHTHATH
The Hon'ble Mr. B. S. PANDARABAN

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Srinivasulu Reddy.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Srinivasulu Reddy, Minister, Government of Madras, presided over the meeting.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sathur M. Ramachandran
The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Kumar, Bar Council

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Kharokar,
The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Rao.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA Rao.
The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur A. SORASAYALE HAMMAM AVERAL

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Aiyar.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. V. NARAYANA,
The Hon'ble Mr. K. SARASWATA DEAT.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. SARASWATHI SWAMY.
The Hon'ble Mrs. Holmdorf V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYAN, Attorney.

The Hon'ble Mr. HANSAR V. K. RAU
The Hon'ble Mr. N. RAMA ANJANAM

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Bama Arasan,
The Hon'ble Mr. K. M. V. Krishna Rao, Chairman

The Hon'ble Mr. A. N. V. KRISHNA Rao, EASTERN.
The Hon'ble B. RAJA RAOBHAWA SETHUPATI alias MUTTARAHALLU SETHUPATI
Attorney, Raja of Mysore.

Average, Boys of Nevada.
The Heuble Mr. N. Vengasanti Ram

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATACHARI NAMBURU
The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHANDRASEKHARA MENON

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAM SWAMY.

The People's Party
The People's Party

The Noble Yashwantrao Chavan, Minister, Government of India
The Hon'ble Khar Beladkar A. T. G. M. Anand Tamsi Maheshwari Sahib
Beladkar

The Honble Mr. Attorney General

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pannick,
The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Humphreys.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Dadasaheb
The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. Bhanu

THE HON'BLE MR. J. P. RANBY.
THE HON'BLE SIR GUYLAIN MUHAMMAD ALI SHAH Bahadur, Khan Bahadur,
M.A., A.M., A.L.A., &c. Prince of Arab.

W. J. L. A., Annals of the History of the
The History of the Most Reverend Father, J. J. L. A., D.D.

The New York Times Most Reverend
 1934 Monthly Mr. T. H. H. H. H.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RAJAGOPALAN
 Mr. Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVAKUMAR, I.C.S.

The Hon^{ble} Sir FRANCIS BRIDGES, A.C. L.R.
 Secy - Hon^{ble} Secy Hon^{ble} Secy K. R. SCHWABENBACHAUMI NAGINDO Chm.

The Hon'ble Mr. Minister K. K. BHATTACHARYA: MAHARAJA CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH, Maharaja of Sikkim.

The Hon'ble Sri SURESH CHANDRA SINGH DUA, Minister of Agriculture,
The Hon'ble Sri J. R. S. RAO, Minister of Agriculture,
The Hon'ble Sri S. R. S. RAO, Minister of Agriculture,
The Hon'ble Sri S. R. S. RAO, Minister of Agriculture,

438 RESOLUTION AS OPENING OF AT LEAST A SECTION OF THE
TINNEVELLY-TIRUCHENDUR RAILWAY LINE.

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar, Mr. Gillman.) [THE FEBRUARY 1917.]

The Council re-assembled at 11 a.m. when the consideration of resolutions on matters of general public interest was resumed.

RESOLUTION AS OPENING OF AT LEAST A SECTION OF THE
TINNEVELLY-TIRUCHENDUR RAILWAY LINE.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—“ Your Excellency, the resolution which I have the honour to move runs as follows :—

“ **WILL** This Council recommend to the Governor in Council that, with a view to avoid great loss to the Tinnevely District Board, the Government do help the Board to complete the work up to Alwarthirunagari at least in the Tinnevely-Tiruchendur Railway line and to start work by running a few trains at least for passenger and goods traffic.”

“ My Lord, the special circumstances under which this resolution comes up before the Government I need not recount now. I have no doubt that it is the extraordinary condition, that have been caused by the present gigantic war, which necessitated the particular action that is to be taken in connection with this matter. But, my Lord, I submit that whatever could be done to avoid any extraordinary disappointment or to enable the Tinnevely District Board to get out of its difficulties, must be adopted by the Government. Your Lordship might have known that last month about the 15th of January the district board of Tinnevely, probably its President, was instructed that Mr. Priestley would be going that side and it was necessary to have a meeting of the district board. The president had a few days only; and I think, on the 8th of January or so, by whom, the matter was communicated to the members of the board. On the 10th of January, there was a meeting, the proceedings of which were reported in the daily papers. In the Madras Mail of the 15th January, they are reported fairly and fully. My Lord, I place this circumstance before the Council to indicate the circumstances under which this meeting was convened.

“ What Mr. Priestley said to the board is reported in the papers and I do not want to take up the time of the Council by recounting what he said. The main point that he placed before the district board was that no rolling-stock could be supplied and that therefore the completion of the line would not be of any advantage to the board even if they took steps to complete the line, and even if the Government were prepared for loans being advanced to the district board for finishing the line. He also said that, under these circumstances it was only proper to keep things as they stood that day, and to sell away the iron materials like the railway lines, girders and other things.”

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN (interrupting) :—“ Not the girders.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—“ I mean the materials collected. The details have not been given.”

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN :—“ The steel rails and sleepers.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—“ Each of the materials as could be disposed of at a profit. The President then explained to the board the financial situation, and it came to this: that they had borrowed Rs. 6 lakhs from the Tanjore District Board and Rs. 5½ lakhs from the Madras Bank, and that all that money has been expended and, that they had materials charged to the extent of about Rs. 805 lakhs or nearly Rs. 9 lakhs, which had come from and which had to be purchased on payment by the board. This is what I have collected from the board and the press. What was stated was that they wanted another sum of Rs. 15 lakhs to complete the line for, although it was originally estimated that the cost would be Rs. 12 lakhs, it was expected to come to Rs. 24 lakhs or six lakhs more, of which they expended Rs. 12½ lakhs and they wanted Rs. 14 lakhs. On these instructions, the resolution seems to have been passed with many cautions. The resolution runs as follows:

“ Considering that there is no immediate prospect of obtaining rolling-stock from the South Indian Railway Company, even after the line had been completed, considering it costs Rs. 30½ lakhs to complete the line and another Rs. 5 lakhs to

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'pay interest on capital; considering that the Board could sell the materials on hand to advantage, as advised by the South Indian Railway, and considering also that the prospect of raising a loan of Rs. 15 lakhs is poor, the Board resolves to defer laying the rails until rolling-stock becomes available, not to accept new facilities, except the completion of cutbunker, the maintenance, at the earliest cost possible, of the bridges and the barks, and to ask the South Indian Railway to see their best endeavours to enable the Board to dispose of their rails and sleepers to the best advantage, as soon as possible.'

"This was the resolution that was arrived at, my Lord. I understand that to complete the line up to Alwarthirunagai which is about 18 miles from Tinnevely—though the cutbunkers are complete throughout all the 38 miles except about quarter of a mile or so, the sidings would cost about Rs. 50,000 for all the 38 miles—the cost would be less than one-half of that sum and I understand that the major bridges are nearly all complete; and up to Alwarthirunagai the only work to be done is to fix six more girders which would not cost more than Rs. 2,000. The girders are there and they are being fitted up. There are a few cutbunkers to be finished. It would cost about Rs. 2,500. The rails and sleepers have reached Tinnevely, I understand, and have to be brought on payment of Rs. 830 lakhs. So that, it is found that a month's or a two months' work and the expenditure of less than one lakh of rupees would enable the district board to complete the line up to Alwarthirunagai, which is about 18 miles.

"As regards the rails and sleepers less than half of them will be required for this purpose, and I understand that if only Rs. 4 lakhs worth of materials, out of the Rs. 4 lakhs worth of materials, which we bought, were used for the railway line up to Alwarthirunagai, and the remaining disposed of, they will secure a profit of an amount sufficient even for the expenditure on the rest of the line, without further borrowing. It looks as if there ought not to be much difficulty in completing the line up to Alwarthirunagai and to open it.

"Of course, there is the question of the rolling-stock required; but I will have to remind the Council that G.O. No. 116 Ky., dated 23rd March 1915, contained the model agreement for working district board railways, which had to be approved by several district boards and this Government. This Government originally proposed that there should be an agreement between the main line company, which in this case was the South Indian Railway, and themselves and another agreement between the Secretary of State and the main line company as usual. This Government proposed that there should be a separate agreement like that. But the Railway Board, to which it was submitted, thought that it was better to have two agreements—one with the main line company by the Secretary of State and the other with the district board by the Secretary of State. Of course, the latter agreement, it was thought, might be finished by a mere executive order by the Secretary of State, leaving the Secretary of State to see that the branch line was worked in the satisfaction of the district board. This Government opined that it was better to put that also in the form of an agreement. I am not able to see which proposal was accepted by the Railway Board and the Government of India—whether it was the executive order of the Secretary of State which disposed of this matter or a separate agreement between the Secretary of State and district boards. The effect was the same. The Secretary of State has bound himself, while they have begun the construction of the line, to see that it was worked and the only part that the District Board of Tinnevely had to play was to construct the line or to see that the same was constructed by the main line. The construction work should be by the main line and the Secretary of State was to get into agreement then.

"It was under those circumstances, my Lord, that this line was constructed. I do not for a moment argue that the present extraordinary circumstances would not weigh with the situation or change the state of affairs. But my only submission is that, so far as I perceive this resolution, there will be nothing that will be done extra. What we now find is that there are three through trains running north of Madras and two direct. The third train which stops at Tinnevely might go on for another 14 or 16 miles and stop at Alwarthirunagai. That would not necessitate additional rolling-stock nor will it require additional engines. One train along up and down, if allowed to run daily at this line, will save the situation from almost a catastrophe which would otherwise follow. That is my submission.

(Mr. Ramesh Ayyangar.)

[7th FEBRUARY 1917.]

"As I have said the district board would have paid nearly Rs. 10 lakhs inclusive of Rs. 2-95 lakhs that they have to pay for the materials that have been bought. It has been suggested by Mr. Priestley that they may be sold at a profit. But one of the members of the district board seems to have questioned Mr. Priestley if it would be possible to find it very profitable to sell, and the answer was 'we will try'. It gave them no idea as to what the profit would be. A sum of Rs. 11½ lakhs had been expended and another sum of Rs. 2 lakhs ought to have been paid. I will take it that with a little profit accruing by the sale of these materials, they would have expended Rs. 10 lakhs, for which they will have to pay interest at 4½ per cent or nearly Rs. 25,000 per annum. Besides this, it is found—that is the statement of the president of the district board—that to keep the earthwork unspoiled, we have to spend about Rs. 1,000 per month, to keep it up. That would come to Rs. 12,000 per annum. We do not know for what length of time this thing will have to be kept up without working. Under the present circumstances, it may be that, even after the war closes, for seven or eight years we will not be able to open the line. That would naturally mean that for about ten or seven years the earthwork will have to be maintained. That would cost from Rs. 85,000 to one lakh of rupees. The loss of one lakh of rupees means about the absorption of the whole of the railway cost collections towards the interest payable on the capital already sunk on the line, which has been borrowed. They borrowed Rs. 6 or 8 lakhs on the Government pro-rate, which probably pays 3½ per cent or 4 per cent; and they will have to pay the interest on the two loans raised. That is what I have calculated. Time being the situation, the Government can quite well be moved to see that the people are placed in a considerably advantageous position by opening this line up to the 12th mile. That will mean an investment of one lakh of rupees more. That is, more means one year's collection of the railway cost. As I said, the sale of about two-thirds of the rails and sleepers may give the necessary profit and the rest may be utilized for completing the line up to Alwarthirunagari, a distance of 18 miles, which will give a return at the average rate of Rs. 250 per mile, which is the average rate for a pilgrim route. That will be enough money for payment of interest on the capital invested and will also enable the board to keep in good repair another 30 miles or so on the other side, and this will cheer up the hearts of the people of Tinkevelly who have been contributing to the railway fund for a very long number of years, and who, at the earliest possible date, pressed on the attention of the Government to have this line constructed.

"It was in the year 1913 that it was said, during the course of the budget speech, that early steps would be taken to see that the line was opened and in the next year the work had been started. Nobody then thought that this would be the condition of the line. All contracts have been completely executed, and especially where so many lakhs have been spent, it would be unfair to stop work in the middle and ask us to wait for another ten years. It might have been well to have stopped the work when it was found that the cost would go up. In the case of the Madurai-Bedimayakur and Mettlaner Railway it was suggested that they had not better start the work, because the cost would go up and the materials would not be got. In the case of the Tinkevelly Railway, the difficulties came up in the middle and it was found that from Rs. 18 lakhs the cost went up to Rs. 24 lakhs; and in spite of it they were permitted to persist in it and they persisted and practically completed the line. They were told by the Government as usual as regards the funds required for construction, it was possible to find the funds. It was on the ordinary encouragement given to the board by the Government that the board borrowed the money. It was stated that Rs. 20 lakhs the Bank of Madras would give on district board guarantee and that that money must be available. It may be that the conditions have changed. A sum of Rs. 4 or 5 lakhs may not be difficult to get. The special circumstances of the case require that the Tinkevelly District Board is not left in this condition in the middle, with no hope of railway after spending Rs. 14 lakhs and odd. My request to the Government is to view the situation favourably and only meet them half way. It does not require any extra selling-stock or any extraordinary sacrifice and no new preparation need be made. This line may easily be completed up to Alwarthirunagari. The bridges are all complete and everything is complete; and it is only a formal thing to open it. Laying the rails would not take

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up very much time. It would take about two months to finish the work up to that station. I hope that the Government will view the thing sympathetically and see that this portion of the line is opened."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. KANAKIAH AYYAR:—"I wish to second the proposition; and in doing so I may say that I am actuated by a desire that the consular line which may be furnished in the case of the Tinnevely District Board may, in some measure, be available to the District Board of Salem and Coimbatore which I have the honour to represent here. The difficulties of the Railway Company and the Government are fairly well known. We understood from the speech delivered by Mr. Priestley in Tinnevely that there are a number of difficulties to be surmounted. These are specially pointed out in the case of the Tinnevely-Tiruchendur Railway line; and perhaps to some extent the same may be applied to the very short bit of the broad gauge line between Salem and Samayyemangalam, in whose case the whole line is completed and everything is ready, except the train to come in. Therefore, in seconding this resolution, I am entertaining the hope that it may be possible for the Government to induce the railway company to run their trains this extra distance of four miles without a great expenditure of coal and without the need of a further engine, and without in any way seriously handicapping any running of trains. In this matter we are coming to the Government just like a little bit of infant which is to wrestle with grown up men. District boards and Railway companies are supposed to be bound by and privy to a common contract. Railway companies are having wiles on their side. We appeal to the Government to look sympathetically at our situation and to see that some means are devised whereby we may be saved the serious loss which the district boards are threatened with. In the case of the Salem District Board, the district board has not only to lose the interest on the capital but also to bear the maintenance. I have not clearly examined the agreement and I do not know whether the fact that engines are not working would portend the South Indian Railway Company in any way from claiming their share of the profits. In the case of the Coimbatore District Board, the Bank of Madras are claiming 4½ per cent interest instead of 4 per cent."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar has made a very fair representation of the present position in regard to the Tinnevely-Tiruchendur Railway, and it is quite true, as he says, that it will be possible to finish that railway, if we wish to do so. But I would like to explain, in some detail, the difficulties with which the district board have been faced and which have led them to the decision, to which the Hon'ble member has referred in his speech. The first point is that the Secretary of State has issued orders even to main line companies in India to reduce their train services. Further the Government of India have sent down orders that owing to the shortage of locomotives, wagons and carriages, no rolling stock will be available for the use of the new lines; and the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar has said that Mr. Priestley, who is down here now, made the same statement to the Tinnevely District Board. That I must say is an unfortunate and undesirable fact."

"But in coming to their decision, the District Board of Tinnevely had also to consider their ways and means. Now if they shut down at present and sell only their steel rails and sleepers as they have decided to do, the receipts from the sale will about cover their present obligations, and they will have no difficulty in maintaining the line from revenue—by revenue I mean the difference between the railway dues together with the interest on their Government pro-rates and the interest that they have to pay on the loans they have already taken from the Chattram Funds and from the Bank of Madras. They will be able to pay for the maintenance of permanent way out of revenue without any difficulty. If, on the other hand, they were to proceed with the completion of line, they would have to raise a further sum of about Rs. 15 lakhs, and even if they did succeed in raising the money—which is not at all certain—the interest they would have to pay on their loans would lessen the receipts, as I have already mentioned, from the railway dues and the interest on the pro-rates, and they would be running further into debt to the extent of about Rs. 50,000 a year. How long this would go on, it would be impossible to say; but it is perfectly certain that the District board would be placed in a very difficult financial position, if they were to endeavour to complete the railway. In view of these circumstances,

(Mr. Gillman; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.) (7th February 1917.)

the district board decided last month to undertake such liabilities as were absolutely necessary, to complete the bridge-work that was on hand and to maintain the permanent-way so as to prevent it from deteriorating, and also decided to sell their rails and sleepers to the best advantage. We have no doubt from the enquiries that have been made that they will be able to sell them even at a profit—or at any rate for the full value that they paid for them.

"I submit, your Excellency, that this was a wise decision, because if the rails were to be laid in that climate near the sea and were not to be used for an indefinite number of years, they would be certain to deteriorate; and also we may reasonably expect that when the rails have to be bought again, they will be bought again at a very much lower price than what the board has had to pay for them. I may mention that these rails for which the budget estimate was only £42 a ton actually cost £15 a ton mainly due to the great expense of freight. So if they sell their rails now and purchase them again after the war is over, we may expect a very much smaller capital cost of the line on which the interest has to be paid. I do not think that the solution suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar of running one train a day to Alamburuzagar, even if it were possible, would alter the situation and bring in an adequate profit. I feel perfectly certain that neither the Railway Board nor the South Indian Railway would be prepared to *contemplate* such a proposal, in view of the strict orders that have already been received to restrict traffic as much as possible. The Government very much regret the situation that has arisen, and will watch it very carefully; but, under the circumstances, they see no reason to interfere with the decision which has been taken by the district board entirely on their own merits. The Government are not, therefore, prepared to accept the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I expected, my Lord, that the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman would explain how it would not be a loss to the board and I have not been able to follow him quite well. From what he says, the rails might be sold at cost price and even at a profit. That will only mean just what they would have to pay would not be paid and that the materials would be used for some other purpose—the materials which they got under difficulties. As regards Rs. 11½ lakhs already expended on the line, it was the interest on it that will be paid, if only he means that the income from the Government promissory and the railway cess will enable the board to pay it without allowing it to run into further debt. I do not think it is placing the board in any desirable position. Practically they will have to pay Rs. 45,000, the interest on the loans raised, while the income from the Government promissory note was the income that they were entitled to receive even before they raised the loans. Their position has therefore been altered. They had a capital of Rs. 8 lakhs invested in Government promissory notes before they embarked on this transaction. The interest on the Government promissory notes they would have received even if the line had not been constructed; whereas for the Rs. 11½ lakhs expended they will have to pay interest. That is, the railway cess will be exhausted and that another sum of Rs. 12,000 will have to be found for the maintenance of the earthworks. That means Rs. 57,000 will have to be paid any year. The interest on the 8 lakhs of Government promissory notes and the railway cess will certainly meet the sum of Rs. 57,000. That is not placing the district board in the position in which they stood before."

"Even at the present stage I really do not understand the latter portion of the argument of the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman as to the construction of the railway. I did not propose that the line should be constructed up to Trichendur, but only for 18 miles. Up to that point the railway is already completed and no more work is to be done, except bridge work and there will be nothing more expended. I suggested that on each rolling-stock or engine wheel be got for that line. I only say that the rails and sleepers and other materials would not get deteriorated when one train at least is running, and there will also be some income, and the expenditure would not touch the pocket of the board or the railway cess accumulations, or the income from the Government promissory notes. If it is treated at all, it would be only to a small extent. I went into the figures in detail in order to place the position before the Council to show that it would entail a loss of a considerable amount every year. If it is met by the statement that it is not a loss altogether I can quite understand it. It

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is an extraordinary position that has arisen and the Government may be pleased to bear all this expenditure in view of the extraordinary circumstances that they are placed under on account of the steps taken originally to construct the line. The district board might well be helped like that. There is no suggestion of the kind. If for Rs. 4 lakhs worth of material, it has got Rs. 15 lakhs—the instruction that I have got is that the value now to be paid Rs. 9.95 lakhs and if the suggestion of the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman—

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN (intercepting):—“The rails are already paid for. A sum of Rs. 9.95 lakhs is necessary to complete the line. That is my information.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RANA APPASWAR:—“If it is already paid for, what is the excess that is expected to be realized by the sale of it? It is better to know it. If Rs. 15 lakhs is expected on Rs. 9.95 lakhs worth of materials originally got, that may be something to be taken into consideration. But I have not had any information on that point. The difficulty is—what is said now practically amounts to this: all the loss must be borne by the district board and though the resolution of the board is conditional on so many things, it cannot be relieved of it. The resolution is based on so many statements made by Mr. Prentiss and the President, and all this would mean that those conditions cannot exist, while the original agreement is intact. That is the reason why I referred to the original agreement between the Secretary of State and the district board and that between the Secretary of State and main line company. All these will have to be considered subject to the present circumstances of the war. I do not question that portion. Something more tangible which explains the position and shows the condition of the board, since it has been altered by the new undertaking, will satisfy the public and the Honourable Members of this Council. I have not had any such information and it leads me to the same position as I took up at the commencement.”

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—“I will make the financial portion slightly clearer as perhaps I was not quite clear in my reply. The district board's income from the railway was and interest is Rs. 60,000. The interest that they have to pay on Rs. 11½ lakhs already borrowed is Rs. 60,000. They will have to already start, to pay Rs. 1,500 a month or Rs. 12,000 a year to maintain the line. That means Rs. 61,500 or Rs. 60,000 a year, at which we will put the charges for which they are liable. That leaves a balance of Rs. 50,000. They have obligations now to the extent of Rs. 7½ lakhs and they will also have, if the Honourable Member's suggestion is carried out, to provide for the completion of the line for those 18 miles and also to provide for payment of interest out of capital during such time as the line is not working. What the total figure will come to I cannot say. But it might be anything between Rs. 10 lakhs and Rs. 12 lakhs. The interest on Rs. 10 lakhs at six per cent which is the lowest rate at which the board could borrow is Rs. 60,000; but we have a balance of only Rs. 50,000. The district board, consequently on that showing, would be running into debt at the rate of thirty thousand a year—is not Rs. 60,000 a year was the figure mentioned on the supposition that the whole line was completed. That makes it perfectly clear, that, if the line were completed as far as Alwarthirunagari, the board would be piling up their debt for an indefinite period. I hope that I have made myself clear on that point to the Honourable Member.”

His Excellency the President:—“I do not suppose that the Honourable gentleman wishes to press this matter further. The situation is entirely abnormal and exceptional; and the Government will do all they can in the matter. It is perfectly clear that there are other railways which are completed and for which we can get no rolling stock. The position is entirely abnormal. I would suggest that the matter may be left as the district board has left it. They know that they have the sympathy of the Government and the Government will watch the situation with the closest attention. We are powerless under these circumstances.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RANA APPASWAR:—“Unless something like an assurance is given that the interest to be paid by the district board would be met from the Provincial revenues or that a representation would be made to the higher authorities

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it would lead to great diffidence. As the Hon'ble Mr. Giffen has previously shown it would be a loss of Rs. 60,000. It is treated by him as though that so much money they are bound to pay and there are bound to lose it. If such an amount of the board is to be spent away like that, it is against the best interests of the board which has collected the cess at the rate of three pice in the ranga. I hope that this matter will have sympathetic consideration at the hands of the Government."

His Excellency the President :—"I do not know whether the Honourable Member wishes this Legislative Council to interfere in the matter. If he wishes it, I will put it to the Council, but it would be a serious responsibility for this Council to take—to interpose against the decision of the district board, which had all the friendly advice and counsel which the Government could give them. I will put the resolution to vote if the Honourable Member desires it."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—"I do not wish to press the Council to a division, but I want your Excellency to stand almost as a guardian to the interest of the district board."

His Excellency the President :—"The Hon'ble Mr. Giffen cannot do anything."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—"I do not want to press the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE STRENGTHENING OF THE VILLAGE POLICE.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—"The resolution which I have the honour to move runs as follows :—

"IX. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that steps might be taken to strengthen the village police in the Presidency by passing suitable measures to co-opt new officials in suitable areas to work in conjunction with the existing village police officers and ensure the better report and investigation of crimes."

"This is a resolution which is a part of the three resolutions which I moved in this Council in April last. I withdrew this resolution, because it was then considered that the Judicial Panchayat's Act which was under consideration would have a provision made in it, relating to the strengthening of the village police. At least, that was the impression that I formed. Therefore, I withdrew one of the three resolutions and the other two were sympathetically received by the Government. Your Lordship is aware that the Civil Inspector's experiment is being made in one district and is to be extended further.

"I have, in connection with the whole matter relating to the three questions, sent up a memorandum to the Government and I have dealt with this aspect of the strengthening of the village police in that memorandum. It is clear from the Police Commission's report whose recommendations have practically been fully adopted now, except where changes for pecuniary reasons were considered necessary—it is clear from the report that, when a proposal was made to put station-borne officers in charge of well-paid sub-inspectors, it was thought that the number of stations may be reduced and the village police might be strengthened and that in spite of the reduction in the number of stations there would not be any reduction in the efficiency of the work of the police.

"That was the main scheme that was recommended by the Commission. I now find, according to the latest report of the Madras Government, that where we had about 1,947 police stations, it has been reduced to 985, that is, about 700 stations have been reduced; and from the information that was given to me by the correspondence, dated 11th March 1914, it was expected to further reduce the number of stations available. Seven hundred and fifty stations were proposed to be abolished out of 1,947 and 44 new stations were proposed to be added. That was the information given to me. Working on the number of square miles for the stations that we have now, we find that each police station commands more than 150 square

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(Mr. Rana Asghar.)

miles. That will necessitate—and it might also be remembered that the best system has been abolished by the recommendations of the Police Commission—and that means, that for every 150 square miles, we have got a police station and a few constables to whom the reports about crimes should go properly. This matter has been considered a matter of success and importance in the police administration. It was expected that the village police, which should be strengthened, ought not to be kept under the regular police; but it should be a separate establishment kept independently and actually communicate the information necessary, to see that the villages were kept above crime. After the report was made the station-house officer who was expected to be a special product of the Commission, a man of status, dignity and independence, was expected to take the necessary steps to see that the crimes were properly investigated and the cases were prosecuted to conclusion. That is the scheme which we are now working. All the other steps that are necessary had been practically taken. In fact, the Deputy Superintendents of Police, Assistant Superintendents of Police, extra constabulary and extra Superintendents of Police recommended by the Commission have all been introduced; and it is now eight years since the thing was thought of and introduced and the changes have almost been completed now. In spite of that the village police has not been strengthened as was expected it would be done. Without the village police being strengthened, if we increase the area of stations and reduce the number of stations, the actual consequence is that crime is badly reported and it is not properly investigated and that there is not really much progress shown. That is the actual result that has occurred. What we had is that more serious crimes have increased and there is no considerable reduction in crimes though in one year there was a reduction. It has regularly increased all these ten years. At first, it was attempted to be said that there was great anomaly in reporting; but all these long years since accurate reporting began we find that crimes have not gone down. This extraordinary expenditure which I have detailed in my recommendations is not worth incurring, unless we are sure that crimes go down. They cannot go down in a day but it will take some years. But there must be a proportionate reduction, whereas on the other hand they are increasing. I attribute the whole of this state of affairs to the non-attention paid to the condition in the villages and to the village police not having been strengthened. Owing to a recent change in the financial statistics of this province, the whole head of the revenue administration such as taluquas, etc., has been transferred to the police head. I think it that it was meant to show that they were treated as part of the police. The establishment has not been relieved of any of its other work. I have in my recommendations shown in how many ways the village officer is now pressed:—

- (1) he is the village headman and helps the police in its various branches of work such as maintenance of peace, prevention, detection and prosecution of crimes; (2) he has to make reports in village matters, is attended searches and trace stolen cattle, make reports of death, etc.; (3) he has to be petty cases, civil and criminal; (4) he is the collector of revenue in the village; he has to attend to marriages, marriages, public transfers, local records and distribution of water, etc.; (5) he has to report on treasure trove, quarrying, to attend to the local funds, cattle pounds, registration of births and deaths, vaccinations, veterinary works, cattle diseases and venous, forests, salt and excise, Armi Act and postal department; (6) he has to check weights and measures and to report on the destruction of wild animals and diseases to plants; (7) he has to report about land improvement, land applications and above all to attend to the supply to all trading officers that reach his village. From the nature of his duties, we can well see how much he has to be beholden to superior officers and what time he can spare to attend to his police work, even if he decides to act boldly and bravely. The writer, taluquas and karnams who are working under the village headman cannot also expect to spare time to attend to the police duties of the village. The slight modification in the rules and orders given by the department that the village headman acted not independently of the police and attend to police work carefully, cannot make the officer who was doing the same work before the reorganization more efficient and straight forward specially when he is made answerable to the complaints of more officers than those he had to obey before the reorganization.

Since I wrote this memorandum, the Government Administration Report for 1914-15 has been published. And in that report itself my position is almost

(Mr. Rana Appender.)

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supported. I find on page 29 of the Administration Report: 'The proper surveillance and control of criminals is the essence of preventive and detective work, and since the abolition of village boards reliance has to be placed on the village police to perform this work. That they have not done so is matter for universal comment, and unless there is an improvement in the village police both in personnel and in the performance of their police duties little national improvement can be expected in detection.' That is what the Inspector-General says in that report. On page 9 he says the same thing: 'Again, when the number of police stations were increased to double their former size, it was intended that the village agencies should be internal for police work; and that effective police administration should be based on the recognition and enforcement of the responsibility of the village magistrate and village police to co-operate with the regular police in watching and reporting the movements of criminals and by assisting in the prevention of crime by the performance of patrol duty. These intentions have not been fulfilled; the village magistrate is in general apathetic and the village police are negligent as regards their police functions, and in both cases the reason assigned is the burden of revenue work.' That is the report for 1914-15. That is almost the latest representation of the Police Department. My Lord, it is under these circumstances that I now think it is time that this matter is immediately attended to. I do not think it can be solved by mere departmental orders; but it must be supported by suitable methods. That is the object of the resolution. I think the Police Commission suggest, in paragraphs 44 to 50, where the question of the village police was dealt with, that it can be strengthened by the combination of suitable non-officials or by other suitable steps being taken. They do not give the details. They refer to certain enactments and regulations of other provinces. For instance, the Bengal-Chowkidari Act is referred to. I am not saying that the same Act should be followed in Madras. Probably, the sections of that Act are not quite suitable in Madras or it may be that it is not quite the way in which it ought to be introduced in Madras. Sections 2 and 29 of that Act refer to the duties of the Chowkidar and the appointments of the panchayats are referred to. Panchayats are formed by an informal election and controlled by Chowkidars. The appointment of Chowkidars in Madras might not be quite the thing needed. But if we have these informal panchayats, which have been encouraged in the case of forest panchayats, and probably in the case of other panchayats which have been formed under the present Act, and panchayats which are proposed to be formed under the new Judicial Act, these panchayats, coming from each village or a group of villages may be made responsible to report crime in the village in which they live or people might come to them to report in which case they will be free from any control of the officers to whom the present village establishment is subordinate. It is necessary, therefore, to take steps to find it out. During the previous sitting I moved for a committee being formed to enquire into this matter to see how the village police might be strengthened. Of course, as usual, the idea of a committee was strongly opposed, and I gave it up and I brought forward the suggestion at a later meeting, when some suggestions of mine were approved. I expected that these would be attended to. But nothing has been done and we cannot delay this matter any more. If really the police work ought to be efficient it must be that the police work in the villages must be as thorough and as satisfactory as possible, and it should be placed beyond the control of the people who under the old organisation were condemned. Village officials were under the thumb of the petty constables, and they were not expected to do their work properly. I do not at all say that in particular villages it has not worked well or it would not. But I do not want it to be introduced in all places, where it is reported that there are competent headmen, men of responsibility, men who have not been displaced from their original position of trust and responsibility. Where such people exist, I do not want this to be introduced. It may happen that when Judicial panchayats are formed, such people will be presidents of panchayats. This question may well be considered. In the answer to an interpellation recently given I do not find that any Bill is likely to be placed before the Council early this year. Under those circumstances, I submit, my Lord, that this work cannot be put off for any further time and it requires early attention. I suggest that the village police might be strengthened on the lines of the Chowkidari Act. I do not say to substitute the Chowkidari Act here. Village panchayats may be formed and the members of the panchayats may be associated with the duty of reporting crime so that from independent sources crimes will be reported. Now

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establishments may be added or subtracted according to the conditions of the village; but reports must be more vigorously and promptly made and people who are responsible to see that the order and peace is preserved in villages and are interested in seeing such a state of things continue must be entrusted with this duty. The Police Commission's reports say that it must be under the control of District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police. If the work is to be done properly, it must be entrusted to people who will be beyond factions and who will not have lost their position and respect in their villages and who would be expected to do their duty with the best advantage to the Government and the people. With these words, I commend the resolution to the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—^a I beg to second the resolution. And in doing so I think it will be convenient and useful if we divide the resolution into three parts and deal with each part separately. The Hon'ble member suggests that steps might be taken to secure a better investigation of crime; he also suggests that steps might be taken to strengthen the village police in the Presidency and he also suggests that as a means of strengthening the village police in the Presidency suitable measures might be adopted to secure non-officials in suitable areas to work in conjunction with the police officers. I propose to divide the resolution into these three parts and to deal with each part separately.

^b As to the first part that steps might be taken to secure a better investigation of crime, I believe there is no difference of opinion. I believe it is now agreed and borne out by official records of the Police Department and the various reports issued thereon that there has been a substantial increase in grave crimes, without there being a corresponding increase in detection. It is clear from the last report for 1915 that cases of grave crimes increased in number to 1,424, though there was a slight reduction in 1914, though these figures were more than those of 1912. As to detection, we find that the percentage was 22.8 in 1915, 25.5 in 1914 and 24.4 in 1913; and notwithstanding the slight increase in percentage, that the detection is very poor is admitted by the Government in various reports issued from time to time. Therefore, that some measures ought to be taken and that some means should be devised for the purpose of securing better reporting and detection of crime, there is no doubt whatever. There may be a question as to the means by which the thing can be done or the methods by which we can achieve this object.

^c As regards the second part of the resolution, which suggests that the village police in the Presidency should be strengthened, there can be no difference of opinion either. I know that the Government have been insisting upon this aspect of the question. They have been suggesting that as a result of the reduction in the number of police stations, it is necessary to secure the co-operation of the village police, and it is the safest and the surest means by which there might be improvements effected in the detection and the reporting of the crime. So far as that point is concerned, I believe there cannot be any difference of opinion. In reviewing the Administrative Report for 1914 the Government say: "The Inspector-General again lays stress on the necessity for more co-operation between village magistrates and servants and the police. The Government notice with satisfaction Mr. Moore's statement that there is evidence to prove that wherever the Inspector or Sub-Inspector has taken the trouble to make friends with village officials and explain what is required of them, the latter have been helpful." It is no doubt true that some village officers are in league with criminals, but the great majority are loyal public servants and ready to help the cause of justice when they are treated with consideration and confidence.

^d In this connection it is noticed that the causes of weakness in respect of their police work which was made at the instance of the Inspector-General in 1912 has become annual and is a matter of complaint in some districts. The Inspector-General is requested to direct its discontinuance.

^e Another matter on which some stress is laid is the inadequacy in some districts of the staff of village police and it is feared that the orders contained in G.O. No. 463, Madras, dated the 20th March 1915, have not been borne in mind in preparing some recent schemes of revision of village establishments. The attention of all District Magistrates is again called to these orders. The question of improving the pay of ghat taluqaris is under the consideration of Government.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Gifford.) [17th FEBRUARY 1917.]

* We find that, in reports issued in the last two or three years, continued attention has been paid to this aspect of question. Superintendents of Police and various police officers have been advised to secure the co-operation of the public and the village officers in the best manner possible. We find a statement embodied in these reports—I do not wish to take up the time of the Council by referring to some of the reports made by Superintendents of Police—showing how they succeeded in several cases by securing the co-operation of the village officers. The Council will therefore see that it is necessary to take all steps to strengthen the village police.

"The most important question to be considered is by what means and in what manner the village police ought to be strengthened. One of the methods that has been suggested in this resolution is to secure the co-operation of non-officials in suitable areas. If once we agree that the reformation is necessary for this purpose, it is necessary for us also to bear in mind and remember the present condition of the village police. There are 1,165 police taluqars, 22,526 ryotwari taluqars and 10,360 proprietary estates taluqars, making a total of 34,053 taluqars. So far as the police taluqars are concerned most of them get a pay of Rs. 5; very few of them get Rs. 7, 6 or 4. With the exception of a few who get Rs. 5, 5, 5 or 7 they get Rs. 4. In the proprietary estates, they get Rs. 3, while a few get Rs. 4, 4, 5 or 6. As already pointed out some of these taluqars also come from the criminal classes. It is, therefore, necessary to exercise careful supervision over their work. These are difficulties which will prevent themselves when we take into consideration the question of the improvement of the village police. It is necessary to improve their status; it is necessary to make a better selection whenever possible and to improve also their prospects and pay, as far as we can. This is a question which has always been engaging the attention of the Government though for financial reasons it has been put off. Apart from the question of strengthening the village police, it will also be helpful and useful, if the co-operation of non-officials can be secured for the work which they are carrying out year after year and month after month. The resolution has been carefully worded, so far as it suggests that such co-operation should be procured in suitable areas. It does not suggest that it should be introduced all at once throughout the Presidency. It takes into consideration the possibility of there being some villages where it may not be possible to secure such co-operation. Whenever it is possible and advisable the co-operation of non-officials might be secured to enable them to work in conjunction with the village police officers. I believe there should be no difficulty in accepting the principle of this resolution and try an experiment and see whether the scheme cannot succeed. When there can be no difference of opinion regarding the necessity for strengthening the police, this system may be given a trial, and if the trial should be found successful or satisfactory, it may be extended. With these remarks I second the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. Gifford:—"Your Excellency, the Honourable member asks for legislation to enable non-officials to be associated with the village police in this Presidency in the reporting and investigation of crime. I listened to his speech very carefully and I find great difficulty in understanding exactly what the new system is to be and how it would work. The only tangible point that I got out of it was that he suggested that a system, somewhat on the lines of what is found in the Bengal Chowkidari Act, should be introduced into Madras. I would point out with reference to the Chowkidari Act that that system has been damned with very faint praise by the Police Commission. Chowkidars are after all men who are in Government employ and who are liable to punishment and who will be in a very different position from the non-official body that the Honourable member proposes to create."

"I will first take the question of reporting crime and I will state the law and the opinion hitherto accepted on the subject. Under section 45 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the duty of reporting is laid on the village headman and others, not mainly on the village headman; and he is liable to punishment both criminally and departmentally if he neglects his duty. His obligations in this matter are given in great detail in the Village Officers Manual. You will find there that particular instructions are given with regard to the preparation of his first report of a crime, which, as Honourable Members are aware, is a document to which the highest importance is attached by the criminal courts in this Presidency and is rightly attached,

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(Mr. Gillman.)

The Police Commission recognises the valuable aid given by the village officer in reporting crimes. They consider that it is of vital importance to emphasise this responsibility and to acknowledge the headman's authority in the village. The Commission also deprecated the grouping of villages, which has been suggested by the Honourable member, on the ground that, as the village is the true unit of revenue and police administration, confusion and destruction of the old village arrangements would result from grouping. That seems to me to be a very proper and reasonable position.

I will now turn to consider the changes which I understand the Honourable member to propose. In the first place, police duties under his system are to be entrusted to a body of persons to be selected from villages or a group of villages. I presume that the members of this body are to act in concert and not individually, for, if they were to act individually the system suggested would be obviously less efficient than the system now in force. So I would take it that there will have to be a quorum. We will take it that a quorum of three will be necessary and we will take only panchayatdars who are in the village, or are likely to be in the village. There you may have Mr. Rama Ayyar, Mr. Mahammad Kasim and Mr. Akam Ramadas as members. When a meeting is called for, Mr. Rama Ayyar may consider that it is an unpropitious hour; Mr. Mahammad Kasim would be at his prayers and Mr. Akam Ramadas would not be found as usual. It seems to be pretty obvious that, under such a system, there will be considerable delay in a great number of cases. Suppose these panchayatdars are brought together, we may take it that there would not be entire agreement; some of them would take different views as to the manner in which information was to be recorded. We may even come to the delights of samples of dissent and so on which is the custom of the present day. The consequences of this would be that the egg of the case would be thoroughly added, before it left the village and the difficulty of bringing the offender to justice would be even greater than it is at present. I am unable to see how adequate control can be exercised over these non-official bodies. Our chief power over the village headmen is by departmental punishment and we go in even for criminal proceedings only in the worst cases. Prosecutions, I take it, could not be frequently applied in the case of non-officials, because they would only get disgraced; and I feel in me, therefore, what I cannot express over them. The provision that misbehaviour and incompetent persons might be removed by the Collector after enquiry which is the suggestion made by the Honourable Member does not seem to be adequate to ensure honest and prompt reporting. The Honourable member has not made any mention in his speech about the better investigation of crime. I do not know whether he means to press that suggestion, but the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao, who seconded the resolution, distinctly supported that proposal; and so I take it that that proposal is now before the Council—that this non-official body should be associated with the village police officers in investigating crime. If the word investigation is used in the sense that it is used in the Criminal Procedure Code, it follows then that section 154 of that code which provides that investigation must be made by a police officer only without the sanction of the magistrate must be modified. The Honourable member has further stated that the panchayat or the agency or the body, whatever you call it, is to act independent of the police. I really do not know what he has in his mind; but I would like to ask him whether he contemplates as well as to police or that both the village and the police investigation should go on together and whether both the reports are to be borne on the records of a case. These are points on which I should like to have some idea, as to what the Honourable Member suggests. If his suggestion is, as I have taken it, there will be the wildest confusion and confusion in a very great number of cases. The scheme, your Excellency, seems to me to be an impracticable one; it will certainly cause delay in the reporting of crimes which the Government have for many years past taken steps with considerable success to reduce; it would place the village entity and also detract the irresponsible hands, and it will abolish the village entity and also detract the responsibility of the village headmen to which the greatest importance is, always, in my opinion, rightly attached. I feel sure that in moving this resolution the Honourable member is not actuated by any sympathy with the criminal, but I feel greatly apprehensive that the scheme he has proposed would vitiate very strongly and seriously against the administration of justice. I therefore regret that I am unable to accept the resolution."

(Mr. Ramakrishna Rao.)

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The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMAKRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—“ I think the subject matter of this resolution is one to which we might as well abandon the petty system of voting which has been in vogue in regard to the resolutions coming up before the Council. As I have pointed out more than once, we have all the officials and some non-officials finding themselves in company on the one side, and some other non-officials on the other side in regard to various subjects which we are discussing from time to time. I feel that this subject as explained already here for its object the better control of village police by village committees and is of very great importance. But I admit that my honourable friend's proposal is open to the very serious objections stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman. My Honourable friend referred to the Chowkidari Act and I might perhaps draw the attention of Honourable Members to the report of the Bengal District Administration Committee which was issued in 1912-13 where the whole working of the Act was fully gone into. As has been pointed out by the Police Commission as also by the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman, the working of the Chowkidari Act has caused a great deal of irritation in Bengal. When the subject matter of this resolution was being talked over between myself and my Honourable friend, I pointed out the criticism of this committee to him and I further verified the facts from Sir Harold Smart whose acquaintance with the police conditions of Bengal was intimate. He stated that the Chowkidari Act has caused a great deal of oppression and irritation in the village life of that province. I might perhaps read our paragraph from page 93 of the report of the Bengal Administration Committee where they hold :—

‘ There are some who contend that the system of dual control over the Chowkidars has failed in Bengal, and that it is useless to continue it, but this, to whatever extent it may be true, is due to the weakness and inefficiency of the panchayats and to the absence of any real effort in the past to improve their position and secure their co-operation, which is so essential to effective police work in the villages.’

“ Then they proceed to consider, as here, the advisability of having direct control over the police officers in villages and they condemn it. Then they proceed to the question of the development of the village system through the establishment of union panchayats in which the present Chowkidari panchayat system is to be absorbed. In paragraph 125 of the report they say : ‘ The functions of the union panchayats under the proposed circle scheme will include the following :—Police and Chowkidars, Judicial, Executive and Local self-government.’

“ In the next paragraph they recommend that each member of the panchayat should be appointed as the village headman under the section to which the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman referred, namely section 45 of the Criminal Procedure Code, not for the entire union but only for the particular ward which he represents. I merely point out these circumstances. Though the remedy suggested by my Honourable friend, namely, the appointment of committees, is open to the objections mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman, yet the fact remains that the co-operation of the villagers at present with the police is in a very unsatisfactory state. That some system should be devised so that the preventive and the detective functions of the police might be better discharged is admitted. But the question is how it is to be brought about? I do not see eye to eye with my Honourable friend in the exact proposals he has put forward, but there is a case for enquiry such as that indicated in this discussion. Therefore, I would suggest for the consideration of the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman that the whole question of securing village co-operation either by the establishment of union panchayats such as that proposed in Bengal or in some other manner should be examined by some committee or departmentally. I would throw out that suggestion for the consideration of the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman. I believe that the Police Commission itself contemplated the strengthening of the village police or the assigning of some of the functions to somebody who could perform police functions in the village. That I would point out has not been done up to the present day. If the inefficiency of the police in the matter of detection and prevention of crime is so bad as it is and as it appears, I think, the true line of advance is in securing some kind of co-operation in the village. But how it is to be brought about is not a matter which it is easy to solve; and if any solution can be brought about by a free discussion in the Council by officials and non-officials, we will really be promoting the end which my Honourable friend has in view. There are experienced administrators, officials and

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Mr. Vallabha.)

non-officials, whose free expression of opinion as to how this may be brought about will be useful to the Government. If your Excellency has no objection I would suggest that the theory of voting by *mandala* might be set aside for this motion and everybody might be allowed to express their opinion on this subject."

THE HON'BLE MR. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Gillman's diffidence in connection with this resolution were the diffidence that appressed me when I thought how this resolution could be put forward. I think he is quite right in saying that the system of two parallel investigations would be entirely absurd. The Honorable Member asked what the Honorable member meant by the word investigation: whether he meant it in the sense in which it is used in the Code. I do not think that was his meaning. All that is meant by investigation is that if the village officer sees a person murdered and finds a sword embedded in a wall or a cloth left behind, he has got to make a note of all these things; that is what is meant by investigation. It will be his bounden duty to record all the circumstances that he notices. If that is what is meant by investigation, then there will be no difference of opinion. I think the Council will be unanimous in thinking that the investigation as prescribed in the Criminal Procedure Code by village is impossible. Therefore we shall simply consider the question of reporting."

THE HON'BLE MR. H. F. W. GILLMAN (interrupting):—"Then investigation means reporting?"

THE HON'BLE MR. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"No. Not exactly. There are items recommended by the Honorable member in the matter of reporting: we should have further assistance in the matter of investigation: we should give further assistance to the village headman. In regard to investigation it is to be abandoned if it is to be understood in the sense in which it is used in the Criminal Procedure Code. All that the resolution means is that there should be better facilities for reporting crime. The Hon'ble Mr. Gillman seems to think that there are no practical suggestions put forward. He complained that the Honorable member's suggestions were rather too hazy. I wish to try and see if I could put forward one or two clear suggestions in the matter. In the first place the grievance is clearly visible to all. The fate of many a serious case is sealed once for all at the very inception when the village magistrate frames his report. Either through delay, of which he is purposely guilty in several cases, or through the cultivation or suppression of facts or through a serious act of commission or omission on his part, the village magistrate settles the fate of many a serious case. That is a circumstance which appeals to me and all of us. We should try and discover whether we can take away some of the obstacles which stand in the way of the administration of justice in serious offences. It strikes me that this resolution contains one solution which is worth while working upon, that is, it is not absolutely essential to confine the task of reporting to one single individual. I am no doubt aware of section 45 of the Code. Every one cognizant of certain offences is bound to report. I recognize that provision of the Code. But that hardly suffices for the present case, because what is every one's duty is no one's duty. Suppose half a dozen people see a serious crime committed, each man fancies it is the others' duty to report it. We have to get about discovering what could be done by making it a well understood thing that it is the bounden duty of somebody to make a report besides the village headman. Is it in the first place a disadvantage to have more than one report? Is it likely to weaken the responsibility of the village headman? I submit, not. The Hon'ble Mr. Gillman says that the duty of the village headman is brought home to him by departmental punishment; that the village headman will have not only his report to render him of his duties but also the possibility is one of voluntary and serious omission. The village magistrate either by negligence or by some other consideration may be inclined to see that in his report certain things are brushed up. In such cases, the existence of some one in the village who is likely to report things might put the village headman on his mettle to see that he is not brought to book by departmental superior. If it is possible for us to create another agency which has also the task of reporting, it might, far from preventing the headman from discharging his responsibility, make him do his duty all the better. Therefore the question is whether we should not have another agency for reporting crime. I think on the whole conditions are distinctly in favour

(Mr. Sumantha Ayyer; Mr. Siva Rao.) [17th FEBRUARY 1917.]

of our creating another agency provided that the agency is a fairly reliable agency, an agency on which we might place at least as much reliance as we place on the village headman.

"Now I come to address myself to the task of offering one or two clear and definite hints to the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman avoiding all hazy suggestions. It struck me that there are two institutions which are obtaining in villages and which may be made use of. I am first reminded of *mittadars*. For instance in the case of several *mittadars* and proprietary estates the Government have thought fit to entrust the *mittadars* with the power of firing village officials. I presume if it is the duty of the *mittadars* to report the offences committed, or rather if he is given the power to report offences, it would certainly be possible to rely upon any report sent in by that officer, as he is an officer on whom the seal of approbation has been set by Government by empowering him to fire village officers. That would be a satisfactory arrangement. The answer might be that the number of *mittadars* upon whom such powers might be conferred is not very great. I am only making a tentative suggestion to enable the Government to take some steps forward in the direction of increasing the number of agencies for sending in reliable reports. The number of *mittadars* may be small but let us make a beginning. Let us empower them to send in reports. I am not for making them liable for punishment or for removing them from office unless it be for very serious misdeeds. This is one suggestion. Another suggestion that I have been thinking about is whether we may not use the existing agency, before the village *panchayats* come into existence on a large scale, i.e., of some of the co-operative societies. We find that the Government have entrusted them with certain duties including the expenditure of public funds. So far the reports concerning them have been favourable; and they have not been using the public funds or mismanaging them. They are acting with a sense of responsibility. I would suggest to the Government that instead of making it a wide or a general rule that all co-operative societies shall have the duty of reporting—all presidents and secretaries shall have the power—they should in consultation with the authorities of co-operative societies select some co-operative *panchayats* and make an experiment by giving these *panchayats* this power and explaining to them the way in which they should exercise this power. It is not as the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman put it that *Rama Ayyer*, *Mohammed Kader* and *Alana Ramiah* should meet together. It is not at all necessary for them all to meet. *Panchayats* should consist of reliable people; they should not be men who would wish to make money out of this business. We may empower each individual to report offences. I might try to give one analogy between this and the power given to the members of the local bodies for registering *vakalats*. I believe the sense of responsibility would be practically the same in both the cases though it is a much more serious thing to report crime than to arrest *vakalats*. We have empowered a number of people to arrest *vakalats* and to swear affidavits. The power of swearing affidavits is a very important power. If there is anything false in the affidavit the person making that affidavit is liable for prosecution. And it is important for us that a person in whose presence it was executed should be a person whose evidence would be accepted by courts. We find that this institution is working without complaint. The Government may, therefore, be pleased to make an experiment by way of selecting co-operative *panchayats* or any other *panchayats* or from the list of persons authorised to swear affidavits and entrusting them with this power of reporting offences. With these two suggestions I would be content for the present. The Government may push forward other reliable agencies for the purpose of empowering them to report cases so that village officers may not have the power for simple mischief which they now have."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"It is a very good suggestion that the Hon'ble Mr. Ramasubrahmanya has invited all of us to express our opinion. We are all convinced that there is an evil to be redressed. But we differ as to the methods to be adopted. It is an easy thing to discuss when any suggestion is brought forward by one of the non-official members. I am not so much concerned with the methods, towards alleviating the evil. If we are satisfied that there is an evil and that the situation calls for an enquiry we have to set about some idea trying to devise some method of removing the evil."

"I would confine myself to that portion of the resolution which deals with the reporting of crime. As for the investigation of crime I do not think that the village

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Magistrate has anything to do with investigation proper, unless it is stated, that the noting of blood stains and other circumstances which may be seen at the scene of crime can be called investigation. As the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman observed the first report, the earliest report, is a most important report and that forms the most important material for decision both in the Subordinate Court and in the Court of Sessions. It is therefore highly essential that steps should be taken to have an accurate report of what actually takes place in a village. As it is, I am not at all satisfied that we get a correct and accurate report. At the outset we have the fact—that these village officers are low-paid village servants and very highly amenable to the influence of the local police and invariably, if not invariably, most frequently, join one faction or another and use this power of reporting as a sort of leverage upon one faction or another. I will take one of the numerous instances which happened recently—in a case in which the Government realised that there has been gross failure and miscarriage of justice. That was a case reported from the Tadpatri taluk—what is known as the Attimilla-Dinara case—where the whole mischief was done by the report of the village magistrate. I am sure that the village magistrate has enormous power. It is well and good that he is made to render the sense of responsibility in sending up the earliest report. In that Attimilla-Dinara case, the village magistrate who worked the whole mischief which led to gross miscarriage of justice, identified himself with one faction; and to avenge himself on the opposite faction he included all the members of that faction in the earliest report. If you see to judge of the manner in which this evidence is weighed by Courts of Sessions and Subordinate Courts, you will find that Judges pay very great attention to the village magistrate's report which is the earliest report. Whenever some is mentioned in the earliest report is sure to be convicted and whatever name is not mentioned in the village magistrate's report is sure to escape. So that the position comes to this; as regards reporting, my own experience has been that this reporting is not correct and accurate. The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Acharyar wanted to improve this aspect of the question upon the Government, when he said that the village police should be strengthened in some form or another. I do not think, your Excellency, that I can come out with any definite suggestion for the present. All that I say is that the situation calls for an enquiry and it is for the Government to deal with the situation in such a manner as they may deem fit. There is much to be said against the constitution of benches. I do not believe that the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Acharyar for one moment intended that the task of reporting should be entrusted to the bench. I think it has got all the disadvantages that we can think of; I do not for one moment approve that the task of prompt reporting should be entrusted to the bench. The Hon'ble Mr. Gillman has described all the evils of the proposed system. I don't think that it was ever the intention of the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Acharyar to entrust this duty to the bench. He only suggests that the village police, as it is, should be improved. If it is done, that is one step in the right direction. In some villages, non-officials might be chosen for the purpose of reporting crimes. Before we proceed on these lines, I have not thought out the various suggestions to be made towards this end, and I would therefore earnestly implore that the Government might consider the situation and very well consider ways and means of removing the evil. I do not think that in a matter such as this, I can come out with any elaborate suggestions. But I am firmly convinced that there is room for an enquiry and an enquiry must be made and steps adopted so that accurate reporting may be ensured."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RAMA ACHARYAR:—"With your Excellency's permission. I wish to say a word. The resolution is not happily worded as is shown by the comment that has taken place. The idea underlying the resolution is manifest, however, that has taken place. The idea underlying the resolution is manifest, that is to get the surveillance out of Akai Namadu or Mahomed Kani and of the village elders to the work of policing the village. If that idea is understood, I do not think the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman would ridicule it. Before the policing of the village was taken away from the village community—it was done in 1916—the detection of crime by the village community was much better than what the present police is able to do. The villagers are now living in villages in dread of dacoits and robbers. If any man possesses property then he has also a town residence as he does not feel secure in his village. If the selection of village elders is left in the hands of Revenue Inspectors or Tahsildars or District Officers, I am sure only men like Akai Namadu will be selected. But the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman having been in charge of the Police Department knows perfectly well that if he goes to

(*Mr. Raja Asharigar ; Mr. Rama Appaganar.*) [22d FEBRUARY 1917.]

the influential men in the villages for securing their assistance in the matter of detection of crime he often finds them more useful than the mungis or the headmen. They know where the thief is, much better than the village magistrates or the village officers. They can easily help in the matter of detection. It is a well-known fact that responsible people do not now seek the position of village officers. In the old days an assembly of village elders would not be entrusted with the task of investigating and reporting crime; and I do not support that part of the proposition because they will not care to do that work. What I think we can safely ask the elders to do is to control the work of the village police, which will be beneficial to the village and beneficial to the Government. After all whose interests are we protecting in the matter? If crime is prevalent it is only the villagers who suffer. It is hardly likely that they will encourage crime; on the other hand they will take steps to prevent it. We have had recent instances of cases in which villagers co-operated with the police in that wretched province of Bengal where the police have been more successful with the help of villagers than otherwise. I do not think that the resolution in the way it stands can be supported. I was very sceptical when I read the resolution as to its beneficial effects. It says 'to combine non-officials in suitable areas to work in conjunction with the existing village police officers'. I do not know if my honorable friend would suggest that the village elders are bound to work with the village mukayias. I rather think that what he has in mind is that there should be an assembly of village elders who are to control the work of the village police. That will certainly be beneficial to the whole village community."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYASWAMI:—"I am afraid that myself and the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman have been approaching the subject from the opposite ends of the pole. I am afraid also that I have made a mistake in not going through the details of the report of the Police Commission. I thought that the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman was quite conversant with it, and it was unnecessary to quote the authority of that report to substantiate every inch of my position. When I read two passages from the administration report of the Police Department for 1914, I thought that I had substantiated my position; and I thought that it was necessary for me to quote any of the passages from that report of the Police Commission. I will now quote a passage. From what the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman said, I understood him to have said that my intention might more or less make me sympathetic with criminals. I should very much like to know how that position will stand and how each one's attitude will be considered, when I place this matter before the Government. The conclusion that I arrive at from what the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman has said is that, in the case of the village police, it is not being supervised or controlled and is not under the regular police. That is substantially the effect of the position taken up. I should think that, if that is the view with which he approaches the question, the resolution is out of place. I think I am absolutely strengthened in my position by the statements contained in paragraph 44 of the report of the Police Commission which says 'to place the village police officers under the thumb of the station house officer would be to subvert the system in its essential principles, to get out of touch with the people in their customs, usages and interests, and often to place the dogs of the people near the respectable classes'."

"Now the whole principle of the report of the Police Commission, as shown in their report, is that they want that this police system should be placed on a higher level than where it stood at the time they investigated the question. They considered wholesale the police system, and they wanted the village police to be absolutely responsible at that stage. They wanted the sub-inspector, the new product of that report, to be in charge of others, while the head constables and constables should be under him so that the future work would be satisfactorily carried out. A superior grade of officers of Deputy Superintendent and Assistant Superintendents of Police was to be created and then came the Superintendents, Deputy Superintendents and the Inspector-General. I think the whole principle of the system was that everything was to be placed on a better level than before. I have shown that the village police, as it is now constituted, is not different from what it was before. It was working well where the headman was a good man; but, in other places, it led to lots of difficulties, and I thought that it was necessary to detail at length how the village headman was a partizan or was under the influence of the police officials. The very essence of all judgments in serious cases where both sides are dealt with

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is the earliest information that is supplied. One party has to wire to the District Superintendent of Police for the earliest information and the village magistrates put in, at an early time, his reports and so many other things. All these confounding documents have to be examined, and that is the reason why it has been found that the Inspector-General in his reports for 1914 confuses that mess; so I do not think it necessary to go into the details.

"I also wish to remove one other impression. I do not know how the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman came to the conclusion that I wanted to entrust the village people with the investigation of crime, as provided in the Criminal Procedure Code. I do not know how it was possible for him to think of that idea. I never wanted that the position of the sub-inspector in charge of a station to be taken over by the village people. The investigation that I referred to was not the investigating of the crime in charge of a police station or of the magistrate who has charge of investigation. Suppose a burglary is committed in a house in the village, the village officer has to report the occurrence and to note in his report the things he saw such as the signs of burglary—whether the man came down from the roof or scaled over a wall or made an opening through a wall. These are all small matters which have to be investigated by the village police and placed on record and the absence of which leads people to argue difficultly. If a man has, for instance, his right hand fractured, it might be due to the fall from the top of a house, if he came through the roof, or it might be that he might have fractured his hand in the course of a riot. All these things require to be noted. It is required that village officials must, in certain cases, make report, and it may be necessary to make these duties specific and to entrust them to one-official bodies.

"It was said that I did not make any clear suggestions about what I wanted, in regard to the association of non-officials with this work. I began by saying that the village police should be strengthened, a subject which the Commission dealt with. They say on page 36 of the report 'where, as in Bengal, parashayats take the place of headmen, such powers might be granted to certain of them experimentally, and the system, if successful, might be gradually extended. All this would tend to develop the village system and extend its usefulness.' That is what it says. That is why I referred to the Choudkidari Act and also to sections 3 and 39 of that Act as giving the necessary powers. I do not want the Choudkidari in Madras; we may not want the Choudkidari Act in Madras. But we may have, in its place, the village parashayat. The Choudkidari, it was pointed by my Honourable friend Mr. Hanumanthrao Rao, were merged into unions in Bengal. Here the parashayats are not condemned; but on the other hand recommended, as in the case of forest parashayats where the members are appointed by informal election or are chosen. They do not act in concert in reporting crime. That is my idea. I do not know how it got into the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman's mind, what I did not say, that where a number of villages constituted into unions, they may report the crimes in villages. I did not want them to act in concert. It cannot be that they can act in concert, unless it be that vague idea of police duties possess these men. It is impossible to suppose that suitable men cannot be found in suitable areas, though it may not be possible in every place to get hold of suitable men. The District Magistrate or any other responsible person will be able to select men, who can be entrusted with the power of reporting. Even sub-inspectors were originally condemned, though their work has been subsequently praised. That they do really get assistance from the village people is admitted in the Government reports. It is, under these circumstances, I have placed these views.

"When I referred to the Bengal Choudkidari Act it was said that it was condemned and therefore my proposals were impractical. I was very careful when I referred to that Act. I only gave the method in which the matter would have to be looked into. I was not here putting forth a complete case for the whole Presidency. I only suggested the scheme in suitable areas. All that I want is that my suggestions might be considered by the Government and the matter enquired into. It was for that reason I ask for a committee. I do not however press it now, the thing might be done by the department, a department over which we are now spending Rs. 100 lakhs. This department wanted this strengthening. The Hon'ble Mr. Gillman would not say that it is satisfactory, but he merely says that the suggestions I have made are not practical. I based my suggestions on the authority of eminent gentlemen that met to discuss the subject. I thought some attempt might be made in the particular directions indicated.

438 RESOLUTIONS RE STRENGTHENING OF THE VILLAGE POLICE AND TRIALS OF SUITS UNDER ESTATES LAND ACT TO BE HELD AT THEIR HEADQUARTERS BY REVENUE OFFICERS.

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. Gillman; [Ten FEBRUARY 1917.
Mr. Ranga Acharyar.]

"Station areas have been doubled, but the village police stands the same—that is the condensed police. Are we to allow double the area for the station-house officer? Yes, abolish the beat system and keep quiet. How have we improved? There was a Government order in 1909 which was sent out, when the Hon'ble Sir Harold Street was Secretary to the Government of India; that letter was sent out to this Government and it asked for steps being taken for extending the powers of the village police. Very recently in the report of the Inspector-General of Police, for the year 1914, it was said that the village police was not working properly and the Government were asked to trouble the District Magistrates about this matter. This has been done. What has been the improvements since? Nothing. Merely reminding them of their duties would not help, if they are not relieved of their other duties, is needed to which they are completely under the thumb of other people. If it is said that there is no case made out, then it must be against the report of the Police Commissioners, which has been adopted at a cost of Rs. 70 lakhs. Therefore, I submit that it is necessary that something should be done. In the year 1915, the District Magistrates have been asked to strengthen the village police. Is the village police to be strengthened by asking the village karnagar and the tahsildar to carry the tappals? That would not be of any use. If it is a scheme to find out people to take charge of the villages, that might be an improvement. I think it is absolutely essential that, in the interests of the police administration, the village police ought to be strengthened and improved."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN :—^a With reference to a remark that fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar, I cannot remember anything that I said in my speech which would convey the impression that the village police should be brought under the influence of the ordinary police. That is, as we are all aware, a point that was considered by the Police Commission who held strongly that the village magistrates should be a responsible person, and that he should be entirely independent of the ordinary police. That certainly is a correct view to take. What I did say was that from the point of view of the Government, the village magistrates was the best authority for reporting crime, because we could enforce prompt and correct reports from him. That is the difficulty that I see with regard to your non-officials. How can you enforce correct reporting, when you have no power to punish them? The real point is, I think, that the village headman, as at present constituted, is the best man to report crimes. We have heard about village elders from the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharyar, but the presumption is that the village headman is a good type of his class in the village. If you select any one else for this duty, he would not be likely to show any improvement. This question of the selection and appointment of village headmen is, I believe, engaging the attention of the Government; and I shall certainly bear in mind all that the Hon'ble Members have said on this resolution. I shall look into the matter and see whether it is possible to evolve any system whereby we can distribute responsibility. I think we cannot have more than one person responsible for a particular area. It may be possible, in the case of a big village, to subdivide it and make some one in each area responsible for reporting crime. All that I can say is that I shall look into the suggestions made by Hon'ble Members and see whether it is possible to make any improvement on the present system."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—^b It is proper to grant time for the matter to be looked into; and therefore I beg to withdraw the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE TRIALS OF SUITS UNDER ESTATES LAND ACT TO BE HELD AT THEIR HEADQUARTERS BY REVENUE OFFICERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RAMA ACHARYAR :—^c Your Excellency, the resolution of which I gave notice runs in these terms :—

"X. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that instructions may be issued to touring Revenue officers who have to try suits and proceedings under the Estates Land Act I of 1906 requiring them to try such cases as a rule at their headquarters."

RESOLUTION RE TRIALS OF SUITS UNDER ESTATE LAND ACT TO BE HELD AT THEIR HEADQUARTERS BY REVENUE OFFICERS.

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"In deference to the suggestion made to me by a responsible gentleman, I am willing to alter the words 'as a rule' into 'as far as possible'. When I used the words 'as a rule' I did not mean to convey that it should be the invariable rule, that all suits should be tried at headquarters. My original idea was that the trial of suits at headquarters should be the rule and the trial of suits elsewhere should be the exception. Therefore I am willing to substitute the words 'as far as possible' in my resolution for the words 'as a rule'.

"Many words are not needed from me to commend this resolution to the acceptance of the Council. The advantage of knowing where your case is going to be tried and where you should take your witnesses and legal advisers to, is obvious. All those who know the troubles of the litigants know that if witnesses and vakils are to be dragged behind touring officers, the greatest amount of inconvenience is caused to people who are obliged to resort to revenue courts. We are not considering the wisdom and the policy of the trial of such suits by revenue courts. That is beyond the pale of this resolution. Your Excellency will observe from the report on the working of the Estate Land Act that during fiscal 1924 the number of suits was 30,165, while the number of applications was 49,049; and during fiscal 1925 the number of suits was 26,523 and the number of applications was 47,794. That shows the large volume of work to be gone through. I am well aware that the touring officers are handicapped with various duties, but, considering the work they have to do, I doubt whether it is a just policy that they should be entrusted with this work also. The Hon'ble Mr. Clegg who has the duty of reviewing their work knows it very well. But what I am concerned with now is the inconvenience felt by the parties in following Revenue officers in camp.

"The class of vakils whom the landlord or the tenant has to engage in the matter of these special suits is a different class of vakils, different from the one who follows the agriculturists into camp. The people who practice in civil courts are the people to be engaged in these cases, and it is difficult to engage them, except at exorbitant rates, especially when they have to follow Revenue officers. Many a landlord and tenant have complained to me of their having to pay exorbitant fees to take vakils to touring officers. Apart from the inconvenience to parties and vakils which is very great and which should be avoided I submit that it would be an advantage to have instructions issued to these officers that they should, as far as possible, try these cases at headquarters. I would also suggest that in the annual report on the working of the Estate Land Act a paragraph may be added to show how these instructions have been carried out, so that the Government may know that these instructions are carried out in the spirit in which they are issued. I hope that in issuing the instructions your Excellency's Government will impress upon them the great importance of giving effect to them."

The Hon'ble the Raja of Bellary :—"Your Excellency, I beg to second the motion. It needs scarcely to be pointed out that, under the Estate Land Act, suits, applications and other proceedings covering almost the whole range of questions that may arise between landholders and ryots are committed, in the first instance, to the exclusive jurisdiction of Collectors and other Revenue officers and a duty is cast on their courts is practically made obligatory on one or other of the parties. The location of these courts, therefore, becomes a matter of pressing importance.

"Clause 2 of section 228 of the said Act empowers officers to hear the cases coming before them, in any place within the district. This provision is a source of untold inconvenience and hardship to landholders and ryots alike. Resort to officers in question being under the new law almost the rule and not the exception, it may well be imagined how the parties must necessarily suffer in regard to suits and proceedings before such officers, seeing that the latter are always on the move in the districts or divisions, as the case may be, in the discharge of their multifarious revenue or executive duties. The parties have in consequence to be constantly moving about from place to place to the detriment of their time-saving operations. Even if they are prepared to do this, the detriment of their time-saving operations is not the only one. To put up with this difficulty, they cannot in any adequate measure command the necessary legal advice and aid in out-of-the-way places at which their cases may stand posted for trial. Neither can the parties afford to pay their legal advisers for taking them away from their headquarters nor can the latter find time for services

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MADE AT THEIR HEADQUARTERS BY REVENUE OFFICERS.

(The Raja of Bobbili; Sir Alexander Garden.) [17th February 1917.]

to be so rendered away from their usual place of business. Yet vital interests of landholders and ryots alike are at stake in the majority of cases, which doubtless call for professional skill and advice. Not only would a whole district within the limits of which the Revenue officer is made competent to hear any case be too large an area for parties to move about, but even the officer's own district would in most cases be so. In the case of Agency tracts, the inconvenience is not a mere matter of distance but one of 'life and death'. The Agency tracts are generally unhealthy and inaccessible and the trial in such tracts of cases from ordinary tracts must be productive of serious results to the parties.

"So far as my experience goes, which no doubt is confined mostly to my own estate, I find that second-grade rikals charge day fee at Rs. 75 a day and first-grade rikals from Rs. 5 to Rs. 90 a day, together with travelling charges for attending itinerant revenue courts in their camping stations. These day fees are charged even for days on which no work is done and cases are adjourned owing to non-attendance of witnesses and other causes. The same fees are charged even if the suit value is only a rupee or two. Generally a suit has five adjournments. Revenue Divisional Officers do not pass those cases in or close to the villages to which the suits relate. This they cannot do owing to exigencies of their other work. In 90 out of 100 instances, if the suit villages be in the northern corner of their divisions, they post them in their tours in the southern corner, often 30 to 40 miles apart. Where Divisional Officers' charges include both ordinary and Agency tracts, the above difficulties exist in a very much greater degree. Sometimes suits of low country villages are tried by Divisional Officers in their tours in Agency tracts. Rikals demand higher day fees and higher travelling charges for going to Agency tracts and parties and witnesses are put to great inconvenience and expense in addition to risk to health. Both in low country and Agency villages outside the headquarters of the Divisional Officers, no hotel or house accommodation is available. All this entails infinite trouble on the parties and often leads to failure of justice.

"In these circumstances, the only course by which the hardships and inconveniences alluded to above may be mitigated, seems to be to make it incumbent on the Collector or other Revenue Officer to hold his court at his headquarters and not anywhere in his district or division as may suit his convenience or the exigencies of his executive work for the disposal of all cases coming before him under the Act and for the discharge of all functions entrusted to him thereunder, whether attendance of either party or his agent is necessary. It may perhaps be that in a few districts this will necessitate the employment of additional special officers, but the justice of the case would appear to warrant the additional expenditure involved.

"I am informed that, in the case of certain under the management of Court of Wards, Collectors realising the expensiveness and inconveniences of having the suits under the Estates Land Act tried by touring officers generally send departmental orders to Revenue Divisional Officers to try such suits at their headquarters. These seem to be no reason why these arrangements should not be allowed to extend not under the Court of Wards.

"With these few remarks, I submitted the resolution to the Council and trust it will receive favourable consideration at the hands of the Government."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER GARDEN:—"Your Excellency, the Government recognise that, when it is practicable, it is better that suits under the Estates Land Act should be tried at headquarters, and they are also prepared to accept the view that, as far as possible, such suits shall be so tried. But it must be clearly recognised that, in most districts, it will not be possible to give effect completely to this view and to this resolution. Divisional Officers have got a very large number of other duties to perform; they are required by the rules to be on tour for 2½ months in every half-year, or five months in a year. If there be a large number of suits to be tried, it may be quite impossible for them to try them at headquarters. These suits are not always disposed of at a single sitting. First, you have the processes to be issued, then hearings for the settlement of issues, and there are necessarily sometimes adjournments in the course of the trial of the suits. I am afraid that, while I am ready to accept the resolution, the Hon'ble Mr. Banga Achariyar who moves it and the Hon'ble the Raja of Bobbili who second it, must not suppose that because we have general instructions that, as far as possible, suits should be tried at headquarters,

RESOLUTION AS TO TRIALS OF SUITS UNDER ESTATES LAND ACT TO BE HELD
HOLD AT THEIR HEADQUARTERS BY REVENUE OFFICERS.

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the President; Mr. Banga Acharyar.)

It will be immediately possible to try all suits at headquarters. The reason why some instructions may be issued is this. Two or three years ago, a case occurred in which a suit had been filed for a trial at a very inconvenient centre. An order was then sent to the Board of Revenue and through the Board to the Collectors asking them to impress upon all officers trying suits the desirability of consulting, as far as possible, the convenience of parties and pleaders in fixing the places for hearing. It was quite a reasonable and proper thing to ask officers to avoid as far as possible causing unnecessary inconvenience, but we did not say anything about the trial of suits at headquarters. Therefore the Government may now reasonably supplement that order by saying that officers should try the suits at headquarters, whenever it can be managed. But unless we are going to deprive our officers to a considerable extent it will not be possible to carry this out except in a very small percentage of cases. All that we can do is to lay this ideal before Collectors, Assistant Collectors and Sub-Collectors and ask them, whenever they possibly can, to try the suits at headquarters. As pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Banga Acharyar, the number of suits to be tried is formidable. Last year, there was a slight diminution and the number was 75,000, whereas the year before, the number was 80,600. I hope that the heads of litigation will diminish as the Act becomes better understood, and the points of difference are settled, so as to leave so room for fighting out doubtful points. Still the present number is very large. We have at present two special deputy collectors to do nothing but to try these suits. In some districts, there were more than one thousand suits last year. Immense numbers will realize that, unless we are going in for a very considerable expense in duplicating our officers, it would not be possible to carry out this recommendation. The Government are, however, quite ready to accept this resolution and to draw attention to the fact that, when it can be done, the officers who try the suits should suit themselves to the convenience of the parties and unlike and try the suits at headquarters.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Banga Acharyar mentioned one more point. He asked that we should state in the report how far these instructions have been carried out. These would be great difficulty in doing it. There may be several hearings, hearings for settlement of issues, and adjournments, and I do not think that we can have a list of all the hearings and adjournments and distinguish between cases partly tried at headquarters and partly tried on issue. I think the Hon'ble member has achieved his end, as much as is practicable under present conditions, by the issue of general instructions, drawing attention to the desirability of trying suits at headquarters. These instructions the Government will be prepared to issue."

The Hon'ble Mr. Behar V. K. BANERJEE ACHARYA:—"I think your Excellency for the promise made to issue instructions for the trial of suits at headquarters. We shall be better pleased, if the same can be heard at the headquarters of the taluks to which they relate. The Hon'ble Mr. Banga Acharyar spoke from the taluk's point of view; the Hon'ble the speaker from the point of view of the landholders. I speak from the tenant's point of view. A division may consist of two or three taluks, and it is better if these cases are tried, as much as possible, at the headquarters of taluks to which they relate."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"That raises another issue. If the Honourable gentleman wishes that issue to be discussed, it is a completely different issue; he should move an amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. HANSA ACHARYA:—"I fully recognise and appreciate the difficulties which lie in the way of the Government carrying out the recommendations contained in the resolution. I am thankful to the Government for the small success shown; and I hope that it will turn out to be a real blessing, if an honest attempt is made to stick to the instructions issued; and I hope that a large measure of relief will be afforded by this means to the people, both the landlord and the tenant. If, after trial for one or two years, the thing has not been found to work well, I dare say that other remedial measures may suggest themselves. With these words I gladly accept the assurance given by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gordon."

The resolution as modified was accepted by the Government.

(The President; Mr. Venkatarajah Raju.) (7th February 1917)

RESOLUTION RE ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNIVERSITY AND OPENING OF ADDITIONAL COLLEGES IN THE TELUGU DISTRICTS.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT :—“ May I indicate to the Council that resolutions Nos. XI and XII cover the same ground. Resolution No. XII* is covered by resolution No. XI. I do not think we need have a separate discussion on resolution No. XII.”

THE HON'BLE MR. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—“ Your Excellency, the resolution that I have the honour to move runs as follows :—

“ XI. This Council recommends

(a) that this Government move the Government of India to establish a separate University for the Telugu districts after the close of the war;

(b) that this Government open additional schools and colleges both literary and professional in the Telugu districts in the meanwhile, so far as funds permit.”

“ My Lord, it is scarcely necessary for me to take an elaborate speech to commend this resolution to the favourable consideration of this Council, for, if there is any question on which there is absolute agreement of opinion among all schools of political thought, it is question of the urgent need for the spread, both in depth and breadth, of education in the country.

“ Moreover, the question of the establishment of a University for the Telugu districts is neither a new one hastily conceived, nor suddenly sprung on the public. Many years ago Sir Amasa Gajapati Raj, Maharaja of Vizianagaram, was convinced that the question was so ripe for solution and actually selected a site near Vizianagaram for the University.

“ Sir Harold Stuart, who has just retired from the Civil Service after occupying the Vice-Presidency of this Council, has told us that twenty-five years ago he contemplated the need for a Telugu University as well as a Tamil University. The Audita Conferences and District Conferences in the Telugu districts have been passing resolutions unanimously during the past few years, praying the Government to establish a University in a prominent centre in the Telugu districts for the spread of education therein.

“ The Telugu districts are behind the other districts both in the matter of the spread of education among the masses and the number of those that have received a University education. There are in the Telugu districts 1,652 B.A.'s out of a total for the Presidency of 13,459 or 13 per cent, 539 out of 3,867 B.L's, 4 out of 59 M.L's, 23 out of 194 L.M.S's, and 10 out of 147 R.K's. The percentage of female males in the Telugu districts is 9.8 against 18.5 in the other districts and excluding Madras 16.6 per cent. Of the male female in English in the Telugu districts we have only 63,626 as against 155,265 in the other districts, excluding Madras with 48,945. Now considering the various kinds of educational institutions we find that there are 5 first-grade colleges in the Telugu districts against 3 in Madras, 6 in the districts other than Telugu, and 4 in the Native States, and 6 second-grade colleges as against 15 in the other districts, including 3 in Madras City and 5 in the Native States, 49 high schools as against 103 in the other districts, including 17 in Madras and 6 in the Native States. Areas with reference to elementary education the Telugu districts have only about 14,424 primary schools with 5 lakhs of students as against 16,119 schools with 7½ lakhs of students in the other districts.

“ These figures tell a sad tale of backwardness in the matter of education in the Telugu districts which have an area of 28,000 square miles out of a total of 142,924 square miles for the Presidency and a population of over 17 millions out of 41 millions for the Presidency.

“ This backwardness is by no means due to any intellectual or other inferiority of the Telugus. When the British first came to India it was in the Telugu districts that the first factories were established. The Telugu districts pay 5-60 out of the 730 lakhs of the land revenue of the Presidency. Even in the 16th century the Telugus were considered so important that the Serampore Press first printed the Telugu edition of the Bible in preference to the other South Indian vernaculars. The Telugus are the last indigenous ruling race of South India. The story of Karna Deva Raya

* This page 457-48 later.

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and the Nalika in Tanjore and Madras cannot fail to show the place occupied by the Telugus in South India, in the not-so-far past. Again, the Telugus represent the latest renaissance of Indian culture under the auspices of the Vijnanagruha Empire. The Telugus are more forward in various directions—so consider for example the quiet and peaceful solution of the sea-voyage problem—than any other class in South India.

"What, then, is the cause of this backwardness of the Telugus in Western education? It is clearly due to the avoidance of the East Coast districts in making the railway routes originally. In the south the first railways ran through the non-Telugu districts of the Cauvery delta. So far as the Telugu districts were concerned the connection with Bombay was considered so important that the first railway ran through the arid United Districts and not through the rich Godavari and Krishna delta districts which, by the way, pay nearly a fourth of the whole land revenue. Thus communication with Madras was denied to us for many years and the forward people of the Telugu districts along the coast were placed at a great disadvantage. It was only twenty years ago that the East Coast Railway reached Belesangur and since then the progress of the Telugus has been strikingly rapid in every direction. It would have been considerably more rapid had there been a sufficiently large number of colleges and schools in the Telugu districts. Three first-grade colleges and eight second-grade colleges, two of which are only a year old, are too small a number for a population of 17 millions scattered over an area of 51,000 square miles.

"In his memorable speech at Nardyal in October last, the Mar'ble Sir Alexander Cardew in an exhortation to the students said 'you have to get to by and fit yourselves to occupy the leading posts in your native districts. Wherever I go here, I find that many of the leading men are emigrants from the south and many of the most fertile fields of labour are occupied by them. It is quite a permissible piece of local patriotism to wish to recover these posts for men of these districts and to show that you too just as fit as any one else to occupy these positions. Every one here should see to it that he at any rate does his share in supplying this want of his native district. I wish you all success in such endeavours.' The only way of supplying the want pointed out by Sir Alexander Cardew is to establish a separate university for the Telugu districts.

"The advantage of establishing universities on a linguistic basis is very obvious. If any part of India is to be raised in every direction, it can be only by familiarising the great mass of the people with such Western ideas as have their stamp on their daily lives and this can be done only by popularising these ideas in the vernacular. This means the creation of a separate university for every large community which speaks the same language. Certainly no one can say that a population of 17 millions speaking the same language and proud of the same literature is not sufficiently large to have a university for itself. The Telugus have a strong individuality and a separate university for them would be turned to the best account.

"The University of Madras is an over-grown institution that cannot be expected to do the useful for the Telugus or any other large community, to develop what is most important to develop. There are only six Telugus on the Senate of whom only two are residents of the Telugu districts, and the interests of the most numerous class inhabiting more than half the area of the Presidency require a far larger representation to safeguard their interests.

"Comparing the number of existing universities in the various civilised countries with those we have in India, and those that are in contemplation, an additional university for the Andhra is not too much. Argentina has 5, Austria 7, Hungary 4, Belgium 4, Greece 2, France 18, Germany 24, Italy 17, the Netherlands 5, Russia 16, Spain 9, Sweden 2, Switzerland 7, the United States of America 18 and smaller States of the size of one of our districts each have a university.

"The only possible arguments anyone can bring against my proposal are the following:—

- (1) The existing Madras University amply meets what demand there is for collegiate education;
- (2) There are not enough colleges in the Telugu districts to justify the creation of a separate university for the Telugu people;

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- (3) The towns in the Telugu districts are not sufficiently big, or highly populated to supply students to the university;
- (4) There are not enough educated people in the Telugu districts to manage the university;
- (5) The cost of establishing a new university in South India would be prohibitive.

"The prevailing illiteracy in the Telugu districts, the general backward condition of education and the fact that there are only 1,618 scholars out of 8,359 studying in colleges in five Telugu districts and none in the remaining six districts, amply proves the necessity for a separate university.

"I shall now discuss these points briefly. It is true that at present there are only three first-grade and eight second-grade colleges in the Telugu districts. This is a very respectable fact, but one which in my opinion you ought to be immediately remedied in the interests of the advancement of the Telugu people. To secure this the existing second-grade colleges can at once be turned into first-grade colleges if only the Government would not in the name of efficiency require an impossibly high funded capital to be provided by the management before they are raised to the first-grade. In this country where the wealthier classes have not learnt to divert the stream of charity from religious to educational channels, colleges ought first to be provided before endowments can be secured for developing them in various new directions. I hold it is unreasonable in the present circumstances of the country to say 'first secure an endowment of so many lakhs and then we shall permit a college to be started.' The proper method of encouraging the growth of education is to start colleges with provision for students in such subjects as, history, philosophy, oriental languages, the teaching of which does not require any initial outlay, and when these colleges gradually secure the necessary endowments, open science chairs. The high schools in Chittoor, Annapur, Narsapur, Eluru, Nellore, Tenali, Chintalapudi, Karimol, Proddatur, Bellary and other places can similarly be made second-grade colleges. If this policy of sympathetic encouragement in the matter of development of colleges be adopted, there is no reason why the proposed university should not start its life, composed of a large number of first and second grade colleges. It might be argued that the towns mentioned above are not large cities and cannot furnish enough students to the colleges proposed. This argument ignores the fact that the bulk of students at our colleges are village-bred and bred. India is still and will continue, till its industrial development on modern lines is accomplished, to be a land of villages and hence the non-existence of large cities is no reason why colleges should not be started in our towns. The existing colleges do not meet the demand for collegiate education on account of this very fact that the bulk of our students belong to villages and the great distance of the few existing colleges naturally prevents them from seeking higher education. The argument that there are not enough educated men in the Telugu districts to choose Fellows for the proposed university, need not, I think, be taken seriously. The pick of the professors of Colleges, members of the civil service and of the learned professions are highly enough educated to reserve to sit in the proposed Senate. The only argument that remains to be disposed off is the question of cost. This again depends on the kind of university we contemplate. The Telugu people will be satisfied if the university to be started be merely a copy of the Madras, Bombay and Calcutta universities when they were first started. None of these universities started with a funded capital. They have gradually grown to be what they are now. I am sure if the Andhra University be started on the same lines, it will grow much faster to the position the other universities have attained.

"Hence the scheme of an Andhra University is quite feasible. All that is wanted is organizing the existing colleges and those that would be started soon into a university with a Syndicate and Senate of its own. If this is done there is every prospect of the foundation by the enlightened magnates who abound in the Telugu districts of endowments of chairs in scientific subjects who abound in the Telugu districts, of a modern university. The creation of a university will stimulate the generosity of the wealthy Andhras. In my opinion it is a mistake to wait till endowments before the university is started.

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"In asking for a separate university the Telugu are not actuated by mere sentiment. They look upon it as the primary means of advancing themselves, and deserves to be placed in the forefront of all reforms necessary for the good of the people.

"I must take this opportunity of expressing the grateful thanks of all Indians to the Government for the great impetus they have given in recent years to education and the vast sums of money they have been despatching for the spread of education. Of course, perfection is not possible in human institutions. Even the Government would admit the existence of many defects in the matter of education. It is hence the duty of the people to co-operate with the Government by pointing out the defects noticed by them and suggest remedies.

"Even in England the greatest men have pronounced that the educational system was in need of revision in various respects. Persons engaged in agriculture, trade and industry should be well educated and scientific knowledge should be improved. Scientists should be patronised and classes should cease to be the sole aim of culture and liberal education as at present.

"To effect any useful reform, of education in India, the peoples' representatives should be taken into the confidence of the Government. The Government should not look upon a university as a department of state. The great educationist Professor Sedgwick says, 'it is the vital public interest to be directed of public supervision, and the ultimately private to be the concern of the state alone.' Great changes are needed in our schools and colleges as our present Viceroy has stated recently—changes in what is taught and when is required to be learned.

"Regarding education in England Professor Sedgwick said 'to discover through discussion and experiment how we may secure the earliest, without on the one hand leaving educational scandals uncorrected and educational destinies uncorrected without on the other hand making bureaucracy sovereign in the future developments of our schools is one of the tasks which this country (England) seems now hidden in darkness, both for its own well-being and for the guidance of many other nations. Education is the highest service which the present generation owe give to the future.' If such safeguards were found necessary in England where the people have practical control over the Government, it is a world necessity in this country. Sir Charles Alcock, a former Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, who presided over the Public Service Commission of 1885 stated at the inaugural convocation of the Punjab university in 1882—as early as 1865 the proposed university was described as the peoples' own department of public instruction and the popular element has been a distinguishing feature of the project from the beginning and one of the special objects of the university was to associate the learned and intellectual classes in the Province with the officers of the Government in the promotion and superintendence of popular education and to promote the diffusion of European science as far as possible through the medium of vernacular languages."

"The Marquis of Ripon, the ever remarkable Viceroy, in his reply on that occasion said that 'there is a great advantage in having educational institutions in a country founded upon different systems and presenting various methods of teaching such as in England, Oxford is for classics, Cambridge for mathematics and Manchester for science—and emphasised that Indian education will greatly benefit from being largely conducted by natives of India themselves and the leaders of the people should be associated with the Government in their endeavours to progress of education and in the deliberations connected therewith.

"The fact that Indians present are more vitally interested in the education of their children than the education experts of the Government, cannot be overlooked, as their future is necessarily bound up with the educational policy of the Government, and I emphatically say that to ignore the Indian view in shaping the educational policy of the Government is disastrous to the best interests of the country. Seventeen millions of Indians plead with one voice that a separate university for the community is a desideratum.

"Even in the recent report of the Public Service Commission, whose halting recommendations have elicited none, we notice that Sir Murray Macmillan, Sir Theodore Morrison, the Hon'ble Mr. Chaudh and Mr. R. Macdonald admitted that the existing universities are not too many for the needs and convenience of India. In the debate on the Patta University Bill the Hon'ble Pandit Malaviya said that no

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(*Mr. Vasanthpati Raja; Mr. Ramaswami Acharjor; the President, Mr. Suryanarayana Rao; Mr. Stone.*) [7th FEBRUARY 1917.]

one need be alarmed at the addition of more universities and urged that there was much need for many more universities in order that study in the various branches of knowledge, scientific, general, technical and industrial, may be promoted by them. The Hon'ble Mr. Sarna pleaded for the establishment of universities as a linguistic, in preference to a territorial, basis, and the Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Sastri said he would welcome the establishment of an Andhra university. The Hon'ble Mr. Tej Bahadur Sagar said on the same occasion that he was one of those who believed that the more universities we have in this country the better it is for the country and its future, while the Hon'ble Jawah Byad Ali Chaudhury also pleaded for more universities. The premier political association of the Presidency openly voiced forth the unanimous desire of the people when in its memorandum submitted to the Hon'ble Sir Sankaran Nayar during his recent visit to Madras it pleaded for two more universities in the Presidency—one for the north and another for the south.

"I submit that no apprehension need exist, that additional universities would lower the standard of education, but would on the other hand by creating a healthy inter-university rivalry bring about higher standards.

"In conclusion I have only to add that the future of the Andhra is ineluctably connected with a university of their own, and any thing short of a university for the Telugu districts would not allow to the fullest possible extent the realisation of their hopes and aspirations.

"I commend the resolution for your acceptance."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAYAMURA ACHARYA:—"Your Excellency, as a native of the Tanjore districts, I beg to second the resolution. I am very glad to see that my Andhra friends are going to arrange their own education. I am willing to go further than that and should welcome the day when they may have a separate province of their own, which will be a unit in the Federated States of India."

His Excellency the Governor:—"Before I call upon the Hon'ble Mr. Stone to reply, I believe that the Hon'ble Mr. Suryanarayana Rao would prefer to move his resolution separately, as it relates not only to Telugu districts but other districts as well."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SURESHCHANDRAN RAO PANDIT:—"Yes."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE:—"Your Excellency, the best course to adopt in replying to this resolution is to take the case of schools and colleges first and the case of university last. As regards schools, the Honourable member asks the Government to open additional schools. I presume that the Honourable member has in mind the secondary schools which are connected almost directly with the colleges and the university courses. Of course, he is aware that it is the policy of the Government in secondary education not to maintain schools of their own, but to aid schools, maintained by others; and therefore in asking the Government to open new schools in the Telugu districts, he is asking them to exactly reverse their policy. Although I am justified in saying that, as at present advised, they are not disposed to reverse their policy of opening schools, I may point out, however, that the Government have treated the Telugu country particularly well in the matter of schools, because they are paying the net cost of six secondary schools. That, of course, is done because the Government have seen the special needs of the Telugu country for education.

"Then to come to the question of colleges, the Honourable member pointed out that there are ten colleges in the Telugu country, seven of which are what we call second grade colleges. Of the three first-grade colleges, two are Government colleges—there again, the Government have shown special concern for the needs of the Telugu districts—the college at Rajahmundry, an old established college, and the college at Anantapur, which has only been just opened and which may develop into an institution possibly not inferior to that at Rajahmundry. So that, I do not think that Honourable members have much justification in complaining that the Government have not shown consideration for the needs of the Telugu districts in the matter of Arts colleges. It is also known that the Government have provided to open a training college for teachers at Rajahmundry and I trust that that college will be opened next July. They have also promised to consider favourably the opening of

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an engineering school in the northern districts. There, again, is the matter of professional schools, the Government are not indifferent to the claims of the northern districts.

"I said that I would mention the case of schools and colleges first and then the case of the university, because it is only on the firm basis of a reasonable number of reasonably developed colleges that you can have a university worth the name. I think the Honourable member has shown a good deal of optimism about the materials that exist for the formation of a university. He says that he would advocate, in the first place, that the existing second-grade colleges should be turned into first-grade colleges. He says:

'The existing second-grade colleges can at once be turned into first-grade colleges if only the Government would act in the name of efficiency, require an adequate high funded capital to be provided by the management before they are turned to the first grade.'

"I do not know whether the Honourable Member wants to have colleges irrespective of their being efficient or not. Does he really mean that a college is nothing more than a name and that you can make a second-grade college into a first-grade college by calling it so? I do not think that he means that. At the same time, I would ask him to remember that to turn a second-grade college into a first-grade college is not a mere matter of altering the name. He seems to think that it is not a matter for which money is required. He says:

'The proper method of encouraging the growth of education is to start colleges with provision for education in such subjects as history, philosophy, ancient languages, the teaching of which does not require any initial outlay, and when these colleges gradually secure the necessary endowments, open science classes.'

"He seems to think that the teaching of these subjects does not require any initial outlay. It does require initial outlay for teaching these subjects, though it does not require as much outlay as teaching of physics and chemistry. It is not true that it does not require initial outlay. You must have a decent room to teach in; you must have proper libraries. All these things do require initial outlay. If you are to have a college worth the name, there must be a hostel. The village boys of whom Honourable Members speak so much, must live in a hostel, whether it is the study of physics or chemistry or history that they take up. An initial outlay of considerable amount is required. I do not say these things in order to discourage the idea of second-grade colleges being raised to first-grade colleges. They should be raised, but it should be done in time and it is a matter of expense. The first thing that the Telugu people, it appears to me, would do well to concentrate their attention upon, is not to raise the number of secondary schools—some of them are in an embryonic condition—into second-grade colleges, but to raise second-grade colleges to first-grade colleges. For that, ultimately you have to find the money. The Government may no doubt help you. You must find the money. If the munarum of the Northern Circars will come forward and give the money, we shall give our share. I hope you will get the money and these colleges will be raised to first-grade colleges. When this is done then the university for the Telugu districts is in sight. The Government do not by any means wish to get out of the question the question of a university for the Telugu districts, nor do I pronounce any definite opinion as to the need for multiplying the universities of the Presidency. It may be that universities for the Presidency will have to be multiplied, and if so it is rather obvious to have a division of the Presidency into north and south. Though it seems to me that to have a university for the Telugu people in the northern districts is by no means an unattainable ideal, yet at the same time, it is not a thing that can be regarded as very immediate. The Honourable member has said that there is plenty of materials for the Senate and the Syndicate of the proposed university. I am bound to differ from him in that. There is not enough material for a university at present in these districts. Those colleges require to be strengthened and developed and made something better than they are at present, before there is sufficient material for a university.

"I have spoken about the need for raising second-grade colleges into first-grade colleges. I have mentioned the fact that money will be needed, and I have also stated that the Government will be prepared to give their help. There is another point. There is a possibility of development in the Rajamahendray College and in the Amravati College. All this, again, means further expenditure on the part of the Government.

(Mr. Sivas; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.) [THE PRESIDENT 1917.]

There is room for a considerable amount of expenditure and some amount of time before, in my view, the question of founding a university for the Telugu districts becomes one of practical politics. As I said before, I am inclined to say—the Government do not wish it to be understood that they are unsympathetic in this matter—that your idea of a university for Telugu districts is one that is a very far-off ideal.”

The Hon’ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—“ Your Excellency, I wish to make a few remarks on this resolution. I must express some gratification at the sympathy which has been evinced though some difficulties have been pointed out in the way of achieving the end, in the immediate future. It is true that the existing colleges and schools in our districts should be strengthened and improved; it is true that, so far as second-grade colleges are concerned, an attempt must be made to raise them into first-grade colleges. But the point now for consideration is whether in view of all the facts that have been pointed out, showing the backwardness of education in these districts, it is not time for taking steps to improve the education in these parts. We are all thankful that within recent years in one of our northern districts, Anantapur, a college has been opened, and the Hon’ble the Director of Public Instruction has been good enough to tell us that it is even proposed to raise it into a first-grade college.”

The Hon’ble Mr. J. H. STILES (interposing):—“ Not at once.”

The Hon’ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—“ Yes, not at once; but as early as possible or as early as funds permit. There can be no difference of opinion as regards the main question as to whether it is not desirable to increase the number of existing universities. Though I believe that the Hon’ble Mr. Stiles has not asked so in express words, yet there is an indication in his words to show that one university for the whole province is not adequate and that, if only circumstances permit, the number of universities must be increased. Whether you consider the population of this province or the area of this province, whether you compare the population of this province with that of other advanced countries, one university for this province is quite inadequate and an attempt should be made as early as possible to increase the number of universities. I do not wish to take this Council through the past history of the Telugu districts or through the inadequacy of the number of colleges and schools. But I would first impress upon this Council the necessity for increasing the number of universities for the purpose of improving education in all possible ways. That there has been a change in the ideals of the university and that those ideals have been growing, there can be possibly no difference of opinion. It has been advanced as all possible evidence that one of the best solutions of the problem is to increase the number of universities and to make them of a new type altogether. I shall, in this connection, venture to quote from the latest quinquennial report as the progress of education about university reform and the university ideals. On page 42 in paragraph 105, while referring to the reforms introduced into universities in the year 1904, it is observed as follows:—“ These reforms have proved fruitful and have been more than justified. Their limitations were obvious even to those who carried them through. Witnessing before the Commission of 1902 urged the creation of ‘additional universities. This, carried to its logical conclusion the adoption of a system of self-contained local universities, appeared to involve either a multiplication of centres incompatible with efficiency or a concentration which would have left existing colleges shrunken and would have aroused the strongest opposition. Neither course appeared practical, and (in the words of Mr. Orange) ‘the principle of the ‘federal university which examines those whom it has not taught received, by the ‘Act of 1902, a new lease of life.’ But, with the rapidly growing interest now evinced in higher education, it was impossible that an ideal sanctioned in England and elsewhere should remain unchallenged in India. The quinquennial report from Bengal strikes this note in pointing out that the present type of university can more easily insist upon a uniform standard of standards among its students but tends to grow too big for efficient control. ‘A local university,’ runs the passage, ‘is more adaptable to local needs, and can more easily provide for local requirements.’ The students are more manageable and allow of greater individual attention to the students as the part of the professors. It can more easily follow teaching as well as ‘examining functions. It can more easily be made residential, thus ensuring that

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'the students should come under the influence of the university throughout their college life, and not rely in the lecture room. The local university can appeal more strongly to the benevolence of local men. The peculiar danger it is subject to is the tendency to the lowering of university standards, but this can be guarded against by constant watchfulness on the part of Government and public opinion. However much the Indian university may be improved along its present lines, it possesses inherent defects. Effort is dissipated. A concentrated scholastic atmosphere is wanting. A widespread organisation worked from a single centre makes for weakness. Where the university is not an organic whole, it lacks the volume of thought and the resultant originality which strikes out new lines. It tends to become conventional and imitative. And the same spirit is noticeable in its constituent colleges. The President of Magdalen has told me that a university 'does best work which "finds itself," which develops its own special intelligences, which grows and follows its own inspiring call. Furthermore, the affiliated institutions necessarily vary enormously in efficiency and tone (as a consideration of the comparative cost of educating their students sufficiently shows); and their number and variety make inevitable an adaptation of the standard to the weaker members.'

"I cannot do better than quote these excellent observations to justify the demand for an increase in the number of universities and to make them local universities. It is always realised that a university should also be in a certain sense, where a certain language is mainly taught and understood, so that its usefulness might be easily extended and people might come under its beneficial influence. The question of starting a university involves considerable expense. That is why the honourable member has very cautiously worded the resolution that the Government should take steps not to start a university at once, but that they should move for Government of India to establish a university for the Telugu districts after the close of the war. It is in view of the financial difficulties that he has worded the resolution thus. We know it will take a long time to mature a university; it will need correspondence between several officials and non-officials; it will take some years to work out a scheme; and even if it is matured, it will take years to form it into a proper shape to be placed before the Government of India. Therefore, the suggestion made by the honourable member is that a representation should be made to the Government of India to establish a university after the war is over. That is a reasonable request which deserves to be accepted by the Government. In view of the contemplated university, it is necessary that the Government should do all that it is possible to do, to open additional schools and colleges relying also upon private indigenous effort. My honourable friend has stated that he looks to richer men in our own districts, municipalities and others, to improve education in those localities; and I hope that the Government and the people both realising their responsibility to the best of their capacity, these additional colleges and schools will become an accomplished fact and the university also."

At this stage the Council adjourned for a short interval and re-assembled at 3 p.m.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PARRER:—My Lord, I would like to make a few observations in support of this resolution. The honourable member of this resolution expects that the Government would view this matter with greater sympathy than merely express that they have full sympathy with it as a far-off ideal, an ideal which can be reached at some future distant time. My Lord, the resolution, though not expressly worded, aims at requesting the Government to take some definite action after the war is over, at more propitious times, to move the Government of India for the establishment of a university in the Telugu districts. It has been urged that the colleges that now in existence in the Telugu districts at present—8 first-grade colleges and 5 second-grade colleges—are not enough for the purpose of a separate university and that some of these second-grade colleges will have to be raised to the status of first-grade colleges, while some new second-grade colleges of proper efficiency, with sufficient endowment and proper equipment, should be started before this ideal of having a separate university can be thought of.

"My Lord, this question will have to be viewed from two different standpoints. The establishment of a university, it is believed by several people in the Telugu

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districts, will stimulate local patriotism and induce the people in the Telugu districts to raise and also to improve the status of those second-grade colleges and also encourage them to give larger grants and endowments for the existing institutions and also for founding new colleges. Why should Government insist upon the desirability of having sufficient number of first and second grade colleges for the purpose of establishing a separate university? We hope that the establishment of a separate university for the Telugu districts would encourage the founding of new schools and colleges in the Telugu country. I say, here, my Lord, inform this Council that a university was recently proposed to be established at Patna for the province of Bihar and Orissa with two colleges in Bankipore and four more colleges outside Bankipore. Here, in the speech of the Hon'ble Sir Sankaran Nayar, it is mentioned that the Secretary of State accepted our suggestion, but in view of the financial difficulties which have arisen it is now decided that the Patna portion of the university should be started only on the basis of the two colleges at Patna, that is, the Patna College and the Training College for Teachers now in existence. For the same reason we are unable to give the full residential facilities recommended by the Committee. That is speaking with reference to the recommendation of the committee for making the Patna University into a full-blown residential university. The colleges situated outside Patna, including the Bihar National College at Bankipore, are treated as external colleges. Outside the neighbourhood of Patna, there are five colleges in the province of Bihar and Orissa—a Government college at Cuttack, an aided Muslim College at Hazaribagh, two aided colleges at Munshiganj and Rangapur respectively and the Diamond Jubilee College at Meerghat.

Out of these five colleges, the best college at Meerghat was not found sufficiently strong to be included in the university and so it was excluded. And with the four colleges outside Patna and the two colleges at Patna, the first-grade college and the Teachers' College, with these six colleges, a university was proposed to be established at Patna. My Lord, Patna, as it stands at present, is exactly on the same footing with Banjaram which has a first-grade college and is going to have, upon the information given now by the Hon'ble Mr. Stone, a training college this year. If only with a few colleges Patna could have a university of its own separately, I do not feel that the argument that the Telugu districts should have more colleges and more efficient colleges before they can think of having a separate university for themselves can be pressed.

My Lord, the resolution does not ask the Government to take action immediately, but it recommends that the Government should take this matter into their sympathetic consideration and not view it merely as an ideal that may be reached at some future date, and soon after the termination of the war endeavour their very best to place this matter before the Government of India and take the steps necessary for the establishment of a university for the Telugu Districts.

My Lord, the establishment of a separate university for the Telugu districts is believed to be essential in the interests of the development of the Telugu language. It has been the general desire in this province that the vernaculars should be developed and that the non-language subjects should, as far as possible, be taught in all the high schools and colleges also, if possible, through the media of the vernaculars. However much that hope may appear to be tall tale at present, we hope that it can be realised. And the only way of solving this important question of improving the vernaculars and making the vernaculars the media of instruction in schools and colleges is to have separate universities on linguistic basis. It is also for this purpose that the resolution urges upon the attention of the Government to have a separate university for the Telugu districts.

My Lord, a separate university for the Telugu districts does not merely help the existing six colleges, first and second grade, being worked on a better and more efficient line, but also gives greater encouragement for the establishment of other colleges. Besides, there are few, more and certain facts, that unless a university is separately established it may not be possible to have technical colleges, medical colleges, engineering colleges, agricultural colleges and so forth—colleges in all sciences. It is also for the purpose of having separate colleges for the development of all these several technical branches of science that a university is urgently looked

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for and desired. I trust, therefore, that your Excellency's Government will not view this merely as a matter only worthy of being bestowed some sympathy upon as an ideal, but would take steps necessary to move the Government of India and below grade and far more liberal sympathy in trying to meet the ambitions and hopes of the Telugu people in the form contained in this resolution. With these words, I heartily support this resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PARTHURU:—My Lord, I must, in the first place, express my indebtedness and the indebtedness of my friends, who come from the Telugu districts for the statement which has been made by the Hon'ble Mr. Stowe that much more attention is being paid to the needs of the Telugu districts than it had been before. My Lord, I sagaciously wish to acknowledge that there has been some improvement in that direction. I was charged on previous occasions with being too despondent and too pessimistic in regard to progress in education. I, therefore, take this opportunity to state that some attempt is being made in various directions to tackle with the requirements of education and trust that much more would be done in the near future. At the same time, I must express my dissatisfaction with the general tenor of the reply which has been rendered by the Hon'ble Mr. Stowe. The Honorable member of this resolution did not bring forward this matter merely for the ventilation of an attainable ideal at some future date, but expected that some practical shape would be given to this feeling which, the Government admit, is an attainable ideal some time or another—that is, the demand for the establishment of a university and for meeting the wants of university education in this Presidency. If the Hon'ble Mr. Stowe intended to say that the present arrangements in the Telugu districts for university education are satisfactory, I must join issue with him. The point that we have to consider is whether the students coming from the Telugu districts should receive education as far as possible in those districts. I can say this from my experience: When I was residing in Madras in the Presidency College—I was a student of the Hon'ble Mr. Stowe—in 1887 there were about ten or twelve students from the districts from which I come, that is, from the Circars. I would ask him to consider that, at the present day, to the best of my information, there are as many as 650 to 700 students residing in Madras and residing in the various colleges. That is one circumstance to be taken into consideration. And the more fact that there is a college at Rajahmundry and another at Anantapur is not an answer to the state of things. I may also point out to him that on a recent visit to Calcutta and Allahabad I found that nearly 200 students belonging to Madras were pursuing their studies in the various colleges there. We at any rate are quite alive to the great risk which our boys are running in being sent to Calcutta and living in that crowded city. Then again, I am told that Tirul has been recognised as a subject in the curricula of studies in the Calcutta University. It is a commentary upon our educational wants in this Presidency. In Allahabad there are fairly large number of students from this Presidency pursuing university education. I know that the Medical School at Calcutta contains a number of students from this Presidency, most of them belonging to districts in the north of this Presidency. So that, if the Hon'ble Mr. Stowe intended to convey the idea that the present educational wants of the Telugu districts in the matter of university education are being met by the existing arrangements, I must say that I, at any rate, am not of that opinion, and that considerable expansion of university education is one of the most urgent and important work of the day. Therefore, the question of university education is not merely a question of an ideal that might be reached in the far-off future, but a matter of absolute necessity; and whether that is to be attained in the near future depends entirely upon the efforts which your Excellency's Government should make to convince the Government of India of the necessities in this Presidency.

My Lord, ideals of university education have entirely changed since the war. The Hon'ble Mr. Stowe is perfectly aware of the change of feeling in Great Britain about the state of university education and its bearing on the present grave situation in scientific and technical matters in Great Britain. Your Excellency is aware that only recently Lord Haldane reviewing the whole educational situation stated that, so far as English university education is concerned, it is in a deplorable condition. In England 18,000 scholars and in Scotland 7,700 students each year entered the university and he characterised this as a most deplorable state of things and his words on that occasion are quite apt and applicable to your Excellency's

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Government on the present occasion. He said : ' A great responsibility would rest on our rulers if they did not take the lead in availing of that vast reservoir of undiscovered talent which might contain men and women who would raise the genius of the country in every walk of life.' The late ' Times Educational Supplement ' which has been received a few days ago contains proposals for the reform of education. The labour programme has been elaborated in a most extraordinary degree, and if any of us had done something of the same nature in this country we would be considered to be revolutionaries in education who know nothing about our wants, and impractical and revolutionary idealists. The proposals put forward by the party to Mr. Fisher—who is Minister of Education and was connected with the Sheffield University—were : ' That free provision should be made for all who reach this (the university) standard, adequate maintenance grants being given where financial circumstances require them, and further that until such time as free university education is provided, the number of scholarships, the value of each scholarship, and the method of selection should be such that no student should be deterred by financial circumstances from becoming an undergraduate. That greater facilities should be provided whereby men and women able to profit by a special period of study at a university should be enabled to do so without an extra examination. That all universities and university colleges conforming to Board of Education requirements should receive from the State such grants-in-aid as will enable them to be efficiently staffed and equipped. That it should be a condition of payment of State grants-in-aid to universities and university colleges that they should make adequate provision for university tutorial classes. That since an essential part of the work of university lies in affording facilities for the advancement of knowledge, every adequate provision should be made for scientific and literary research connected with this object,' and so on. Therefore, the question of education and university education is entirely changed in Great Britain. In India, simultaneously, new ideas of university reform have sprung up and a new university movement is working its way and evidences of it are to be found in the proposals for the establishment of a large number of universities in Northern India. Are this Government to keep quiet and tell us ' Let the machine come forward with money and we shall see what is to be done ' ? I admit that those should be, as has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. State, a reasonable development of existing colleges; but I have not heard from him anything to show as to what he proposes to do to attain this reasonable development of existing colleges and to satisfy these needs.

" My Lord, the Patna University Bill has just now been introduced at this time of war, the Dacca University has advanced a stage, Sir Harcourt Butler is busy developing a scheme for a university in Burma, and next again the proposals for the establishment of a university in Nagpur are in an advanced stage; and the Government of India are actively considering the extension of university education even at this time of anxiety. More than all, the Patna Services Commission has made various recommendations and the extent to which it is possible to give effect to them—though it is an unsatisfactory document—depends on the number of colleges for technical and scientific education which have to be established for service requirements which are to be met in India hereafter. I ask if this is not the time when a representation should go to the Government of India. If we sleep over this matter just now, if this is not done now, I do not know whether we have any chance of getting anything in the shape of extension of university education for the next ten or fifteen years. The whole question is what is the action which your Excellency's Government would take in regard to the extension of university education under these circumstances.

" The last argument that I should urge is that the time has come when ideas of university education in this country have to undergo a revision. There is the question of the vernacular. There is the question of the linguistic studies and how these are to be regulated. We believe that the establishment of a university for the Telugu people and also one, if I may say so, for the Tamil country is not the needs of the Tamil people would be the right way in which this matter may be approached. From all these circumstances I feel that the statement of the Hon'ble Mr. State that this is merely an attainable ideal at some future time does not take stock of the existing situation; and I, therefore, submit that your Excellency's Government

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should take up this matter and examine this question and make such representation as is necessary to give effect to this resolution. I, therefore, urge strongly that a representation should go to the Government of India."

The Hon'ble the Rev. G. PITCHAMON.—"Your Excellency, I wish in the first place to say that I sympathise with the aim of the mover of this resolution, although in so saying I may incur the displeasure of my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao. I wish to emphasise the fact that I am in sympathy with the aim, and I do so because I am afraid that I shall be compelled to record my vote against the resolution. You will observe there are two points in it. The first is in connection with the establishment of a university and the second is the creation of schools and colleges. With regard to the first point, my sympathy is with them in their aim. But with regard to the second I am entirely opposed. Now my reason for not actively supporting the first part of the resolution is not simply a question of funds. I recognise, of course, that this is a singularly important time to urge an expensive scheme at a time when colleges cannot get all the support that they ought to get. My chief objection to it is the method that has been adopted in urging the Government to proceed at once with the establishment of a Telugu university. I think myself that the day will come, and it may be comparatively soon, when the Telugu university will be established. But it seems to me that the only correct method should be to approach the existing university and see if there is a larger scheme of devolution possible when the whole scheme might be considered. I am in favour, so far as I can see at present, of the breaking up of the present university into sections, if possible a section in the south, a section in the north, the remaining being in Madras. But that is a matter which should be considered by the Madras University; and we are going a little too rapidly when we urge upon the Government to establish a Telugu university before the University of Madras has had an opportunity of considering this matter. That is my main reason for objecting to it. It seems to me that some day the University itself will approve of an arrangement whereby there may be a Telugu university. I think it is very natural for the Telugus to wish to have an indication of that kind amongst them. I should certainly not oppose it. But I think the proper method would be to wait until the university had an opportunity of considering a larger scheme of devolution than simply the creation of one section."

* Now, with regard to the second part of the resolution, I am distinctly opposed to it, as it requests the Government to establish a number of Government colleges and schools. I have pointed out to the Council more than once that there is a certain logical inconsistency in individual members appealing for the establishment of Government schools and colleges in the *Prohitory*. Only a few years ago, two or three years ago, there was practically a unanimous opposition to the establishment of model Government secondary schools, because of the expense; and yet when a particular district is concerned, members advocate the establishment of just such colleges and schools. I have pointed out to the Council before that Government education costs the Government just ten times the amount for every student that he costs the Government in aided institutions. That applies both to Government colleges and Government secondary schools. It is on that ground chiefly that I consider the proposal to establish a number of Government secondary schools and colleges as damaging to the interests of education generally. There are other arguments which I need not go into. On that ground, it seems to me, I am bound to oppose the resolution. For these two reasons, I am unable to give my support to this resolution, although I think the day will come when a larger scheme of devolution may be proposed by the University of Madras which will, in a large measure, meet the wishes of the Andhra community."

The Hon'ble Rao Eshwar M. RAYASWAMI Rao PASTUR.—"I wish to move an amendment."

His Excellency the President.—"The Honourable gentleman has already spoken. Could not another Member move it?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SIVAKAVAYANA Rao PASTUR.—"With regard to the resolution, your Excellency, I wish to say a few words, coming as I do from an Andhra country. The old university was established 57 years ago. I wish to know

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how many colleges we had when that university was started. The request we are now making is a humble request. We only ask for an examining university for the present and nothing else. I do not think that an examining university would require so much money to start with. The fees that are paid by the students, I think, will, in course of time, meet the expense that has to be incurred for the establishment of the university. With regard to the number of colleges that we have, I think that is a sufficiently good number to start with. I do not think that very much has been spent by Government for education in Telugu districts. The Maharaja's College at Visnampet has been started by the Maharaja and no aid is at all given to that college. The Maharaja of Ichchili has started a high school and nothing is paid to it. Mr. A. V. Narasimha Rao's College, the Mallikarjuna College and other colleges have been started with large endowments and the Government are giving some aid which is not very much. What we Andhras feel is that, though we count of 17 millions, we have not got our own university and that sufficient encouragement is not given to us Andhras. The several conferences that we are holding and the several resolutions passed thereat will show to your Excellency that there is a unanimous opinion among the Andhras that we require a university to improve us on the social scale along with the Tamils.

"With regard to the suggestion of the Hon'ble the Rev. Mr. Pittendree that the present university may be able to deal with this question, what we submit is, if it is necessary that the question should be referred to the university, it may be so done. I understand that the movement which the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao wishes to propose is that the matter might be referred to the Senate of the Madras University, if necessary. If the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao cannot move the amendment, I move it for him and say that the question may be referred to the Senate in order to get their opinion. The Senate, as it stands, is not sufficiently representative; we have not a sufficient number of Andhras, Telugus, to represent our interests; and that is why we insist upon having our own university. And if it is absolutely necessary that the question should go before the Madras University before a final opinion is given, I request that the Government be pleased to take that step before further action is taken in the matter. With these words, I commend the resolution to your Excellency's Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao :—"Your Excellency, I shall not detain the Council long. On behalf of the three districts I represent, I give my whole-hearted support to this resolution. I just wish to make a few remarks with reference to the Hon'ble Mr. Pittendree's observations. He thinks that this is a most important time for bringing forward such a resolution. The honorable member of the proposition has taken care to word it so as to obviate this objection.—"The Government of India to establish a separate university for the Telugu districts after the close of the war." Another objection was taken that the university should be constituted in the matter. I fail to see how the University of Madras has got any voice in the matter. When they proposed to establish a separate university for Patna, I do not think that they ever consulted the wishes of the Calcutta University. If at all any such step is necessary, the Government should themselves consult the Senate and ascertain their views before submitting their views to the Government of India. I do not believe that that is such an unreasonable objection in our way."

"I wish only to add that the cry for more universities is very general. Everywhere there is a talk of more universities in the air, and it also seems to be conceded that there is room for more universities in this Presidency, and it does not require any elaborate argument on my part to convince the Government that the Presidency is a very large one and that one university cannot cope with the educational requirements of the whole of the Presidency. That being conceded, the Hon'ble Mr. Stone seems to admit that it is an excellent ideal and I do not think he said that it is too far off an ideal to be negligible in importance. He said that the time would come—I think there seems to be some glimmer of uncertainty about this time. When that time would come, we do not know. Then he said there was not enough material to go upon. There seems to be a difference of opinion between the Honourable member and the Hon'ble Mr. Stone. The Honourable member thinks that the starting of a university would be undertaking educational work. There is some truth in it. The Hon'ble Mr. Stone seems to think that before you start a university you must be satisfied that there are enough number of educational institutions justifying

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President; Mr. Sivas; Mr. Venkatasani Raju.)

such a step. The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao quoted from the discussion in the Imperial Legislative Council that the Telugu University was proposed to be started on the basis of two colleges. We have three first-grade colleges and eight second-grade colleges, and in the near future the Hon'ble Mr. Sivas held out the hope that one or two will be raised to the status of first-grade colleges. In these circumstances, I think it is time for us to think of a separate university to be located in the north. From the number of Convention speeches we have heard, we find that one eminent person, I mean Sir Harold Stuart, a retired Member of our Executive Council, suggested that there should be in the immediate future two universities, one in the north and one in the south, and that if one is to be established in the north the appropriate place would be Rajahmundry. There are 13 Telugu districts in the Presidency and the Telugu-speaking people are very well justified in asking for it. Earnest attempts, I hope, will be made in this direction."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur K. SURYANARAYANAIAH NAYUDU:—"Your Excellency, I beg to propose an amendment to this resolution. In the resolution I propose to add: 'And that as a preliminary measure the Senate of the Madras University be requested to consider and report upon the question.' It may be added to the resolution as it stands."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. SARASWA BHATT:—"I beg to second the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. BANGA ACHARYAN:—"Does it refer to both sections (a) and (b) or (c) alone?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I take it that it refers to the whole resolution. I will call upon the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatasani Raju to reply."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE:—"Was that amendment accepted?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"No, I propose to put it. Most of the Honorable members have spoken. Will the Honorable member speak?"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATASANI RAJU:—"Am I to address on the whole resolution or with reference to the amendment?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honorable gentleman has a right of reply to the whole resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATASANI RAJU:—"Your Excellency, I would first of all express my thankfulness for the observations of the Government. The Hon'ble Mr. Stone stated that he viewed my resolution with sympathy. But what I expect and what I earnestly urge is not mere expression of sympathy, but some tangible action to be taken in order to give effect to that sympathy. The objection taken by the Hon'ble the Rev. Mr. Pittendree is that the Senate should be consulted. The second objection is that the Government should not be asked to start any school or college. In spite of the expressions of view by the Hon'ble the Hon. Mr. Pittendree Government are starting schools and colleges because they know, because they think that it is the duty of Government to increase education among the backward communities; and in places where there are no facilities for education it is the duty of the Government to start technical schools and colleges which are not generally started by private agencies. Therefore, the mere objection that Government should not start schools and colleges is not a satisfactory objection to be considered seriously. The other objection is that the Senate has to be consulted. It must that view a suggestion was made by the Hon'ble Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao which is embodied in the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Suryanarayanaiah Nayudu seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Bhat, that it might be referred to the Senate. So far as I am concerned, I have no objection to have that amendment being taken along with my resolution. I do not oppose it. It may be taken with my resolution. One circumstance I have to mention is this. No explanation has been offered why these 17 million people can produce only 1,650 graduates; why out of a total of 15,000 graduates in this Presidency there are only 1,650 graduates in the Telugu country, no explanation is offered. Something must be wrong somewhere and no explanation is offered. In order to meet this difficulty, in order to raise the Telugu districts to the level of other parts of the country this resolution was moved. The Hon'ble Mr. Stone says: 'Of course we will start more universities, if you come forward with large

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endowments." As a matter of fact, there is great backwardness in this part of the country. To meet that, some steps should be taken by the Government. Therefore, I appeal to your Excellency to see that some step is taken in order to improve the condition of the large part of the Telugu districts which contains a large population. With these words, I once more commend this resolution for the acceptance of the Government."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—"We can add these words. The Honourable gentleman has no objection to their being added. The Hon'ble Mr. Stone can reply. The resolution as amended will read: 'This Council recommends (a) that this Government meet move the Government of India to establish a separate university for the Telugu districts after the close of the war; (b) that this Government open additional schools and colleges both literary and professional in the Telugu districts in the meanwhile so far as funds permit. And as a preliminary measure the Senate of the Madras University be requested to consider and report upon the question.'"

THE HON'BLE MR. J. H. STONE:—"Your Excellency, there are many points which I would like to take up in this discussion, but I shall confine myself to some of them. In the first place, it appears to me that there has been some difference of opinion as to the kind of university which the supporters of the resolution would like to have. The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao read a long extract. The extract he read referred to a local university such as would generally be called residential, like the one started at Benares and which is the type that it is proposed to establish at Raagun, Balespore and other places. But the university which I understood most of the Honourable members wish to see established is, as the Hon'ble Mr. Suryanarayana Rao says, an examining university—a university which would be local only in the sense that it would meet the needs of a smaller tract of country than that which the Madras University meets. If the people of the Telugu districts were to come up and say 'Please make Rajahmundry a residential university' the problem would be an entirely different one. I do not say whether it would be easier or more difficult of solution. But what I understand is that they ask really for an examining university, that is to say, the abilities and experience of the colleges of all these districts should, so to speak, be clubbed together in order that their united wisdom might devise certain examinations which would test the abilities of the Telugu districts in a manner somewhat different from the way in which they are tested by the Madras University. Well, I think the Andhra university—a Telugu university, or some arrangement of that kind, most of imperative necessity be a university testing the boys of the Telugu districts as stringently as boys of the other districts are tested by the University of Madras. When I see Honourable members getting up and saying that the object of this university is to increase the number of Telugu graduates, I doubt whether any ideal of the Andhra university is the same as their own. If by establishing the Andhra university the Honourable members have in their minds some kind of university which would provide degrees cheap, they may take it from me that the Government of India will not be asked to assist in realising their ideal."

"Thus with regard to what has been said by the Hon'ble Mr. Rameswandra Rao as to my having seemed to suggest that university arrangements or college arrangements in Telugu districts are at present satisfactory, I certainly did not suggest that they were satisfactory. On the contrary, I ventured to tender a little piece of advice for the Telugu districts as to how they might improve them, and I ventured to advise them to set to work to get their second-grade colleges raised to the level of first-grade colleges. If I were satisfied with the state of things, I think I should have hardly taken the trouble to tender that advice, especially as it has been received with great disfavour. I think it must be clear to anybody who looks at this thing dispassionately that we cannot, the Government cannot, be expected to go to the Government of India and say 'Please let us have a university for the Telugu districts'. As things are at present, we must necessarily wait until there are more colleges or as you call more colleges of higher grade. How I may remark that second-grade colleges have nothing to do with a university at all. You cannot say there are ten colleges to form a university. We have got only those with the possible addition of a training college, which I hope will soon be established. Therefore, we have not as large a number of colleges. Then again Patna is no analogy at all, because there you are dealing with a Provincial Government proposing to found a residential university; you are turning a Government college into a residential university."

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OF ADDITIONAL COLLEGES IN THE TELUGU DISTRICTS.

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(Mr. Stene) the President

That is quite a different thing from meeting a university in the province of the kind in which the Telugu university ought to be. So I am afraid I cannot add anything further with advantage. I would once more say that the Government are not able to accept this resolution even as amended. It was never in anybody's mind that the Madras University would not be founded. The Government are not able to accept the resolution even as amended; and I think the reason might be shortly given in the fact that they would not be able to divert the Government of India that the Telugu districts are at present ripe for an independent university.²

His Excellency the Governor:—“I do not feel much confidence in making any appeal to the honorable gentlemen who are interested in this question to modify their attitude in regard to it. But I would ask them to consider whether this is a timely moment for urging this question. They have acknowledged generously the recent efforts made by this Government to increase the general facilities for education in Telugu districts. Nobody who knows the facts can deny that there has been in recent years a genuine effort to bring the Telugu districts up to the level of other districts in regard to the facilities for education. Such efforts must be gradual. You cannot secure an educational machinery in five minutes. It must be accompanied with provision for the training of teachers, putting up buildings and so forth, and the adjustment of territories to different educational centres. It has been generously acknowledged in this debate that the recent efforts of Government have produced a marked improvement in the Telugu districts generally in these respects. A careful examination of the facts will show that really the Telugu districts cannot be said to be really handicapped with the rest of the Presidency in these respects. Those who made this acknowledgment then proceeded to show that perfection has not yet been reached. That we readily admit. Public education in England was quoted as an analogy. Strong language has been used, strong criticism has been made in the last two years of the system of education in Great Britain. But those criticisms are made for consumption in Great Britain by those knowing facts and who can apply those criticisms in proper proportions. I submit such criticisms transferred altogether from their relations to the facts are not really apposite, are not really relevant to our discussions here. Now, it is quite natural that the representatives of the Telugu districts want to press for greater advancement and greater progress in education. I welcome it. I am delighted to hear it. It is the last thing I should like that there should be any sloping in any part of the districts in the matter of education. Let them press forward suggestions, and by all means let them urge Government to perfect their system, and help every genuine effort towards real, true education. Standards of education, ideals of education must change as time goes on. There are always different points of view. Let us take all the lively, active, genuine interest we can in education; and so long, I am sure, will be more glad to welcome that than the Director of Public Instruction, because it will be a support to him in all his efforts to expend public money to the greatest possible advantage.

“While we have every sympathy with the desire for more and better university education, when we go beyond that general statement, the debate has disclosed more than one serious difference of opinion, some of which the Hon'ble Mr. Stene has pointed out. The fault is this is a most general statement of aims and ideals. The Honourable member, I know, and other gentlemen have said in the debate that they want something to be done. Now, I ask any candid member of the Council to read for himself this resolution and say whether it is really a practical programme at the present time. Not only do you want a separate university but you want additional schools and colleges, library and professional, a programme which I do not know how many years it would take to carry out. I think some of us will not be able to see it completed. And we are asked to adopt this resolution at this particular moment. I fear this Council will stultify itself if it goes to the Government of India with such a resolution at the present time. I honestly do not believe that it will advance the cause which it has at heart, because the Government of India will not, I should think, be very much disposed to take the view that such a demand as this is a demand which has been considered, which has been properly examined, has been properly weighed by those who were responsible for it and that they have really gone into the subject. That is the only justification to be offered for the opposition of the Government of Madras. By your own admission, in recent years the Government of Madras have helped to the utmost the requirements of the Telugu parts of the country as of other parts. Then

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your Res.]

is no justification in the existing position of the Government of Madras to press for the greatest possible extension of university education in any part of the Presidency. And to go to the Government of India at a time when the Government of India and the whole Empire must be pressed for resources, to go with this which can hardly be called a modest request, is to court unfavourable criticism. I will not put it more strongly. In the interests of education, university education, I cannot believe that it is wise to do so. Nor can I think it is appropriate to refer the proposal to the Senate of the University of Madras because they would first exactly the same difficulty as we do ourselves at such a time as this. Sympathising as I do with every genuine effort to increase the facilities for education in every part of the Presidency, and acknowledging the sincere desire of the Honourable Members who moved, seconded and supported the resolution, I feel quite certain that they are sincere in their desire to do the best they can for their part of the country.—I do not doubt that for one moment,—I share their enthusiasm for education,—I doubt very much whether the cause will be materially advanced by our assenting to such an expensive programme being committed for the consideration either to the Government of India or to the Madras University. A system of education for the millions of this Presidency can only be built up slowly. Without disrespect to those who have taken part in this debate, I venture to claim that the educational arguments put forward by the Director of Public Instruction have really not been adequately examined. The system is healthy, I believe it is growing, we are meeting it whenever possible on the lines referred to. The question is one of time and funds. Time and funds permitting, I sincerely trust that the Presidency will be better equipped in respect of university education than it is at this particular time. I have complete confidence in the Government; there is a genuine desire in the Government which is evidenced in this Council, that that thing should be done. I must respectfully suggest to the Honourable gentleman that this object has really been gained by this very general debate, and the question may very well be deferred to a more opportune time.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATASUBBA RAO:—"After hearing your Excellency's remarks on this point I withdraw the motion."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"If that is the general feeling,—I do not press my views—I shall allow it to be withdrawn."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE OPENING OF GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOLS IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SUBRAMANIAM RAO PATEL:—"The resolution that I have the honour to move reads as follows:—

'XII. This Council recommends to the Government that Girls' High Schools on the model of the Queen Mary's High School at Vingapetam may be opened at one or more other centres in the Presidency.'

"I do not make any request for the Telugu districts only. The resolution merely brings to the notice of your Excellency's Government that there are not very many high schools in the Presidency and that if not inconvenient some more high schools might be opened. The first objection that will be raised is in regard to funds; that more schools cannot be opened now at this particular time. We have now got only three second-grade colleges for women and 52 secondary schools. Of all these secondary schools I do not know how many are high schools. I have not been able to obtain statistics. I find that in the 4th, 5th and 6th Forms there are about 400 girls reading in all the secondary schools. But on referring to the statistics I am inclined to think that most of these schools are not high schools and only some very few are high schools teaching up to the 4th Form. Therefore, this resolution merely requests Government to open at some more centres girls' high schools where they are not now in existence. I find that, in the whole Presidency, except Mahabul, Tirunelveli, Tanjavur, South Canara and Madras where there are now more than one secondary school, districts like Vingapetam, Ganthi, Nellore

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Mr. Stone.)

North Arcot, Coimbatore, have only one secondary school and other districts have none. It is strange that Guntur, Elphinstone and other districts have none. We know the difficulties of girls travelling from one place to another. Therefore I think the Government should be pleased to open high schools for girls in some of those centres so as to enable the girls to study in their own districts instead of going to other districts to receive higher education. With these words I move the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—¹ I second this resolution. I believe that it is high time that Government should make a beginning in the way of establishing secondary schools for girls in every district in the Presidency. Every district can afford to have secondary schools. I know the programme cannot be worked all at once. It should be gradually worked, so that every district may have girls' high schools."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE:—² Your Excellency, the name of Queen Mary's high school comes in the resolution. I have just visited that school. A great deal I saw in it gave me extreme pleasure. It was mentioned that the number of girls attending the classes in the school is rather small. It is also noticeable that there has been an advance since the school was established and we hope there will be a further advance. But I mention that because I would like to ask the Honourable Members to use their influence to get their girls to remain longer at school. So long as the parents take away their girls from school at an early age after they pass through the infant standards in the school, I do not think they can expect any very great, and certainly no rapid, development of secondary education for girls. As regards what the Government have done, are doing, and hope to do, I stand here with a feeling of great confidence that the Government have acted in this matter with great generosity and have gone far more than to meet the people of this country half-way. We had a conference not very long ago—a year ago, now that I come to think of it,—a conference of Inspectresses of girls' schools and also of training schools. We have several institutions already in which secondary schools are combined with training schools and I think probably we shall continue that system and when we open secondary schools we shall probably join with them training schools as in the case at Coimbatore, at Triplicane and the Training School for Matrons at Madras. We had done a sort of programme where such institutions should be opened and the order in which it should be done and I intended that they should be distributed evenly over the different Inspectresses' circles. We made out these lists, and I may say to this Council that as far as money is available it is my object to ask the Government to carry out this programme which we then sketched out. I do not think we could have made out a better programme than we have. We took into account all important centres and of course we took into account the request that had been made from various centres. Mangalore is a case in point. We took account of the various requests that had been made and the various facilities that are existing for the education of girls and made out the programme. I do not think that this Council need in the least fear that the Government are not fully alive to the necessity of multiplying the number of girls' schools. Government will doubtless, as far as their resources allow them, carry on the work of improving these schools and distributing them judiciously throughout the Presidency as far as possible."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SRIKANTARAO:—³ After the assurance given by the Hon'ble Mr. Stone I have very little to add. The Hon'ble Mr. Stone has been pleased to observe that the girls are not allowed to study for longer periods so that the object which the Government have in view could be attained. If only the Hon'ble Mr. Stone will be pleased to see our attitude within 10 or 15 days I do think he will be surprised. About a decade ago, I myself would have thought that my girl or wife or sister going to school is the most abominable thing that we should do so. The views are changing, as views are changing in other matters. And now we should never dare to send our girls to public schools, nor fear to see our girls with busts and shoes, and we are now actually getting them to wear their hair in the way of those going to schools and dressing themselves like European girls and European ladies. The times are changing; we feel female education should be

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SIDENCY AND PUBLICATION OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION
REPORTS IN DISTRICT GAZETTES.

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Mr. K. R. F. Krishna Rao.)

encouraged. But after all, your Excellency will be pleased to see that there is a sense of difficulty. A boy can go from one district to another, from one part of a district to another, but female students cannot go. A girl from Yingsapalem would not care to go to Gaddars. I know that Gaddars girls experience considerable difficulty to go to Vingsapalem and consequently only girls of Yingsapalem and those living in the neighbouring parts are really going to the Queen Mary's school. That is why we request your Excellency's Government to have schools at every district centre, so that the girls may have greater facilities to study. As to the continuance of their study, I know that several husbands are now actually teaching their wives even when they are aged 18 or 19 for the reason that there are no facilities for those girls to go to public schools. We are trying, and we will send our girls even after they attain their maturity. We are asking Government to give facilities for their further education."

His Excellency the President:—"I do not gather what has happened to the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SUDANARAYANA RAO PANTHUR:—"After the assurance given by the Hon'ble Mr. Stone I need not press it because the object has been gained."

His Excellency the President:—"The Honourable gentleman is perfectly accurate in his reading of the Government's position in this matter. We know there are difficulties, difficulties in regard to female teachers. We have Queen Mary's High School and other schools. By the establishment of hostels and by making provision for the training of teachers for those who wish to take to the profession of teaching, we hope to get over difficulties with the help and support of the educated classes and we hope that girls' schools would cover the whole Presidency in the distant centres."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE PUBLICATION OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION
REPORTS IN DISTRICT GAZETTES.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTHUR:—"My Lord, the resolution I have the honour to move reads as follows:—

"XIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that District Administration reports in important branches such as Land Revenue, Excise, Judicial (Civil and Criminal), Police, Forest, Public Works Department, etc., be ordered to be published in the District Gazette in English and vernacular.

"My Lord, I must first explain myself for having given notice of this resolution. At the time I gave notice of this resolution I had strong hopes that these administration reports of various districts could be published in district gazettes both in English and the vernacular of the districts. They would have great educational value and would help the people of various districts in acquainting themselves with the administrative details of their districts. But now I realise that I am placing the resolution at a very inopportune moment. I know and I realise how Government have been trying to cut short expenditure under printing and several other items and I think I am not justified in moving this Council now with regard to this matter. And so with your Excellency's permission I would like not to press this resolution but to withdraw it for the present, reserving my right to bring it forward before this Council on a more propitious future occasion. I shall not move this resolution now. With leave, I shall withdraw it."

His Excellency the President:—"The Honourable gentleman is rapidly exhausting his right to bring it forward on a future occasion."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE ELECTION OF NON-OFFICIALS AS VICE-PRESIDENTS 429
BY NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

22ND FEBRUARY 1917.] (Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

RESOLUTION RE ELECTION OF NON-OFFICIALS AS VICE-PRESIDENTS BY NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—“ My Lord, I propose:—

“ XIV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the right of electing their own vice-presidents by the non-official members of the district boards from amongst the non-official members thereof be given to all the important district boards in the presidency.”

“ The matter of the desirability of having vice-presidents for district boards has been before the Council since 1883, that is, since the time the Legislative Councils have been expanded and the elective element introduced into the Legislative Councils. In the year 1883, the Hon'ble Mr. N. Subba Rao Pantulu proposed that non-official members of district boards should be appointed as vice-presidents of district boards. At that time there was only one district in the whole Presidency that had a vice-president for the district board. Again in 1906 the same matter was brought to the notice of this Council by the Hon'ble Mr. K. R. Guruswami Ayyer. And afterwards in 1912 the Hon'ble Mr. M. Rameswandra Rao brought a resolution before this Council recommending that non-official vice-presidents should be allowed to be elected in some select district boards and that until elective franchise is given to district boards, at least some non-official members be appointed as vice-presidents by the Government in some boards. My Lord, it was then urged that it was not expedient to have non-official members elected as vice-presidents by the members of the district boards since it was necessary that the presidents should have as vice-presidents persons in whom they can have complete confidence, and that therefore the Government would prefer to have their vice-presidents nominated and not allowed to be elected by the boards. And they have no doubt made this premise. But even with regard to this, the appointment of non-officials as vice-presidents of district boards does not seem to have been made at a rapid pace. In 1914 there were still 14 district boards in the Presidency which had official vice-presidents. My Lord, the Decentralisation Commission made strong recommendations with regard to the desirability of having vice-presidents by election. Whether differences of opinion the members of the Decentralisation Commission had and whatever the recommendations made with regard to the presidents of district boards might be, there does not seem to be any difference of opinion with regard to the desirability of permitting district boards to elect non-officials as vice-presidents of those boards. In most of the other Provinces in this country, vice-presidents of district boards are non-officials and in some Provinces there are elected vice-presidents of district boards.

“ My Lord, the experiment of appointing presidents to taluk boards has been made and is found to be very successful, and even with regard to the three taluk boards which have been given the franchise of electing their presidents, the experiment has been proved to be very successful, and in all these taluk boards where non-officials are appointed or are allowed to be elected as presidents, the vice-presidents are being elected by the members of the taluk board and there does not appear to have been any friction between the elected vice-presidents and the nominated presidents or the elected presidents or official presidents of the taluk boards where the privilege of nomination or election of non-officials was not given to taluk boards. Therefore the fact that if non-officials are allowed to be elected to the vice-presidency of district boards it would cause immense friction between the president and the vice-president and that the administrative working and efficiency would suffer need not be entertained.

“ Again my Lord, in 1912 when the resolution recommending the election of vice-presidents of district boards was moved before this Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Rameswandra Rao, Sir Murray Gurnick said as follows: ‘ we have told the Government of India that we shall be quite ready to examine this question, if and when the experiment which we have recently introduced in the case of our taluk boards proves a success. As Hon'ble members know, we have allowed vice-presidents of taluk boards to be elected; and if that experiment proves a success it is quite possible that in a few years' time we may extend it to the district boards.’ This is what was expressed in 1912. I say now that since that time the experiment made in the taluk boards has been proved to be successful, and it is five years since that

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Sir Simonson Aggar.)

experiment was tried and it is found to be working smoothly and with good results. I therefore recommend that your Excellency's Government would be pleased to take this matter into their serious consideration and try to appoint at least in some important district boards vice-presidents by election.

"My Lord, the object of having vice-presidents elected is that there should be a person as vice-president who will be in the confidence and who will command the confidence of the non-official section of the members of the district board and the various non-official members of the various taluk boards and the non-official public and that will be necessary for the official presidents, we have at present in the various district boards, to understand the opinion of the non-officials in the district and the non-official view of the matters, so that there may be a sort of good understanding between the officials and the non-officials and so that a sort of efficient and popular working of the board may be ensured.

"My Lord, there is no fear and I do not think that there should be any fear, that if vice-presidents are allowed to be elected by these boards they might not command the confidence of the presidents, because under the sections of the Act the President can give only such powers as he is willing to give to the vice-president, and so even he finds that the board has gone out of its way and elected an undesirable person as vice-president, the President has powers enough to give him only fewer powers than otherwise. Again, my Lord, there is no difficulty in the Act itself. Section 26 of the Act allows election of vice-presidents to district boards and this practice has been in vogue and has been found to be successful and not harmful in other provinces where even the election of president is allowed—for instance in the Central Provinces which is far more backward than this province. I therefore strongly request that this Council may be pleased to accept this resolution, and your Excellency's Government may take this matter into their sympathetic consideration and make the experiment of allowing a few important district boards to elect their own vice-presidents to begin with.

"With regard to non-official presidents there is a difference of opinion even under the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission and under the recommendations of the committee appointed by the Bombay Government, but with regard to vice-presidents there is no such difference of opinion. I think therefore a beginning may be made in this direction and a few important district boards may be given this concession. With these words, I moved this resolution to the Council."

The Hon'ble Mian Bahadur A. SHAHBAZKHAN REDDYAR:—"I second this resolution. I think the time has arrived for making an experiment in some select districts."

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SUBRAMANIAM AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I am unable to see eye to eye with the Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao with regard to his proposal that the vice-presidents of district boards should be allowed to be elected by the non-official members. His main argument is that the vice-presidents of district boards must command the confidence of the non-official members, and the only way to secure that end is by allowing vice-presidents to be elected by the non-official members. My theory of a vice-president is something entirely different. The object and *raison d'être* of a vice-president is to assist the president in the discharge of his duties. I do not look upon the vice-presidency as a means of administrative training or as a position of power to be exercised by the vice-president. But I regard the vice-president as a person who should primarily assist the president in the discharge of his official duties. If you allow the vice-president to be elected, it may very well happen that the person whom the non-officials may elect may not command the confidence of the president of the district board who is responsible for the administration of the district board and it is also possible that he may not possess the necessary administrative experience and capacity to relieve the president of the district board of a fair share of his work in the administration of the district board. The Hon'ble Member's view of a vice-president's position, is, I know, something quite different. From that point of view, he naturally pleads for the election of the vice-president. But I think that is not really the purpose for which the vice-president should be appointed.

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"No doubt there were certain observations made by Sir Murray Haemnick on the last occasion when this question was raised in this Council. But I need confess I am unable to agree with the views expressed by Sir Murray Haemnick, and I do not think that because the experiment of the election of vice-presidents of taluk boards has or might have succeeded, it is a reason for allowing the vice-presidents of district boards to be elected. In the first place, I am not aware that this experiment of electing vice-presidents of taluk boards has been a success. Perhaps the change which would be required would be to allow vice-presidents of taluk boards also to be nominated by the presidential taluk boards. That would be a move in the right direction. I am unable to accept this resolution which advocates the election of vice-presidents of district boards."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—“I am astonished to see that the heads of the clock are being set back. I hardly expected that at this late hour of the day we should be told that the few steps we took in advance in respect of taluk boards should be retraced and that we should seriously declare that all taluk board vice-presidentialships should be filled up by nomination. I will throw out yet another suggestion to the Hon'ble Sir Sivaswami Ayyar, another scallop for him to tackle with. There is the case of the vice-chairman of the municipalities. These vice-chairmen are being elected. The difference in nomenclature of 'chairman' and 'vice-president' is not really very large, because in several provinces, the term employed is 'chairman' of the district board. The chairman of the district board and the chairman of the municipality is the same thing and the vice-chairmen are also practically the same. So, logically, I expect the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar would seriously suggest to the Council that we should abrogate all provisions giving us powers of election in respect of the vice-chairmen of municipalities. I see that he is nodding his head. He affirms that is the correct position. In that singular position which he enjoys in considering election for these posts he cannot have many others to support him. I for one must say that it is hardly fair to set up elective institutions with incomplete provision for their being properly worked and then to condemn election. What I mean is this. It sometimes it may be that vice-chairmen of municipalities may not have proved successful. But if we had agreed the particular municipalities in question with the necessary requisites for success, I am sure that elections would have turned out successful."

"Coming more immediately to the question that has been touched upon by the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar, he said that he was not aware that elections were successful so far as elections of taluk board vice-presidents were concerned. I am not able to find out the particular administration reports and reviews passed by Government on which the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar is able to make that statement. Am I to take it that the Government have declared them to be failures? If it is the latter position, I wish to challenge that position. I should like to know in how many instances they are declared to be failures, and Government desired that the experiment of election should be cancelled. If so, were the case, I am, I presume, the matter would have come to public notice and would not have been buried in the papers. In my own, suppose for instance, in the present constitution of taluk boards, there have been failures. Suppose Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar was right in stating that the administration reports have declared some cases of elected vice-presidents to be failures and he had records at his disposal—I go so far as that—even if his contention is justified, how far we be right in stating that the system of elections must be rejected? I believe there is too much of a tendency to take a pessimistic view of the results of election. I think election would be fully justified if we take a practical commonsense view of the system and its results. We have to recognise that we cannot condemn an institution because we see faults in it. There is no institution in this Presidency which is free from faults; there are a large number of faults, very painful and unfortunate faults, from the results of which the public have been groaning, which are discovered in every branch of the administration, and yet we do not condemn the departments wholesale, unless we are anarchists or nihilists. It may be that one or two cases of failures have been brought to the notice of the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar. That will not justify him in saying that it is time to have all vice-presidents of taluk boards nominated."

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BY NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar, the President; [THE FEBRUARY 1917,
Mr. Ahmed Tamsi Marakayar.]

"I wish to refer to one more matter in this connection. I will assume that there have been some failures in some taluk board vice-presidents. I shall show what is the best way of dealing with these failures. It is pretty well known that the taluk boards which proceed to elect are not themselves fully elected; they have not got a majority of elected members. Take for instance the municipalities. In some municipalities three-fourths of the number is elected. Even there are not fully elected bodies. In the case of these taluk boards when only half are coming in by the door of election they cannot claim to be really elected. To restrict the scope of election in selecting taluk board members and then to find that elected members have not exercised discretion properly is to maintain the former portion of the process, namely, the way in which taluk board members are themselves appointed. What I would suggest is this. Let there be full confidence placed in the taluk boards and let them be allowed to manage or mismanage their own affairs. Let three-fourths at least be allowed to come in by election, let them elect their vice-presidents whose duties should not be restricted to signing fair copies, as they mostly are at present. Let them be entrusted with real responsibility and let them feel that any mistakes they commit will bring in adverse criticisms in the press and Government reports. When real power is vested in these bodies, if they abuse the rights of election, they will stand condemned. Then they will take great care to see that none but the best fitted person is sent in.

"I do not know what induces Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar to think that if we introduce the system of election there will be failure. I feel perfectly certain that in a number of taluk boards and district boards the only result of election would be to send in persons who would do justice to the work. In most cases, it will be only persons who have got some capacity that will be returned as the result of election. It is absolutely wrong policy to go on condemning the result of election in satisfaction. Persons indulging in any such pessimistic views would have to admit for instance that when self-government was granted to Canada, Canada was torn into factions. Did not the wise spirit of self-government with the elective system introduce democracy and improve Canada? What was the policy of Lord Durham?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT (interrupting):—"The Honourable gentleman is really straying a very long way."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. KESARASA ATTAR:—"I believe, therefore, that the best way of dealing with the question of elective vice-presidents is to take the people fully into your confidence and to entrust them with powers, and see how they justify the confidence reposed. That cannot seriously impair the administration."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMED TAMSİ MARAKAYAR:—"With reference to the vice-presidency, I should like to make a few observations. I am a vice-president of the Negapatam Taluk Board. I am a vice-president, for 'Narasimha' but I am given no power whatever to do any work. The whole power lies in the hands of the president. Unless he delegates some power I have to sit there like a piece of ornament and do no work. Where is the necessity for failure? Failure lies not in the hands of the vice-president but in the hands of the president. Unless the president asks that certain things should be carried out we cannot do anything. What is to happen if the vice-president of a district board is an undesirable man? If the president finds he is a suitable vice-president he can empower him, give certain delegated powers and ask him to do the work. Where is the reason for saying that failure on the part of elected vice-president of taluk boards applies to district boards? It is local self-government. We are all anxious that we should get as much power as we can get hold of, to govern ourselves. If Government go on saying that we are not capable of doing this and that at every stage, how are we to progress? With regard to the presidency at Negapatam why should it not be a non-official? It is said there are no suitable non-officials. There are a number of lawyers, a number of people who know political business. Why not they be given such powers? I remember, your Excellency, was a member of the district board some years ago there was a resolution passed that we should have a non-official vice-president. A unanimous resolution was passed and forwarded to the Government. The Government's answer to the question was 'The resolution is lodged.' That was the reply. I also remember that the question of appointing vice-presidents was brought on various occasions in this Council, and there was no effect. I think, your Excellency, it is

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BY NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

TUE FEBRUARY 1917.] (Mr. Abdul Fakhur Hanviyar; Mr. Rama Ayyangar;
Mr. Ramakrishna Acharyar; Mr. Venkataswami Sastri.)

high time for Government to consider this matter and give such right as people may possibly get, in getting non-official vice-presidents elected in the district boards as well."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama AYYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, the principle enunciated by the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar would be almost defeating all the objects tried to be attained by the Government. I refer to paragraph 794 of the Decentralisation Commission's Report. It will be found that they held that it was necessary in the circumstances of the country to continue the Collector of the district as the president of the district board and they want to define how he might behave towards other members who form the district board. They say:—"At the same time the collector-president should not arbitrarily override the opinions of others, but should be a sympathetic chairman, and should bear in mind that not the least important of his functions is to assist in the political education of the members. Such relations often exist now, and there should be no difficulty in making them universal." "hereafter." The question now is that Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar would say if you go to elect a person and he differs from the views of the collector-president of the district board, then it would cause difficulties and therefore we shall not try that step. I have not the least doubt that this tendency on the part of the executive Government has considerably hampered progress in these district boards. What the resolutions wants is that important district boards should be selected—may be one, two or more. And in fact the president of the district board may at least at this stage learn that he should work in conjunction with the vice-president who is elected. It cannot be said that in these important district boards there are not members who could be suitably chosen for the place of vice-presidency. It would be very difficult if the Hon'ble Member in charge of the portfolio says that election might cause difficulty and therefore we shall not elect, even in a single board, a vice-president. It will be very difficult to contest that position. I respectfully submit that the district board president must be clearly instructed to educate them, that they must try to sympathetically educate them, so that in time they will be quite competent to take their place. I do not think it will be retrograde. I do not also think the confidence of the country requires any such step as that suggested by Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar to be taken, perhaps even abolishing election of vice-presidents of taluk boards. I think it is absolutely unnecessary and it is against the principles of the Commission which have been so generously adopted to some extent and other steps might be boldly taken to further the views of the Commission. The whole position taken by the Government is inexcusable."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYAN:—"I wish to add my testimony on this question. I have been a chairman for five years; I have had three vice-chairmen. I had been getting on very well with them. I do not believe that the vice-chairman of a district board will behave in a different manner from that of the vice-chairman of municipalities. On the other hand, the tendency will be to defer to the Collector as much as possible. I cannot conceive of a vice-president opposing the Collector and preventing him from doing his work."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATASWAMI SASTRI:—"The Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar's reply is simply astounding to most of us. We expected that in these days there would be sympathetic hearing given in matters of local self-government, but not retrograde measures. We are not asking for funds; on account of the war we cannot. We are not asking for any fresh colonies which have not been hitherto suggested. The Decentralisation Commission has recommended that whenever you have an official president you must certainly have an elected non-official vice-president. When we ask for presidents you say 'you must have presidents.' When we ask for vice-presidents to be elected you say 'we cannot give you, we can give you vice-presidents only as clerks to sign papers for the president.' Whence are we to learn the art of local self-government? Where is the self-government? Is it merely in name? I earnestly appeal to this Government that this step which suggests election of non-official vice-presidents must be accepted. In the other provinces, in Bombay, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces, they are going forward. When we ask for the same thing we are told 'this is not the time.' We do not know when the time will come. The atmosphere seems to be very smothering for any progress in this Presidency."

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BY NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Ramakrishna Rao.) [7th February 1917.]

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu :—"My Lord, I have been the non-official vice-president of a district board for some time. I feel I will be failing in my duty if I record a silent vote without expressing my views. I only regret that I am not able to see eye to eye with Sir P. S. Sivarama Ayyar in his conception of the duties of a vice-president. I quite agree with him as far as he thinks that it is the duty of the vice-president to co-operate with the president and to assist him in all possible ways. At the same time, I think that the object with which this Government appointed a non-official as vice-president is to enable him to ascertain and reflect the views of the non-officials and to give proper advice to the president. While helping the president, while co-operating with him, it is his duty as a non-official appointed under the orders of the Government whether by nomination or by election to ascertain non-official views and give expression to such views also. I therefore think that the aspect which has been put forward by the Honorable member of the resolution cannot be altogether cast away.

"Thus, what is the other objection that can be raised against this principle of election. I believe the time has come when we can have faith in the proper judgment of the members of district boards in a matter of this sort, so long as they are themselves alive to the difficulties and responsibilities of vice-presidents. Three-fourths of the members of district boards are non-officials, and half of them are appointed by election. It is only very few of these persons that remain at the headquarters station. The total number of non-officials nominated by Government is one-fourth. At the headquarters station there will be about two or three non-officials nominated by Government. I take it that the Government has always been exercising proper discrimination in the selection of persons who are so appointed. In the matter of non-officials remaining at the headquarters who are appointed by election you will generally find that they are exercising useful discrimination in the matter. While such is the case, what danger can one apprehend in the non-official members of the district board being called upon to elect a vice-president? Do you suppose that they will elect some one in a remote corner of the district who is not acquainted with anything like administration and satisfy themselves in the eyes of the country? But supposing that the members are so foolish, that it happens that a person of this description is elected—God forbid it—where is the danger? The Act states that the president may delegate to the vice-president such powers as he pleases and withdraw them when he likes. If such an unfortunate contingency should happen—I hope it will never happen—the president has the right to rectify it and to see that there is no cause for complaint. I therefore am unable to see the objection to the proposal of the Hon'ble Mr. K. E. V. Krishna Rao being accepted.

"In the course of the discussion the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivarama Ayyar brought into prominence the question of the election of vice-presidents of taluk boards. I believe that it is not a matter to be taken into account. It was probably suggested to strengthen his argument against the election of vice-presidents of district boards. So far as I am able to see, so far as it has come to my knowledge, the election of vice-presidents of taluk boards has been giving satisfaction. I know the district to which I belong. There is no complaint there. There are only two taluk boards which elect vice-presidents. In Government reviews their work was approved. There is a general impression in the district that these non-official vice-presidents are working satisfactorily and deserve to be appointed presidents of the taluk boards. They have gained knowledge and experience, and there is no reason why the system of election should not be extended."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramakrishna Rao Pantulu :—"I would like to say one word in connection with this resolution. It is now too late in the day to raise the question of the comparative merits of election or selection of non-official presidents. That is now concluded by the policy which your Excellency's Government have initiated both with reference to the municipalities and local boards. If election is a failure it must be regarded as a failure with reference to municipal chairmen and taluk board vice-presidents. It seems to me that it is not necessary either for the Honorable member who moved this resolution or for the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivarama Ayyar to argue the general question of elective versus nomination, because the proposition that has been placed before the Honorable members for consideration is that in regard to the vice-presidents of district boards the same policy

RESOLUTION RE ELECTION OF NON-OFFICIALS AS VICE-PRESIDENTS AND
BY NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

22nd FEBRUARY 1917.]

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao ; Mr. Siva Rao ;
Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

that has been followed hitherto in regard to the municipalities and tank boards should be extended to vice-presidents of district boards. The difficulty that is suggested is that there might be a conflict between the president and the elected vice-president. It is a possibility and even sometimes it is a probability in some cases. The only remedy is to increase the official president and to extend the system which has been followed hitherto in regard to other offices connected with local government. That is a remedy which has been suggested already three or four times in this Council and it is again on the agenda for consideration before this Council. Therefore, my Lord, as between these two, namely, the confirmation in advance of elected vice-presidents and the retention of official presidents, if I am asked to choose the one or the other—I believe several of my Honorable friends would do the same thing—I would certainly vote for getting rid of the official president. I am certain that the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar must have noticed that in the Presidency of Bombay under the scheme which has been formulated by the Local Self-government Committee, an experiment has already been started and a gentleman, whom I have very well the Hon'ble Mr. Godbole has been selected and he is now in charge of one of the district boards. A resolution to the same effect has been moved in the United Provinces Legislative Council and has been accepted by the Government of that province; the logical effect of that position is the removal of the official president and the liberalizing of the system of local self-government. With these remarks I give my hearty support to the proposal. And I trust that even if this motion be lost, the appropriate remedy which I have suggested and which has been so often proposed in this Council would be adopted.¹

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao :—“ I believe we are now-a-days moving towards election. Election is recognized to be a permanent franchise. And the only question to be asked is whether the non-official members to whom it is proposed to give the duty of appointing non-official vice-presidents are likely to abuse that trust. Your Excellency, there is no such danger. At least in some select boards non-officials are advanced enough to make the right choice, and even if the catastrophe happens of their returning an undesirable person as vice-president, what is the result they are going to achieve? As Honorable Members have pointed out the president may withdraw the powers and he may not choose to vest any power in the vice-president. I dare say they will elect a proper man and he will command the confidence of the president and the people. When this theory was propounded by the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar, the theory of appointing a vice-president to assist the president, I was tempted to rise up and ask: does not the same principle apply in the case of a vice-president of the tank board. Why is that office thrown open for election? For some consistency in argument the Honorable Member was forced to say that it is time we go back to the matter of the election of vice-presidents of tank boards; it is an unfortunate position which the Honorable Member took. We may win or lose the resolution. But what I beg of the Honorable Member is not to take such a reactionary step from the position that we have already taken.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao PASSED :—“ The chief objection that has been put forward against allowing district boards to have an elective vice-president from among the non-official members to be elected by the non-official members of the district board is that he would not and may not be able to command the confidence of the president who is primarily responsible for the administration of all local fund works, and for that reason the administration would suffer and likewise the efficiency of the administration would suffer. I think the primary object of local self-government and the purpose of the resolution of 1882 was ignored by this statement. The chief object of giving local self-government is to train people in the art of administration and not to have multipled departments of administration in the district, only in view of efficiency of administration.”

“ Again my Lord, the committee appointed by the Bombay Government have said thus: “The question of the president and the vice-president may next be considered. There is a general consensus of agreement that the vice-president should be an elected non-official and that ample powers should be delegated to him by the president, if the president is an official; in fact, that it should be recognized that it is the duty of the official president to train the non-official vice-president in methods of administration. Orders to this effect were issued by Government in Government Resolution No. 2332, dated 7th May 1887.”

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BY NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

(*Mr. K. R. F. Krishna Rao; Sir Sivaswami Aiyar.*) (7th FEBRUARY 1917.)

"It would appear from this that so long ago as 1837 orders were issued to the effect that presidents of district boards should make it their duty to train non-official vice-presidents in the art of administration, and I do not know how far the spirit of that order has been carried out. It is more than 80 years since that order was issued and nothing appears to have been done. And, again, my Lord, if these district boards are not to be considered mere departments of Government to carry out specific works and specific branches of administration and are supposed to be only an agency for educating the people in the art of self-government and also in giving free scope for non-official members to express their opinion I do not see any reason why even though the vice-president does not happen to command the confidence of the president, the president should not take the vice-president into his confidence as being a genuine representative of the non-official section of the board, consult him and through him find out the opinion of the non-officials in the district board. It is for that purpose I have carefully worded the resolution in this particular form; I want to see that the vice-president of the district board is to be a non-official and that he should be elected by the non-officials of the board, so that the president of the district board who generally happens to be an official may associate himself with the non-official vice-president and try to take him into his confidence and that instead of giving an official colour to the whole proceedings of the board he will bring it down to its genuine spirit and condition.

"My Lord, these boards are more or less intended for training people in the art of self-government and if non-officials cannot be found worthy enough for presidents to associate with and if it is feared that such persons are not worthy of confidence of the president would not be elected by district boards, the Act provides the remedy of not giving sufficient powers to these vice-presidents. At any rate the vice-president should not be considered a personal assistant or head clerk or some such person to carry on the efficient working of the administration. He must be considered a person not worthy of learning the art of administration and in due course trying to discharge the functions of the president. Such being the case, I do not think that at that stage when the local boards have attained that degree of working in this province we should fight shy of allowing a few district boards in this Presidency the privilege of electing their own non-official vice-presidents. I trust your Excellency's Government will be pleased to accept this resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR:—"I may clear the ground by saying there is no proposal to abolish the elective system in regard to the vice-presidents of taluk boards or vice-chairmen of municipalities, and it is not necessary to discuss any of these questions now. The only question now is whether vice-presidents of district boards should or should not be allowed to be elected. Honourable Members have asked what is the danger that is likely to arise, if they are allowed to be elected. The question is not what danger is likely to arise but whether the vice-president who may be elected and who may not possess the confidence of the president is or is not likely to afford substantial help to the collector-president and thus justify his existence. The question is not whether he will be a danger to the administration but whether he will fulfil the purpose for which a vice-president is appointed. It was with reference to that consideration I opposed the resolution of the Honourable Member.

"The resolution as it stands is one that it is impossible to accept for the reason that it proposes election by non-officials from among non-officials and it is opposed to the terms of the section which says: 'The Governor in Council may appoint one of the members of any local board to be the vice-president of such board, or he may by notification from time to time authorize the members of any local board to appoint their vice-president by election from among their own number, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council and in accordance with such rules and conditions as may from time to time be prescribed by him.' It may not therefore be possible to accept the Honourable Member's resolution that the election should be by non-officials from among their own number.

"As I said the real question is whether the vice-president elected as proposed will fulfil the purpose for which he is appointed. This Government have always had very serious doubts about the success of the elective system with regard to the vice-presidents of district boards. If it will meet the wishes of the Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao and the Honourable gentlemen who sympathize with him, I will go so far

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BY NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

THE PRESIDENT 1917.] (*Sir Sivaswami Ayyar ; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao ;
the President ; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.*)

as to say on behalf of Government that we are prepared to introduce the experiment in four district boards of allowing vice-presidents to be elected in accordance with the Act and not in accordance with the terms of the resolution that is by the members of the district board from among their own number. It will be of course open to them to elect an official even ; it is either official or non-official. You cannot disfranchise the official members by preventing them from voting ; that will be contrary to the Act. If that will satisfy the wishes of the Honourable members who have spoken on this resolution, I am willing to go so far."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"That will perfectly satisfy me. I am quite willing to accept it. With regard to the candidate it must be a non-official. I have no objection to the entire board electing him."

His Excellency the Paramount :—"We cannot get away from the Act under which we are obliged to act. As Sir Sivaswami Ayyar has assured this Council as far as our powers under the Act permit, an experiment will be made in the direction suggested by the Honourable gentlemen."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"I understand."

His Excellency the Paramount :—"That being the substance the resolution will be withdrawn."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"Some appropriate words may be introduced and the resolution accepted."

His Excellency the Paramount :—"The Honourable gentlemen may feel sure what the Government said will be acted up to. I do not think the Council wishes to sit any longer."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

The Council rose at 5-30 p.m.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

496 RESOLUTION RE AMENDMENT OF THE RULES UNDER SCHEDULED DISTRICTS ACT (XIV OF 1874) SO AS TO EXEMPT LEGAL PRACTITIONERS FROM TAKING OUT AGENCY SANADS.

(Mr. K. R. F. Krishna Rao; Mr. Sampannappa Rao.) [FEBRUARY 1917.]

The Council re-assembled at 11 a.m. when the discussion on resolutions on matters of general public interest was resumed.

RESOLUTION RE AMENDMENT OF THE RULES UNDER SCHEDULED DISTRICTS ACT (XIV OF 1874) SO AS TO EXEMPT LEGAL PRACTITIONERS FROM TAKING OUT AGENCY SANADS.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. F. KRISHNA RAO PARTURI:—“My Lord, I beg leave to make a small amendment to this resolution and to propose it in the amended form. Instead of the words ‘High Court Vekils’ I should like to have the words ‘legal practitioners as defined in the Legal Practitioners Act’ substituted. The resolution in the amended form will read thus:—

“XV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the rules framed under the Scheduled Districts Act (XIV of 1874) be so amended as to exempt all legal practitioners, as defined in the Legal Practitioners Act, from the obligation of possessing Agency sanads for appearing in civil cases pertaining to the Agency tracts in the Agency District Courts and District Munsifs’ Courts of the Ganjam, Visagapatnam and Gesevati districts.”

“My Lord, at present under the rules framed under the Scheduled Districts Acts XIV of 1874, persons are obliged to obtain special sanads for qualifying themselves to practise in all the Agency Courts whether Munsifs’ Courts or Agents’ Courts, from the Agent or the divisional officer as the case may be. I recommend in this resolution that all legal practitioners as defined by the Legal Practitioners Act may be exempted from that obligation of possessing a separate sanad for practising in the Agency courts. At present no doubt Agents and divisional officers have been giving these sanads liberally, but the disabilities that these legal practitioners who are qualified to appear in all other courts are subject to seem to me unnecessary. My Lord, there are cases in which sometimes legal practitioners of the requisite position and legal knowledge are not allowed for the mere fact of not possessing an Agency sanad to appear before these Agency courts and practise. I do not think that by allowing all the legal practitioners to practise in Agency courts persons in the plains would ever go to the Agency towns and live there for the mere pleasure of it, or that vakils, barristers, and other legal practitioners of standing would ever give up their practice in the plains and take up Agency practice. I do not see why these legal practitioners who are otherwise qualified to appear in all civil suits in almost all the courts should be debarred from practising in these Agency courts. It is for that purpose I am recommending in this resolution that these disabilities may be removed and that all legal practitioners may be allowed to appear and practise in Agency courts. At present High Court vakils of standing and barristers for the matter of that are not allowed without a special Agency sanad. Sometimes these people are allowed to appear in individual cases by the courtesy of the officers, which as such is shown liberally, but whatever that may be, I want that this disability, as it stands under the rules, should not exist and must be removed and it is for this purpose I move this resolution and I hope it will be accepted.”

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SRIJANAPATNA RAO PARTURI:—“Your Excellency, having some experience of the Visagapatnam Agency, I feel bound to bring some matters to your Excellency’s notice in this connection. The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao is proposing this resolution has requested your Excellency to accept it on the ground that some practitioners are shut out from appearing before the Agency courts. Though I am myself a member of the legal profession, I do not propose to place any views for the benefit of the legal class, but I submit that this resolution has to be accepted in the interests of the litigant public. Now the Agency rules were framed so long ago as 1924 or so, and at that time there were no clear rules with regard to the question who were entitled to practise in civil courts, and it was therefore entirely left to the mercy of the Agent to any who were entitled to practise or who could be allowed to practise, and the same rules are being obeyed or the same rules are followed even up to this date. The consequence is that those who put in applications to the Agent are allowed to practise. Speaking of the Visagapatnam district, some of the

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DIRECTOR ACT (XIV OF 1894) SO AS TO EXEMPT LEGAL PRACTITIONERS FROM TAKING OUT AGENCY SANADS.

THE FEBRUARY 1917.] (Mr. Sarpanchayya Rao.)

Agency vakils are so called vakils¹ or barristers² clerks who have obtained these sanads because the barristers recommended to the Agent that they might be given Agency sanads; and they do exist even at the present moment. I once gave their names, but it is not necessary for me to do so now. It is only these people that are practicing in the Agency courts.

Then with regard to those who put in an application to the Governor's Agent, for some time these pleaders were obtaining sanads in this form: the sanad is granted 'subject to good conduct.' But two or three years ago the rules were changed and people are obtaining sanads such as are obtained by pleaders from the High Court. Every year a sanad is granted from January to December. For some of course the privilege is refused, and others are getting these sanads. As I have already submitted, I was not putting the pleader's or lawyer's side before your Excellency. I am not now requesting your Excellency to keep the door wide open so that every practitioner may have an opportunity of appearing before the Agent; but the real difficulty is that the clients are put to considerable inconvenience and difficulty on account of the present arrangements. It is only the favored few that get the sanads. There are about forty or fifty practitioners, and it is only half a dozen pleaders, or less than that, that obtain the Agency sanads. Speaking of the Vinayagapur district there are sanads and sanads. They are given in different forms. The Agent sometimes gives sanads saying that the man can appear only in cases before him and sometimes sanads are given that the pleaders can appear only in the subordinate courts and sanads are also sometimes given for appearing in the Agency munsifs' courts. Sometimes a clause will be added that they cannot appear unless they have a knowledge of Urdu. The consequence is that the clients are put to considerable difficulty in finding a lawyer to conduct their case. I may give a very recent instance. A client had a small case case of about Rs. 500 before the Agency munsif of Guntur taluk. He had to get an adjournment two or three times because he could not get a pleader to appear for him. After all, when he obtained a pleader, he had to pay a prohibitive fee because the circle was limited; he had to choose only from four or five pleaders and the consequence was that the pleader who finally accepted the engagement dictated his own terms and the client had to pay very heavy fees. Therefore my humble submission is that it is not in the interests of pleaders that I put this aspect before your Excellency, but I put it in the interests of the client population. It is their privilege, their right to engage any pleader they have who is licensed to practice under the rules provided by the Legal Practitioners Act, and even within that circle if he is told he cannot engage anybody he wishes to have and he must restrict himself to a favored few, I submit he is put to heavier expenses than he would otherwise have to incur if he had a litigation in the ordinary courts. The same difficulty is felt with regard to the Assistant Agents courts also. There also these vakils have to go a long distance into the interior of the country and they are demanding fabulous amounts as fees. The consequence is that the client is put to heavier expenditure than otherwise.

No doubt High Court vakils, gentlemen like the Hon'ble Mr. Rangaswamy and the late Mr. Krishnamoorthy Ayyar, the late Sir V. Balasubrahmanyam and the late Mr. Sundaram Ayyar,—these gentlemen who had occasion to appear before the Governor's Agent had absolutely no difficulty in appearing in those cases. In another case where the Hon'ble Mr. Nannimbaram Serna and myself had to appear, the Governor's Agent of Guntur was also kind enough to extend that privilege to us and allowed us to appear. But I submit that applying for leave in individual cases and obtaining that leave would not at all remove the difficulty in the way of the client population as a whole. The Agency rules permit some persons to appear through agents but that again is confined to clerks and messengers, and so the client cannot engage agents generally by giving them a power of attorney. They are only restricted in Agency vakils who obtain sanads from the Governor's Agent and the Governor's Agent has refused them in some cases. I know of some cases where the Governor's Agent has refused leave. It might be said that the Governor's Agent does not want his court to be swarmed with vakils or with law books and authorities. That is true, but the remedy lies in the Agent himself. If he thinks any vakil is obstructive or is taking up unnecessary time in the conduct of a litigation, he can mildly tell him so and he can prevent him from wasting his time. But the fact that

(Mr. Suryanarayana Rao; Mr. Gillman;
Mr. Raja Acharyar.)

[SEN FEBRUARY 1917.]

the vakils sometimes take up more time than the Agents think they ought to take in no ground whatever for refusing permission to some vakils and telling others that they have no right to appear.

"With regard to the quantity of litigation there may be necessity or no necessity to grant sanads. The possession of a sanad is not at all a guarantee that a vakil would have practice before the Governor's Agent or that he can certainly obtain cases before the Governor's Agent. I know that the quantity of litigation is limited, it is not very much, but it is the privilege of every agent, I submit, to appear before the Agent through any pleader who is allowed to practise under the Legal Practitioners Act.

"Now there is no difficulty with regard to the qualifications. The Legal Practitioners Act lays down the qualifications for pleaders. Those who are qualified to appear in every court in the Madras Presidency ought not to be prevented from appearing in the Agency courts also if they are otherwise desirable. I therefore submit that in the interests of the client population your Excellency will be so pleased as to accept this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN :—“Your Excellency, no complaints have been received to me as the Government are aware from the Agents or from the litigant public in the Agency courts as to the inadequacy of competent pleaders practising in the Agency courts for the reason, I have no doubt, that highly technical qualifications are not required there. I will take the subordinate courts first. The rules that come before the courts of the Assistant Agents and district magistrates in the Agencies are of the simplest character and no special legal qualifications are required in the parties' representatives in these cases. I may claim to speak with some experience, because I have had three years' experience in the Agency and disposed of a considerable number of civil suits. What, I submit, is really wanted in these Agency courts amongst these unsophisticated and truthful hill-men is prompt disposal of justice according to equity and good conscience and the Government have every reason to believe that the present arrangement is working well. It seems to me that nothing is more calculated to hinder the speedy disposal of justice than to permit a crowd of legal practitioners, who generally do not reside in the Agency and whose principal work lies in the civil courts in the plains, to practice in the subordinate Agency courts. Such permission would involve a frequent adjournment of cases and would interfere with the touring of the Agency officers and, as the Hon'ble Mr. Suryanarayana Rao admitted, it would involve considerable extra expenditure to the parties. I can safely assert that civil cases of importance and complexity are, generally speaking, filed in the courts of the Agents only and also that as a rule when any legal practitioner applies to the Agent to appear in any special case the permission is granted. I have been looking through the records, and I have had no instance of an appeal being preferred to the Government by a legal practitioner against an order of an Agent refusing to allow him to appear in his court. The Hon'ble Mr. Suryanarayana Rao has said that such refusals do occur. To that I have only got to reply that I shall be glad if he will give me any concrete case. I have seen two cases in which practitioners have not been allowed to appear in subordinate courts. I have looked through those two cases and I find that in each case the Agent had very good reasons for his refusal. It seems to the Government that there is no need to do away with the present discretion of the Agents in allowing practitioners to appear, as experience has shown that the Agent may be trusted to regulate the number of pleaders according to the work to be done and the Government have no reason to believe that any inconvenience is caused to the public by the present arrangement. Under those circumstances, I regret that the Government are unable to accept the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RAMA ANTHARJAN :—“Your Excellency, this is the first time that I came to know that a special sanad is needed to enable High Court vakils and barristers to appear in Agency courts. I have appeared pretty often before the Agent's court at Vengalpet, but I did not know that I had to obtain a special sanad. That shows that the rules are not worked in practice so as to cause hardship. I do not remember having asked for special permission and obtained it. The thing was taken as a matter of course. Now that the matter is brought before

25th FEBRUARY 1917.]

(Mr. Rangas Acharyer; Mr. Ramachandra Rao;
Mr. Gillman.)

the Council, speaking not on behalf of the litigant public but on behalf of the profession which I represent, I think that that restriction should be removed. Under the Legal Practitioners Act it will be found that High Court vakils and barristers enrolled in the High Court are entitled to practise in all the courts in the Presidency subordinate to the High Court and in the High Court, and in all courts in other provinces as well, except the High Court therein. Even in the High Courts of other provinces we are entitled to practise on special payment except on the original side. I am rather anxious for the privileges that attach to the ranks of our profession, and I think there will be no harm done by removing this restriction. On the other hand, you will be simply giving the profession privileges which they enjoy in other courts and in other provinces as well.

"There is one more reason why the restriction should be removed and that is this: the Agency courts are subordinate to the appellate and revisional jurisdiction of the High Court and therefore practitioners enrolled in the High Court ought to have the privilege of appearing in all courts which are subject to the appellate jurisdiction of the High Court. I do not think it ought to be left to the discretion of any Agent to say whether he would admit any vakil and allow him to argue a particular case or not. I do not say that the power will be exercised with any degree of severity or would not be exercised properly. But I say that the very fact that the Agents possess such a power, the idea in itself, is a relic of barbarous times. The Agent has also power to fix a pleader to the extent of Rs. 50. But these rules were passed so long ago as the beginning of last century when the British Government took charge of India in a barbarous stage. I think the sooner such restrictions are removed the better.

"There is one more point made by the Honorable Member in charge. The executive are always in dread of law and lawyers and think that it will not be an untried blessing to have lawyers crowding the Agency courts. But those who have to administer the law will always recognize the great assistance they derive from the bar. Of course, a great deal depends upon the bar. No judge, whether civilian or barrister or vakil, can get on one day with the administration of justice without the assistance of the bar. On the other hand, every facility ought to be afforded to the litigant to have legal assistance. Even in executive justice Honorable Members must have seen, whenever they discuss with others, points of view are brought before them which do not strike them. Human minds are not perfect. When two minds are brought into contact, several points of view are brought out. When you have yourself a difficult question in the courts, you have to seek the assistance of lawyers and without the assistance of lawyers you would not know whether you will be able to justify your own acts. The position is now brought to the notice of the Government and I hope the Government will consult their Advocates-General and see that those restrictions which lie in the way of practitioners who are enrolled in the High Court are removed."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PASTOR:—"My Lord, I do not quite realize that the vakil is such an important factor in the development of the Agency courts. As the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman thinks that, if pleaders are allowed to practise in the Agency courts, it would hinder the speedy development of Agency courts—"

The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. W. GILLMAN (interrupting):—"No, no. I said 'speedy disposal of justice'."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PASTOR:—"Well, my Lord, it comes to this. I can say this, that there is a tendency on the part of the Agency judges to regard pleaders as very troublesome persons. If cases are to be disposed of without proper investigation so rudimentary principles of procedure or what are regarded as the principles of natural justice, it is certainly a frame of mind which would not take in the service of pleaders. However, the point is that it is somewhat demoralizing for vakils to be asked for permission in individual cases who otherwise are competent to practise in the courts in the plains. The Hon'ble Mr. GILLMAN says that he looked up two cases of gentlemen to whom permission was refused. That is not the point. The point is whether the system which as pointed

484 RESOLUTION RE AMENDMENT OF THE RULES UNDER SCHEDULED DISTRICTS ACT (XIV OF 1874) SO AS TO EXEMPT LEGAL PRACTITIONERS FROM TAKING OUT AGENCY BAILERS.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao, Mr. Gillman; [From FEBRUARY 1917.
Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.]

out empower the judges to choose the vakils that are to appear in the cases, is not quite an original plan of getting a speedy disposal of justice. I admit there are cases which are petty, and I am sure that in those cases the parties would not go the expense of engaging pleaders. If the system under which vakils have to take the permission of the court is one with which the Government are satisfied, I contend that at any rate in the interests of litigants on whose behalf I am also speaking, as also of the profession the system requires change.

"My Hon'ble friend Mr. Banga Acharya referred to the power of fixing pleaders for which provision is made in the rules. I might perhaps bring to the notice of the Council that the fines may be recovered as arrears of land revenue, quite a summary way of dealing both with the pleaders and the parties that reside in that part of the country. I suppose that it is also required for the speedy administration of justice,—that the fine should be recovered as arrears of land revenue."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN (interrupting):—"That is for good conduct."

The Hon'ble Hon. Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PARTURI :—"If there is a case of misconduct against a pleader, the usual procedure is to frame a charge to see if there is a case to go upon, then draw up an order and then allow an appeal to the High Court. I suppose all this is unnecessary in the Agency courts. I suppose that is also for the speedy administration of justice."

"Further it seems to me, my Lord, that the fact should be realised that these rules were framed at a time when the country was not developed. The conditions of the country now are not so primitive as they were when these rules were framed. The bar was not strong and the affairs of the litigant public were not so intricate as to require qualified pleaders. To contend that these archaic rules are still to be enforced and that they should be justified on the ground that there have been no complaints from the litigant public is a state of facts with which I cannot at all agree. I know, as a matter of fact, that persons who have no qualifications are considered better fitted for the courts in the Agency tracts than those who have some. Why, for the matter of that, a contractor who has failed in his business in the Baroda municipality is considered fit to be an Agency pleader in the Poleswara courts. The qualifications are: he knows nothing of law and he can get the Assistant Agent to give him a second. I believe it is within the knowledge of the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman that barristers' gentlemen in the Vengalpet district are entitled to practise in the Agency courts, whereas the barristers have to get special permission. Is it for the speedy administration of justice that you select a man of inferior abilities whose probity is sometimes open to question and whose standard of professional attainment is not high? Instead of continuing the distinction of the judicial officers in selecting the pleaders that are to appear before them, the proper course is to frame rules and empower all those who are qualified to appear before them and see how the system works. I think this idea of the pleaders obstructing the speedy disposal of justice is as much applicable to the plains as to the Agency tracts."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PARTURI :—"I am afraid, my Lord, that the question has not been considered from one standpoint. The Hon'ble Mr. Gillman has told us that the rules have been working fairly satisfactorily, that he has received no complaints except in two cases in which the orders were found justified and that there was no need to alter the rules. This first point for consideration is whether in view of the circumstances under which the Legal Practitioners Act was passed and the restrictions placed thereby, it is necessary that there should be any further obstacles thrown in the way of such legal practitioners as are allowed by the High Court to practise in other courts, practising in the Agency courts also. I am understood some power being given to Agents to allow some persons who are not certified by the High Court to practise in the Agency courts in view of the special conditions prevailing there. We know that private vakils are allowed to practise in the criminal courts at the discretion of the magistrate. In some cases the parties are not able to engage practitioners, and therefore some discretion is given to the magistrates to allow private vakils. Similarly in the Agency courts if it is found that a man cannot

RESOLUTION RE AMENDMENT OF THE RULES UNDER SCHEDULED
DISTRICTS ACT (XIV OF 1974) SO AS TO EXEMPT LEGAL PRACTI-
TIONERS FROM TAKING OUT AGENCY WARRANTS.

[RE. FEBRUARY 1937.] (Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. K. R. F. Krishna Rao.)

engage a duly qualified practitioner discretion may be given to the courts to permit other persons to appear before them. There may be necessity for giving them such discretion, but how, in the case of persons who have been permitted to practice by the High Court, that permission is not satisfactory and the Agent's discretion is to prevail. I really fail to see comprehended or imagined. With the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman kindly look at it from this point and see whether there is any necessity for continuing such restriction? Complaints or no complaints from the litigant public or the practitioners, can any one justify the continuance of the restriction imposed several decades ago when probably the present High Court was not exercising such control over practitioners? It is necessary to abrogate these rules as the discretion exercised by the High Court is enough.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Suryanarayana Rao has also pointed out that as the field is limited clients are obliged to pay fabulous sums. Is it not a matter to be taken into serious consideration whether we should not increase the number of legal practitioners so that persons may find it possible to engage pleaders at moderate fees. If the field is wide and one demands high fees, others will be prepared to accept lower fees and clients will be placed in a more favorable position. Similarly in the Agency tracts where the people are poor it is better that the field is widened for the admission of pleaders. Taking all this into consideration, I would also join other Hon'ble members of the Council in requesting the Government to see that these invidious restrictions are removed. Is it not humiliating for a High Court valid of standing who has been allowed to practice in the High Court to apply for special permission in the Agency courts? I feel it a humiliation, unless there is found strict necessity for imposing such restriction. Permission may or may not be easily granted. It is undesirable that such permission should be asked for."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao:—My Lord, it is said that cases where highly technical points arise are generally few before the Agency courts, and in such cases High Court writs and all legal practitioners as defined in the Legal Practitioners Act are allowed because the Agent has the discretion of allowing them to appear and he has the power to give them warrants. Suppose the High Court writs would appear in the Agency court's court; he would obtain an Agency warrant which must be granted by the Governor's Agent. Or supposing a High Court writt wants or chooses to appear in the Assistant Agent's court, that is the divisional officer's court, there also he is not allowed to appear unless he possesses a warrant for which he must apply to the Agent. I may submit to your Excellency's consideration that the Estates Land Act has been in operation in the Agency tracts and there are several big cases coming up for decision before both Assistant Agents and sometimes also before munsifs' courts where the value of the suits is very small but the prize involved has far-reaching consequences. Sometimes test suits are filed, the value of which is very small indeed. In such cases technical points arise and have been arising which ordinary pleaders cannot sufficiently understand. In such cases this sort of disability imposed upon the client is not being allowed to engage a first-grade pleader or a High Court writt or a legal practitioner as defined in the Legal Practitioners Act must be removed and the field of his choice widened. Now as residence in the Agency tracts is one of the qualifications for practice, all such people as are willing and choose to reside in the Agency tracts and in places where these Agency courts are situated are given *zattas*, and these are people who have no other qualification and who have not passed any examination and who are not qualified otherwise to be pleaders. These people generally possess very little or no knowledge and whenever clients are obliged to engage a better class of legal practitioners, they are put to considerable difficulty and expense because the field of choice is very limited and the few that possess these Agency warrants demand a larger amount of fees than otherwise. In that way the litigant public also is put to a great deal of inconvenience.

"It has been said that no complaints have been made either by the litigant public or by anybody else as that nothing was reported by the Agent. It is a fact that litigants are being put to a great deal of inconvenience. The mere fact that there are no complaints could not be taken as a matter of great consequence; and

494 RESOLUTIONS RE AMENDMENT OF THE RULES UNDER SCHEDULED DISTRICTS ACT (XIV OF 1924) SO AS TO EXEMPT LEGAL PRACTITIONERS FROM TAKING OUT AGENCY BANAADS, ABOLITION OF THE COURTS OF SPECIAL DEPUTY COLLECTORS FOR TRIAL OF SUITS UNDER THE ESTATES LAND ACT AND PREVIOUS SANCTION OF GOVERNMENT TO BE REQUIRED FOR IMPORTING MEN FROM OUTSIDE INTO THE DISTRICT REVENUE STAFF.

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao; Mr. Ganesa; [8th FEBRUARY 1937.
the Raja of Ramnad.]

this request to allow all legal practitioners to practise in the Agency courts and to afford facilities for the client to engage any duly qualified practitioner to appear for him should not be denied and refused. It is said that pleaders always interfere with the speedy disposal of justice. Any 1 and, pleaders who possess these Agency sanads pleaders with no knowledge of law—"

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILMAN (interposing):—"I did not say that, my Lord. I said that the pleaders who live in the plains, whose business chiefly lies in the plains would hinder the speedy disposal of justice if they were allowed to practise in the Agency courts."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"There are many pleaders living in the plains possessing Agency sanads who are engaged to appear in Agency courts and these people have not been causing any inconvenience and have not been standing in the way of the speedy disposal of justice. For instance, I may say that in Rajahmundry and Coimbatore and several other places in the plains there are several vakils and pleaders who have Agency sanads and many of them go to the Agency subordinates' courts in Polavaram and these people have not been causing any inconvenience to the speedy disposal of justice. On the other hand, these people being only very few are demanding large amounts as fees and have been causing a great deal of inconvenience to the clients. Viewed from that standpoint and also from the unnecessary character of the disability imposed upon legal practitioners who are otherwise qualified to practise in all courts, I appeal to your Excellency's Government that this disability may be removed and the rules altered. These rules were framed in 1884 when the conditions were not similar to those now prevailing. I once more request that this matter may be sympathetically considered."

The resolution was put to the Council and lost.

RESOLUTIONS RE ABOLITION OF THE COURTS OF SPECIAL DEPUTY COLLECTORS FOR TRIAL OF SUITS UNDER THE ESTATES LAND ACT AND PREVIOUS SANCTION OF GOVERNMENT TO BE REQUIRED FOR IMPORTING MEN FROM OUTSIDE INTO THE DISTRICT REVENUE STAFF.

The next two Resolutions Nos. XVI and XVII which stand in the name of the Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad were as follows:—

"XVI. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the courts of Special Deputy Collectors appointed for trial of suits under the Estates Land Act I of 1908 be abolished, and the concerned Divisional officers be ordered to try those cases, non-official presidents being appointed, if necessary, in such divisions for taluk boards, thus affording relief to the overworked divisional officers."

"XVII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that appointments made by the Collectors carrying a pay of Rs. 50 and above be not given to employees in any departments of Government outside a district without previous sanction being obtained invariably from the Government, stating special reasons for making such appointments."

The Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad:—"Two resolutions stand against my name Nos. XVI and XVII. Regarding the first resolution I find there is some difference of opinion among some non-official members and they desire that I should move it in a modified form on a future occasion. In deference to their wishes I do not propose to move it. In regard to resolution No. XVII, I propose to take some other steps to achieve my object and therefore I do not propose to move it now."

RESOLUTIONS RE COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO THE CAUSES OF THE RECENT FLOODS IN THE KISTNA AND GUNTUR DISTRICTS AND ENQUIRY REGARDING THE BREACHES TO THE FLOOD BANKS OF THE KISTNA.

20th FEBRUARY 1917.] (Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao, the President.)

RESOLUTION RE COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO THE CAUSES OF THE RECENT FLOODS IN THE KISTNA AND GUNTUR DISTRICTS.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—“I beg to move the following resolution:—

‘XVIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that in view of the frequent occurrence of damages to several villages in the Kistna and the Guntur districts by breaches caused by the floods of the Kistna river a mixed committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to enquire into the causes for such frequent floods and the steps to be taken to prevent their recurrence.’

His Excellency the Governor:—“It will probably be for the convenience of the Council if the discussion on this resolution and the next one be taken together.”

The next resolution No. XIX which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao and which was discussed along with this resolution was as follows:—

RESOLUTION RE ENQUIRY REGARDING THE BREACHES TO THE FLOOD BANKS OF THE KISTNA.

“XIX. The Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a public enquiry be held regarding the circumstances under which the breaches to the flood banks of the Kistna occurred in 1916 and the extent of the damage thereby caused to the ryots.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—“My Lord, the damages that have occurred during the last five or six years on account of the enormous floods in the Kistna river to some of the villages in the Kistna and Guntur districts have been enormous. In the year 1914 floods occurred and a great deal of damage was caused to extensive tracts. Again last year, 1916, the damage that was caused by the floods was far more severe, the floods in the river being the highest ever recorded. This frequent occurrence of floods has caused enormous damage to several villages in the Kistna and Guntur districts, and the causes of this frequent occurrence have not been, it is generally believed, carefully investigated and the measures necessary to remedy these frequent occurrences of damage are not taken. No doubt, my Lord, a ring-bank was constructed in 1914, but the main thing, the embankment, was not properly restored and strengthened. As regards the causes of the damage that occurred last year by the floods in the Kistna river, a report has been published and the extent of the damage that are reported there and seem to be properly represented; the extent of the damage that was caused appears to be more serious and greater than what is actually reported and these damages have not only rendered fertile tracts in the delta unfit for cultivation but standing crops besides were destroyed and damaged and several houses have also been damaged and immovable properties of several persons have been greatly destroyed or damaged. Looking from all sides the damages that have occurred by these heavy floods in the Kistna river to the villages in both these districts are so frequent and so enormous that it is necessary to have some kind of enquiry made publicly, preferably by the appointment of a committee, and to have the whole question investigated so that future damages may be avoided as far as possible. The mere fact that there were damages there in five or six years ought to be taken into consideration as being the chief reason why an enquiry should be made and the whole question should be canvassed from all standpoints and the causes for these damages should be found out and remedial measures taken without further delay; and it is with this hope that I request your Excellency's Government in this resolution to have an enquiry made in the manner proposed. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Ramachandra Rao who is better acquainted with the situation and the extent of damage caused to several villages in both these districts, Kistna and Guntur, and who, I believe, has seen most of these portions which were damaged, will be able to place further details on this matter to convince this Council that it is

498 RESOLUTIONS BY COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO THE CAUSES OF
THE RECENT FLOODS IN THE KISTNA AND GUNTUR DISTRICTS
AND ENQUIRY REGARDING THE BREACHES TO THE FLOOD
BANKS OF THE KISTNA.

(Mr. K. N. F. Krishna Rao ; Mr. Samachandra Rao.) [25th FEBRUARY 1917.]

necessary to have a thorough investigation made of these breaches and to have speedy measures taken to see that they do not occur in future. It is with this hope, my Lord, that I place this resolution before this Council for acceptance."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Hanumanth Rao PASTUR:—"My Lord, I think I had better clear the ground by bringing to the notice of Honourable Members that we had a discussion in the year 1915 on the whole subject of the flood-protective works in the Kistna delta. On that occasion the Hon'ble Colonel Ellis explained at some length the measures which were usually taken and the measures which were then proposed to be taken to strengthen the flood banks of the Kistna and the Godavari delta systems. My Lord, I am quite aware that the situation during the last five or six years in regard to the floods in these two systems has been somewhat exceptional. The rainfall has been heavy, and for one thing or other it is a fact that we have had a flood in the Kistna in 1915, another in 1917 and again in 1916. On the last occasion on which I brought up this subject—it was at the time of the Revised Financial Statement—I brought to the notice of Honourable members the facts and the great extent of the damage that was caused by the floods of 1914. I wished particularly to refer to the state of things in the Kistna western delta at that time on account of a breach caused at Pratur in the Guntur district. The Collector reported: 'As many as 121 villages were positively under water. Those most submerged lay in the tract between the embankment and the bank canal and were flooded through the breach at Pratur. The bank canal in its turn breached (whether by the flood alone or with the assistance of the villagers interested in getting the water off their villages, it is difficult to say) and flooded the main canal causing it to breach also. The water in most of these villages reached the tops of the houses, while huts, cattle-sheds, etc., were submerged. Sheds, huts and ill-built houses collapsed in many places and their inmates had to take refuge on patches of high ground till the water subsided. It is difficult now to estimate the exact loss under this head, and it is reported that in most cases the people have rebuilt their dwellings already, either with the help of private charity or of Government grants of timber and patching materials. It is reported that it was chiefly the dwellings of the Malas and Madigas in low-lying land that suffered. These classes have little or no property to lose that they could not, and did not, carry away with them. The villages lying between the river embankment and the bank canal appear to have been under water to a depth of about six feet for a period of two to three days, and the officials deputed for relief duty in these villages could approach the houses only in boats.'

"This was with reference to the tract of country which was included in the Kistna western delta, which covers two or three taluks in the Guntur district. This breach at Pratur was closed and we find that a ring-band was constructed. Again in 1915 there was a breach at identically the same place which produced equally disastrous results as in 1914, and the reports which have been published are two, one from the Collector—there may be some unpublished reports, and reference has been made to one report of the 18th December 1915 and one of the 25th November from the Collector,—the other from the Superintending Engineer. The Superintending Engineer says: 'The cause of the breach is hard to discover. The bank was newly formed in 1915 and was well protected in front. I can only ascribe it to a crack formed in the hot weather which had not closed in spite of the rain we have had. The soil is black cotton that cracks badly during the hot weather and such a bank will always be unsafe.'

"This flood occurred on the 1st November 1915, within two years after the bank was formed and was fairly well settled by the rains; and the Superintending Engineer says the causes are hard to discover. This was also the state of affairs with regard to the breach at Pratur which occurred in 1914. The Hon'ble Colonel Ellis then stated in reference to that 'The reason of the breach at Pratur was percolation.' 'We do not know whether it was started by a rat hole or the root of a tree or a crack. All we know is that it was caused by percolation.' So far as this breach is concerned, we have had three floods in that part of the country and these taluks have been subject to, I won't say extraordinary, floods, but exceptional floods. There were two breaches and 121 villages were submerged and people lost their crops and cattle and house came down and people had to be removed to canal banks. All this had occurred

RESOLUTIONS OF COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO THE CAUSES OF 409
THE RECENT FLOODS IN THE KISTNA AND GUNTUR DISTRICTS
AND ENQUIRY REGARDING THE BREACHES TO THE FLOOD
BANKS OF THE KISTNA.

25th FEBRUARY 1917.] (Mr. Ramachandra Rao ; Mr. Giffen.)

and I ask your Excellency's Government whether there is not a case for a public enquiry. I have received communications from that part of the country suggesting negligence on the part of the officers who are responsible. I do not wish to say whether there is any foundation for it or not. But there are these allegations in these communications. Probably copies of the same were sent to the Government also as I have had some. I wish to suggest that the causes of these frequent floods, the causes of the breach which are very hard to discover, must be investigated and some reason must be found and some steps taken in order to see that these constant breaches do not occur. If there is a cause and if it is remediable, it is certainly the duty of the Government to see that steps are taken. Now, my Lord, I feel that in regard to this matter things are taken far more easily than they ought to be. I find in regard to railway accidents and accidents there is provision for holding a joint enquiry. I wish to suggest seriously for the consideration of the Government in regard to the breaches of the flood banks where there are special establishments and conservancy divisions for the protection of these flood banks, and where the officers of Government are expected to take all possible protection, if a breach such as this occurs, the burden of proof that all steps have been taken is on the Government or the local officers who are responsible for it and the whole matter is not one which ought to be taken and disposed of on the reports of the Superintending Engineer and the Collector, but by a thorough public enquiry where all people can have their say. In this case as I say there are communications from the ryots that they have lost their cattle, that they have lost their standing crops. The reports suggest, so far as I have been able to see, that the loss is comparatively slight. That in the reports of the sub-divisional officers. So far as the revenues and the assessments are concerned, a few hundreds of rupees may be remitted, but your Excellency's Government ought to know what the total loss to the people was on account of the damage. In order to bring home to the Government the gravity of the situation I suggest that there should be a public enquiry, whether it is in the form suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao or not does not at all matter. I want an open public enquiry in that locality where the people may come and complain what losses they have sustained 'so that the Government may know the extent of the damage' and what is their opinion was the reason for these breaches. I do not say that such an enquiry would place before your Excellency's Government all facts, because it would be still open to some persons like the Hon'ble Mr. Choudhary to say that you would not get the truth. I am not one of those who believe in that theory if I may venture to say so. Mr. Horns, the President of the Forest Committee, started with the greatest amount of prejudice, when the enquiry began. I can assure Honourable Members that when we arrived at the end of our labours, Mr. Horns believed 50 per cent of what he was told. So that, I have no fear whatever that we would not get at the truth in these matters. Nobody is interested in exaggerating; and even if there is exaggeration, the Government have to put up with some amount of exaggeration and take remedial measures. Of course, everybody is not perfect and accurate. It is easy to bring these charges. The public impression in that part of the country is that things are not as satisfactory as they ought to have been in regard to these breaches.

"The Hon'ble Colonel Ellis suggested on the last session various steps intended to prevent these breaches. Flood warnings, more patrolling staff, better arrangements for reporting and warning villagers, increasing the establishments and increasing the depth and dimensions of flood banks and their sections were all suggested. Various other matters were also referred to. I should like to inquire what steps have been taken in these directions to protect the country and the crops of the people from these unprecedented devastations. So much for the Kistna western delta," (H.C.)

"In regard to the Kallur we have another report which is already before the public. In that report the Collector says—"

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. Giffen (Telegraphing).—"I rise to a point of order. The damage to the Kallur has nothing to do with the floods in the Kistna."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Purnani.—"It does not come under the floods of the Kistna, but it will come in the first part of my Honourable friend's resolution."

500 RESOLUTIONS BE COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO THE CAUSES OF THE RECENT FLOODS IN THE KISTNA AND GUNTUR DISTRICTS AND ENQUIRY REGARDING THE BREACHES TO THE FLOOD BANKS OF THE KISTNA

(The President, Mr. Gillman; Mr. Ramachandra Rao; [SIR FARRUKH 1917, Col. Ellis.]

His Excellency the President :—"The point is this, whether really the Kallak area is referred to in both the resolutions. What is referred to in the resolutions is the breaches, the cause of the floods in the Kistna river. If it is clear that it does come in,"

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN :—"No."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PARTUR :—"There were breaches in the Ellore canal; I hope it is relevant in that way."

The Hon'ble Colonel W. M. KILMA :—"The breaches in the Ellore canal were not caused by the floods in the Kistna river."

His Excellency the President :—"It is stated it is not so."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PARTUR :—"I bow to your Excellency's ruling."

His Excellency the President :—"If the Honourable Member will take other steps, the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman will listen to them. But he is right in thinking that the discussion will not be right. I am sure the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman will be ready to hear any representations on the subject, and they will receive his full consideration."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PARTUR :—"My Lord, I have come to the end of my remarks. I earnestly suggest that there should be an enquiry into this matter and that the enquiry should not be merely by the Superintending Engineer or the Collector, but it should be an open enquiry, and I prefer that it should be an open enquiry by both the Revenue and the Public Works Departments. If there is a feeling against the association of non-officials, I trust that the Government have got over that feeling; but if they have not and if that feeling is there, I won't press for the association of a non-official for the present. I would certainly prefer the association of non-officials in such an enquiry; but if the Government have any feeling on that matter, I would suggest a joint enquiry both by the Collector and some other officer, other than those actually concerned, as the spot. There is nothing to be lost or gained by exaggeration or by backing an enquiry. What I am anxious to suggest to Government is that the Government should understand the extent of the damage caused by the floods. It has been suggested to me in some recommendations that some causes of the recent floods were the breaching of the river. There are all technical matters and it is not right that we should express an opinion. I am sure that the Hon'ble Mr. Murray and the Hon'ble Colonel Ellis would find one hundred reasons to show that I am wrong if I said anything. I do not wish to give them that opportunity. Therefore, my Lord, I really wish to place this matter for your earnest consideration, whether the Government would sit QUIET when there is such great discontent as regards the causes of these floods and the consequences of these floods, or whether they would order a thorough enquiry and sift the facts and be in a position to protect the people from further inundations at least. There is some idea that the construction of the railway line has accentuated the present situation. There again I will be challenged if I said that the vents under the railway would carry ordinary floods and not extraordinary floods. There are two sides to every question. Therefore, I think that the proper course is to constitute a proper body to investigate the matter and I hope there will be no servants in associating non-officials in this enquiry. There is no necessity for such nervousness."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN :—"Will the Honourable Member accept an enquiry by the Collector of Guntur?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—"I have already ventured to suggest the association of a non-official, and an open joint enquiry by the Public Works and Revenue officers. Failing that I am prepared to fall in with the view of the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman. I trust that he will fall in with my view. It would be easier for the enquiry a non-official is associated. I can say from my experience of two or three cases that the consultation of a non-official would be not merely for the pleasure of the thing, but that he would give the officers various suggestions from his own knowledge of the people. I regret to doubt the statement that an official is as

RESOLUTIONS AS COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE INTO THE CAUSES OF THE DEEPEST FLOODS IN THE KISTNA AND GUNTER DISTRICTS AND ENQUIRY REGARDING THE REACHES TO THE FLOOD BANKS OF THE KISTNA AND ESTABLISHMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN DISPENSARIES AT CERTAIN PLACES IN THE PRESIDENCY. 503.

28th FEBRUARY 1917.] (Mr. Rameswandra Rao; Mr. Gillman;
Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao; Mr. Yagob Hasan.)

necessary as a non-official. He has absolutely no right at all to say anything he likes and I can tell the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman from my experience on the Mount Committee and the Pilgrim Committee that various points of view occurred both to officials and non-officials, and if both are combined we could really come to some conclusions leading to a solution. If you make it one-sided, it would be somewhat difficult. That is the point of view that I am pressing."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN :—"It may shorten the debate if I make a statement that the Government are prepared to order a public enquiry. They feel sure that the constitution of the members of that enquiry will give public satisfaction. If the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao and the Hon'ble Mr. Rameswandra Rao will accept that assurance there will be no further need to continue the debate."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PATRONS :—"I accept that. I would like to express upon the mind of the Government that it would be for the efficient working of the committee itself and it would be to the advantage of arriving at correct practical conclusions to have one non-official at least associated in that enquiry."

The Hon'ble Mr. Behadur M. RAMESWANDRA RAO PATRONS :—"I also express my gratitude and hope that it will lead to useful results and remove the terrors of the frequent recurrence of floods."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, both the resolutions were withdrawn.

RESOLUTION AS ESTABLISHMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN'S DISPENSARIES AT CERTAIN PLACES IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The Hon'ble Mr. YAGOB HASAN then moved the following resolution of which he had given notice :—

"XX. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that early steps be taken for the establishment of Women and Children's dispensaries at the following places :—

- (1) Berhampur (Ganjam district).
- (2) Bhatpur.
- (3) Kurnool.
- (4) Tadipatri (Anantapur district).
- (5) Cuddapah.
- (6) Chittoor.
- (7) Srivilliputhur } (Ramanath District).
- (8) Kolakurali
- (9) Guttanamudi (Nilgiri District).
- (10) Vellora (North Arcot do.)
- (11) Talichinopoly.
- (12) Tallicherry } (Malabar District)."
- (13) Cannanore

In doing so he said :—"In India as in all other oriental countries women as a rule do not like to come into contact with strangers of the opposite sex. There is no intermingling of sexes here as there is in Europe. There has never been such a thing as a mixed society in India. Women have their own society, and their world is quite apart from that of the other sex. There is a distinct barrier between the two, and in the case of the Muslim community and Hindu aristocracy this has taken the formidable form of purdah. Society in India is thus bifurcated into male and female sections and the requirements of each are to be considered separately, and as far as possible through the agency of its own sex. Women have their own schools, their own social institutions; they have their own bathing ghats, and in some cities their own parks and gardens. They have a place of their own in temples and mosques. Separate compartments are set apart for them in railway carriages, and certain days are

(Mr. Yashwantrao.)

[SEN FEBRUARY 1917.]

reserved for them to visit museums and other places of public resort. In Delhi and Agra in the times of the Great Moghul, there used to be *Mohar-bazars* where women alone held stalls and which women alone visited and did their shopping at.

"This social order of things must be taken into consideration when provision is being made for the education and well-being of the people. In no department of life is there greater need of separate arrangement for males and females as in the matter of medical relief. It is an abomination to compel women to go to male doctors even for ordinary ailments. In case of labour and confinement and other disorders to which women are liable, an Indian woman would rather lose her life than submit herself to examination or surgical operation by a male doctor.

"During Lord Dufferin's regime owing to the kind interest taken by the Marquessess of Dufferin, much public attention was attracted to the question of establishing separate hospitals and dispensaries for women. Many associations with this object in view sprang up throughout India. Like the S.P.C.A. movement, the Lady Dufferin Fund afforded a great arena for distinction and a large field for the exercise of philanthropy and charity to our moneyed men. But I am sorry that, for some reason or other, that movement did not flourish here as much as it did in other provinces. There are only four private aided, and fourteen non-aided dispensaries for women and children in the whole Presidency. As no notices of the latter are published in the annual report of the Surgeon-General, we have no knowledge as to where they are located and what useful purpose they serve.

"In passing may I request that Government will be pleased to bring these private dispensaries into the category of aided institutions, so that some control may be exercised over them with a view to make them more efficient. Some returns at least may be obtained from them as to the extent they minister to the medical requirements of their localities.

"The share of the Government in providing medical relief for women and children is very limited. Leaving aside the Viceroy Hospital in Madras, which should have been treated in the report as a special hospital for a special purpose, only one hospital is maintained by Government for women.

"Of the 487 dispensaries maintained by Local Fund there are only 20 for women and children. They are located in the places mentioned in the list I have circulated to members. It will be noticed that these dispensaries are to be found in 17 districts including Madras. There are none in eight districts, and in some districts the headquarters or larger centres of population do not possess women and children's hospitals. In my resolution, I urge that early steps be taken for their establishment at these 13 places.

"If comparison is made of statistics of women patients in the places where special hospitals exist for them with the numbers of those treated in the places where such institutions do not exist, it will be seen that a large number of women in the latter places must be denying themselves the medical aid for want of female doctors there. In 15 places out of 20, the percentage of women who sought medical aid in general, and special dispensaries to the total female population is more than 50. It is 77, 38 and 68 per cent in some places while in four places it is more than one per cent. In Tirupattur the number of women who received relief is more than twice the female population of that town.

"Compare these with the state of things in places where I propose women hospitals being established. In four places the percentage of women patients to the total female population is between 50 and 60. In the other 8 places it is below 50 per cent.

"The figures I have given in the two statements make very interesting study. In 14 places more women resort to female hospitals than to general dispensaries and in the other four places the reverse is the case. For example in Bellary 9,368 women attended female dispensaries and only 1,974 general dispensary; in Tirupattur 8,528 against 2,526; in Coimbatore and Mangalore 8,500 against 5,800; in Bellary 6,375 against 4,897.

"Some female dispensaries are equipped only for certain female complaints, and so those suffering from other common diseases have to go to the general dispensaries where better attendance and other physicians and surgeons are to be found. This only shows that it is not only necessary to establish special hospitals for women in

8th FEBRUARY 1917.]

(*Mr. Yaqub Haque, the Raja of Bannat,
Sir Alexander Cardew.*)

several places where they do not at present exist, but also to improve and strengthen the existing hospitals for women and children.

"In reply to one of my questions Government have mentioned that female medical subordinates are attached to ten general dispensaries. Of these ten places, Bar, Ra, Kurmal, Ouddepah, Vallero and Chittoor, are included in the list of places I recommended for the establishment of women and children's hospitals. The presence of a lady doctor on the staff of a general dispensary is desirable but that does not dispense with the need of a separate dispensary for women.

"I will now explain on what grounds I have selected these places for female dispensaries. I have selected Bortanpur, Gaudia, Kurmal, Tolpott, Ouddepah and Chittoor and Government because there is an women's dispensary in those districts. I have selected two places in Bannat because one is important on account of its being headquarters of the Government and the other has large Mussulman population. There are women's dispensaries in North Arcot, Trichinopoly and Malabar districts, but they are not located at Vallero and Trichinopoly which are the headquarters of the respective districts. In Malabar, Tellicherry and Cochin are as important centres of population as Calicut and deserve to have special hospitals of their own. The proportion of women patients to the total female population in Trichinopoly is only 19 per cent which is by far the lowest on record and proves that medical relief provided for the women folk there is altogether inadequate. The need of a women's dispensary is more acutely felt there than elsewhere.

"It will be noticed that I have made my resolution very elastic. I have said that early steps be taken to establish these dispensaries. I have not lost sight of the fact that, owing to the war, funds are scarce; I do not say that the hospitals should be established by the Government or Local Fund or by private or semi-private agency. There is a crying need of one women's hospital in each important town, but it will be too much to expect the Government to embark on an ambitious programme; and had I asked for a thing like that, it would only have been put off as a pious wish to be attained at some indefinite future date. I have therefore made my request as modest as possible in point of number and as indefinite as possible in point of time. What I ask is that the Government may have a definite programme of providing adequate medical relief to the women of this Presidency, and keeping that constantly in view, provisions may be made for some hospitals every year. The Surgeon-General's report shows that only one such dispensary was established by Local Fund last year. This is not at all commensurate with the great need felt in this direction, and I therefore considered it my duty to draw the Government's attention to this question and I hope they will kindly see their way to accept my resolution."

The Hon'ble the RAJA of BANNAT:—¹ I beg to second this resolution. It will be a great boon to have such hospitals not only in the various centres mentioned in the resolution but in other places also as funds permit. The Government will be placing several families in this Presidency under a deep debt of gratitude by accepting this resolution and giving effect to the recommendations made therein."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—² Your Excellency, I need hardly assure the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Haque and the Hon'ble the Raja of Bannat how cordially I agree with them as to the need for greater provision for medical relief for women and children. The subject is one in which I take great personal interest. Some progress has been made of late in that direction. But I do not think Honorable Members who have spoken on this matter have realised one necessary condition of progress, that is, the provision of a larger number of qualified medical women. Unless we get more medical women, we can only go a very little way in establishing separate dispensaries, for I take it that the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Haque's idea is that the treatment in the special dispensary must be by women and not by men. Otherwise, there is hardly any advantage in providing a separate institution. If the treatment is to be by men, a separate building or separate entrance to the existing buildings would be sufficient. The object in view must be to give treatment by qualified medical women, and to get a sufficient number of medical women is a slow and difficult task. I do not know what the reason may be, but it indicates some want of thoroughness in the general education of women that we get so few qualified candidates, people who are willing and able to take up the task of student's work in the

(for Alexander Cochran.)

[SEN FEBRUARY 1917.]

medical schools and colleges. In 1915, in order to give some better help, the grant which is made by Government for stipends to female medical students was trebled. It was only five thousand rupees and it was raised to fifteen thousand rupees. I have not got the figures to show how far that grant has been utilized, but I know that there has been great difficulty in utilizing it owing to the absence of young women who have sufficient general qualifications and sufficient general education to enable them to take up the medical course. It has been essential in many cases to give the girls scholarships to enable them to complete their general education up to the standard prescribed for the medical college. We have had to give the girls from various intermediate scholarships for two years which they have to spend in passing the intermediate examination. Even then the number that comes forward is not as large as we want. The first step that has to be taken therefore and which we will be very glad to take, is to increase the number of medical students in the schools. Of course, the creation of the Government Women's College and also the Christian Women's College has proved of enormous benefit in this respect. It has provided a proper training ground where girls can now go up as far as the intermediate standard, and instead of having to go and study in the men's Colleges they can take their studies in the women's colleges. Even here however we have not yet reached the proper standard, because the laboratories necessary to carry on teaching in branch II of the University curriculum do not exist in either of the women's colleges. Both the colleges have yet to be equipped in that respect. The Honourable Member will thus see that there is a tremendous amount of work to be done in the particular direction dealt with in the resolution. At the present time the Surgeon-General has informed me that no less than four dispensaries, Tirumakudalur, Pallich, Nelluru and Parakkal, have not got lady doctors owing to the lack of qualified candidates. I know there has been great difficulty about getting a lady doctor to take charge of the Herkappur hospital and I can assure Honourable Members that the first thing to do is to increase the supply of medical women. Directly we get them we shall be able to go much faster. That is the first step.

"As regards the particular towns mentioned in the resolution, owing, I presume, to the absence of information in the Surgeon-General's report the Hon'ble Mr. Yagoo Hasan has not been able to ascertain what the real conditions in these towns are. In a number of towns which he has named in the resolution there already exist facilities for the medical treatment of women by women. In Herkappur there is a mission hospital for women and children; and there is also a lady doctor. There is also a lady apothecary at the Mission hospital, Gundur, while there is a very large women's hospital under the superintendence of the well-known Miss Kuglar, a lady missionary. There is a flourishing maternity department in the municipal hospital at Kurnool which has a lady apothecary and a maternity ward which is visited by some very admirable nuns from the local convent. Cuddapah has a lady apothecary at the municipal hospital; there is a special ward set apart for maternity cases. Chittoor has a lady doctor at the headquarter hospital with a maternity department. Vellore has a large municipal hospital with a lady apothecary and a ward set apart for women. In Vellore there is also a flourishing American Mission hospital and the doctor is Dr. Ida Scudder. The Tellicherry hospital has a lady doctor on its hospital staff. The post is vacant at present, because we have not succeeded in getting a candidate. There are cases in which actually there is provision for the treatment of women by women, in some of the towns mentioned in the resolution. In one or two other cases there are hospitals for women not far away, though I admit they are not sufficient. In Madurai there is a flourishing hospital for women and children for which the Government have promised a grant of Rs. 50,000 of which Rs. 25,000 has been paid. At Ootacamund there is a certain amount of provision also; though I do not think there is a lady doctor, there is a maternity ward. I only mention that to show that the resolution as drafted could not well be accepted. The Honourable member of the resolution and also the member can rest assured that the Government sympathize with the object in view which I take to be the establishment of further medical institutions where women will be treated by women. That suffer the Government have very much at heart, and there will be no hesitation in opening such institutions or assisting them whenever opportunity occurs. The difficulty, I will once more point out, is the provision of qualified women to be in charge of them. That is where we want to get further improvement, and there we must rely largely

8th February 1917.] (Sir Alexander Gordon; Rev. Mr. Pittendrigh;
Mr. Yagub Hasan; Mr. Anand Tanna
Marakbhar; the President.)

on the exertions of the educational department. We have got to improve the teaching in girls' colleges and turn out a larger number of girls educated up to the Intermediate Examination.

"There is also another side of the matter, namely, the prospects of women when they get into service. That is very material because a lot of girls prefer to take up ordinary educational work rather than medical work. It is probably easier. Therefore the Surgeon-General has submitted proposals which are still under consideration for the creation of a women's medical service in the Presidency. That, if carried out, as I hope it may be after the war, will have considerable effect in attracting women into the medical service which will be a central service instead of what is at present being scattered all over the Presidency, where women get billets in the municipalities. If a woman wishes to leave a municipality now she has nowhere to go. The idea is that we should create a service for medical women, just as we have for medical men, they will be paid in turn and they will get their pension. The carrying out of that proposal depends upon our financial position after the war. That is an important subject which the Government are considering, and that will have the effect of increasing the supply of women doctors. I hope I have said enough to convince the Honourable Member of the sympathetic attitude of Government in the matter and I hope he will not press the exact terms of the resolution, because we could not accept it. I hope he will accept our statement that we will advance as far as possible."

The Hon'ble the Rev. Mr. G. PITTENDRIGH :—"I wish to say a word with reference to the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gordon's remarks. So far as the Women's Christian College is concerned, it is proposed to open a science class next year in July, and the Government are aware—we have been in correspondence with them—that it is largely with a view to provide medical women that that particular branch has emphasis placed upon it. Some members probably know that it is proposed to start at an early date a medical college for women at Vellore specially for the training of hospital assistants and also for those who wish to go up for the M.B. and Ch.D. degree. I do not know whether the Hon'ble Mr. Yagub Hasan included in his figures the number, the very large number treated by mission hospitals and dispensaries."

The Hon'ble Mr. YAGUB HASAN :—"It is not to be found in this report."

The Hon'ble the Rev. Mr. G. PITTENDRIGH :—"They are not available in that report. These figures then are absolutely deceptive. A large number of women are treated in mission dispensaries all over the Presidency and if these are taken into account it will change the aspect of affairs."

The Hon'ble Khaz Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMED TANNI MANIKSHETAN :—"I beg to move an amendment. I want to remove all the words at the end of the resolution, 'the following places, etc.,' and to add the words 'in districts where dispensaries are not in existence.'"

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER GORDON :—"If I may be permitted to say a word with regard to the amendment, it is suggested that early steps should be taken for the establishment of women and children's dispensaries where there are none at present. That, the Honourable Member will see, will really not be quite to the point. What we have sufficient women to have charge of these dispensaries there is no use in opening them. But what I suggest is, what I think we really want the resolution to suggest is, that the Government should take steps to increase the supply of qualified medical women for hospitals where they can treat women separately. It is only when we have got qualified medical women—I think the Surgeon-General will bear me out in that—that there is any use in our opening dispensaries. If the amendment could be framed on more such lines as that it would be quite suitable for acceptance."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—"If I might make a suggestion to the Honourable Member, there is no difference of opinion in the Council as to the ideal that we should have and as to the desirability of taking practical steps forthwith to promote the attainment of the object which the Honourable gentleman has in view. The

200 RESOLUTION FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN'S DISPENSARIES AT CERTAIN PLACES IN THE PRESIDENCY.

(The President; Mr. Yaqub Haque; Sir Alexander [See February 1917. Cardew.]

Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew has pointed out that one great difficulty is the training of qualified medical women which is essential to give such steps as the Hon'ble members propose. We should like to put this resolution in the form which the Government could accept and which would also be agreeable to the Hon'ble members. I suggest that it may run thus:—

'That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that all practicable steps may be taken to encourage the establishment of additional women and children's dispensaries throughout the Presidency.'

The Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Haque:—"I accept it. May I be allowed to make a few observations in accepting it?"

His Excellency the President:—"Surely."

The Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Haque:—"The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew in his speech has mentioned that the principal difficulty in the way of accepting this resolution in its original form is that medical women are not available in sufficient numbers, and so even if the Government are prepared to establish women's dispensaries they would not be able to do so because female doctors are not available. He also pointed out that at four places he wanted to attach lady doctors but they were not available. I may point out in this connection that the scholarships mentioned by Sir Alexander Cardew are confined for higher medical education only. My Lord, these scholarships which amounted in 1915 to Rs. 5,000 were last year increased to Rs. 15,000; they are however being paid for collegiate education and not for school education. In the present conditions we cannot afford to have the luxury of having only the best medical aid. We will be quite content if we are given hospital assistants only. At present only a limited number are admitted in the medical schools. There are only three or four schools for training Sub-Assistant Surgeons and the number of women admitted in these schools is very very limited. Besides that, the pay given to the hospital assistants is very small and is not at all attractive. I understand that nurses with the less training are able to get Rs. 50 and more as salary, whereas the female apothecaries are started only on Rs. 30 or 35. So it cannot be said that women are not coming forward in sufficient numbers to take advantage of the medical education provided for them. If more women are admitted in the medical schools and their salaries are increased, and sufficient internships are held out to them, I am sure a larger number will come and there will not be such a scarcity of supply as exists at present. In my resolution I have only asked that a definite programme may be kept in view and as other conditions become favourable dispensaries may be started.

"It was pointed out that some private hospitals did exist at some places of which I had no knowledge. As I have said, in the report no reforms are given for private missionary hospitals which do not receive aid from the Government. Although it is very good of the missionaries to arrange for medical relief and Indians are very grateful to them for that, still there is certain amount of prejudice against accepting relief at their hands, because they combine proselytising business with that of medical relief, and so as much advantage is not taken of this agency as should have been the case. But I am very glad and thankful to your Excellency for suggesting a form in which the Government are prepared to accept the resolution. It is exactly what I had asked for. When I mentioned some particular places for the location of female dispensaries I did not intend that Government should restrict themselves to those places only. It has been pointed out that in some places hospitals do exist though they are not of a public character, and there will be no more hesitancy to establish hospitals in those places. I beg to express my thanks to your Excellency for accepting the resolution in this form."

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew:—"I may just say for the information of the Council that the difficulty is to obtain female candidates for admission to the Medical schools and that it is not a fact that there is a large number of candidates ready for admission and not admitted. The total number of candidates that applied for the Bhopalpur school was one in 1914, the number passed out was one; in 1915

RESOLUTIONS RE ESTABLISHMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN'S AND DISPENSARIES AT CERTAIN PLACES IN THE PRESIDENCY AND MODIFICATION OF THE ORDER REQUIRING CO-OPERATIVE BANKS TO HAVE 75 PER CENT OF THEIR LIABILITIES ON CURRENT ACCOUNT LENT OUT IN GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES AND DEPOSITS.

8th FEBRUARY 1911.] (for Alexander Gordon; Mr. Yaqub Kusan; the President; Mr. Rajagopal Achariar; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

there were only two candidates for admission. I am quite prepared to reserve any number of seats in the Rajagopal medical school for women candidates if they will come forward.

"As regards the pay, the scale is laid down for the whole of India by the Government of India and to some extent of course we are constrained by that. But the Honorable Member is under a misapprehension in thinking that any limitation in the number of students in the medical schools is the reason why there are not more female candidates."

The Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Kusan:—"The pay is not attractive."

The resolution as amended was put and agreed to.

RESOLUTION RE MODIFICATION OF THE ORDER REQUIRING CO-OPERATIVE BANKS TO HAVE 75 PER CENT OF THEIR LIABILITIES ON CURRENT ACCOUNT LENT OUT IN GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES AND DEPOSITS.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Should resolutions XXI and XXII be taken together?"

The Hon'ble Dwani Bahadur P. RAJGOPAL ACHARIAR:—"They may be taken separately."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"This is a simple matter, I beg to move resolution XXI which is as follows:—"

"XXI. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that G.O. No. 2739, dated 2nd December 1910, requiring co-operative banks to have 75 per cent of the bank's liabilities on current account lent out in Government promissory notes and deposits be modified so as to allow free latitude for the present to the management of the banks."

"My Lord, I should not have brought this resolution before this Council but for the fact that the circumstances under which the present banks are working have not been remembered in the issue of orders in connection with these co-operative societies. The point that I want to place before the Government is that in places where there are facilities for the central bank to have a current account with other banks for institutions and where also the management can command the necessary current account which will enable them to take current deposits, it is unnecessary to insist that there should be any cash balance of 75 per cent of the amount of the current account in the bank. I find that in the recent Government Order a sample case on page 6. In the quarterly financial statement the balance in cash is shown as Rs. 25,778 in column 2 of part B. It is the deposit amount; Rs. 25,778 is shown, but the cash balance is only Rs. 1,778 which is on hand. The Government have passed an order to press the Madras and Hindustani bank to increase the amount held in cash. A similar order has been asked to be issued to the Coimbatore bank also. I take it, my Lord, that this matter relates to the recommendations of the Committee on Co-operation in India which appears in paragraph 127, page 78 of the report. These circumstances under which this matter has to be decided are noted. I find there:

"It requires some legal knowledge which the staff of a central bank do not always possess. At the same time there are frequently cases where owing to the absence of a commercial bank, the absence of a central bank cannot obtain the convenience of current accounts through any other agency, and it is also found that current accounts often lead on to fixed deposits on a larger scale. Where therefore owing to the absence of good banking facilities there is a real necessity for this class of work, we would not recommend its entire prohibition; but where current accounts are allowed, it should be on the condition that, at any rate for some years in some, the whole amount held on current account should be covered by fixed resource irrespective of such resource maintained for ordinary business

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(Mr. Rana Daggubai ; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao ; [5th FEBRUARY 1917.
for Alexander Curzon.]

"The accounts should in any case be at a rate of interest not exceeding 2 per cent" and may be opened on these terms without objection for non-members as well as for members."

"If on that this order has been issued I respectfully submit that in the conditions in which the Madras and Bangalore and other central urban banks now exist, I do not say all but some of them at least, it is unnecessary to enforce it in such a spirit without noticing the conditions in which they are placed. The first point I have to bring to the notice of the Government is that these banks have arranged for overdrafts in other banks. That is not necessary to be shown in the account. They have the Madras Bank for example in Madras with which an overdraft has been arranged. It is just possible for them to get the necessary amount at any time. Next we have got the current account with schools and colleges and other institutions there, which always for convenience bring money into the bank which may be debited to meet current account. Thirdly there is a Co-operative Society Stores in Madras which has arranged for various shops under the Co-operative Act and almost every week thousands of rupees often amounting to Rs. 10,000 are collected and they are ready for investment in the current account of this bank or, as will be arranged by the bank, they will be deposited there. Members themselves have got current accounts opened and will be willing at any time needed to give money and take it back whenever convenient to the bank. All these circumstances have been noticed as necessary circumstances which should guide in giving permission to banks to retain the moneys in current accounts. When an overdraft is arranged and not utilized, that one circumstance is enough not to insist on the cash balance on hand of 75 per cent of the amount in current account."

"These are the circumstances that I wanted to place before the Government. I find that a number of banks in existence are in several good places under the management of properly constituted bodies and they uniformly have good legal advice within their reach and the secretaries in charge of them have been discharging their duties very much to the satisfaction of the parties and of the Registrar. That alone will enable them to be given the privilege of exercising their discretion properly in having a sufficient amount at their disposal in current account. That is a circumstance for consideration. There is no necessity to insist on this, accepting the spirit of the recommendation of the Committee on Co-operation. I, therefore, submit that this resolution may be accepted; except in the extent that it might work any injury to the bank, it need not be worked on the same lines in which it is being worked. I beg to recommend this resolution to the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mrs. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PASTOR :—"I beg to second this resolution. I think it is high time that co-operative societies should be given greater freedom of action and they should not be restricted in the way proposed by the Government Order. It is therefore highly desirable that we should trust the management to a very great extent, give them every latitude instead of tying their hands as suggested."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CURZON :—"Your Excellency, this instruction was issued a considerable time before the report on co-operation was written or published. In the case of the Madras Central Urban Bank the instruction goes back to 1912 and 1913. It was found in the case of the Madras Central Bank that they were receiving considerable amounts on current accounts while the actual reserve was not sufficient to enable them to deal with those accounts if any emergency arose. It was then considered by the Government that it was essential for the security of the bank and the depositors that 75 per cent of the current account should be covered either by cash or by Government paper. It is not essential that it should be in cash or that they should tie up the money inflexibly. It may be in Government paper. That meets to a great extent any objection regarding the loss of profit caused by the rule. You can put 75 per cent into Government promissory notes and get the interest on that. Although it does not have a great margin of profit, it leaves some margin of profit upon that security. On the other hand, if you are not to have any security at all, it seems to me that in the event of a financial crisis arising in the

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country there may be serious consequences to the credit of the Co-operative move-
ment. It is quite true that in this part of India we did not suffer when the great
crash in the Punjab occurred. It did not hurt Madras but it did hurt Bombay. It
did not spread here partly because we are far away and partly because of the cautious
manner in which the banking business is carried on here. But such a crisis might
occur here if we abandoned that caution. I think therefore that if you must have
accounts repayable on demand, you should make provision for repayment. For
this reason restriction was issued that 75 per cent should be kept either in cash or in
Government promissory notes.

"The reserves are still small in banks. The loans and deposits of the Central
Banks at the end of last year amounted to Rs. 64 lakhs. Their reserves was Rs. 1½
lakhs.

"That reserve is very low. They have also the reserves of other societies that
bank with them, but these reserves are again lent out. I do not think they have
got them in hand. I am not certain that they have even got their own reserves of
Rs. 1½ lakhs. I rather think some of that reserve is again lent out to other provincial
banks. I think considerable sums are lent to banks in Bombay. I do not think
they have any reserves in the event of a run unless it is regarded as sufficient to have
a drawing account with the Madras Bank. But if financial trouble arose that is not
a time when the Madras Bank is likely to increase its commitments. Such things
may seem very remote. I hope they will never be anything but very remote. But
it is an essential condition of sound banking that provision should be made for
unexpected developments of that kind. I do not think it at all wise to allow a
free hand to banks on such a point as this. The gentlemen who direct these banks
are not trained bankers and however well they may do the general work of the
bankings, I doubt whether their experience of banking is so complete as to make
it wise to trust them to run current accounts, without providing for some protection
for immediate repayment when a demand is made.

"I hope this will convince the Honourable Member. I may say the matter is
still under consideration. The Committee's recommendations are still under the con-
sideration of Government. The Government might perhaps be ready to slightly
reduce the percentage to be retained in Government paper. I think perhaps 65 or 70
per cent would be sufficient. I do not think it will make much difference to the bank.
But that some proportion of the current account ought to be kept in a readily
realisable form seems to be so well evident that this Council cannot I think except
any other view. I hope the Honourable Member will not press the resolution,
because the Government cannot agree with him in the view he has taken of it."

The Hon'ble Mr. S. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.—"I have listened to the Hon'ble
Sir Alexander Cardew's remarks with great attention, and I am bound to say he has
made many strong points for the position he has taken up. But it appears to me that
the proposition, though not unchangeable in its present shape, would be a very suitable
proposition if it is altered in the manner in which I am proceeding to suggest. I
propose in this resolution the substitution of the word 'greater' for the word 'free'
and the addition of the words 'in suitable cases' at the end of the resolution. I
shall read out the resolution as it will read then. 'This Council recommends to the
Governor in Council that G.O. No. 2720, dated 2nd December 1916, requiring co-
operative banks to have 75 per cent of the banks' liabilities on current account lent
out in Government promissory notes and deposits be modified so as to allow greater
latitude for the present to the management of the banks in suitable cases.' All the
objections raised by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew disappear if this resolution is
amended in this way. I agree with him that to give absolute latitude to keep one pie
or nothing at all against current account is very bad in banking business. But in
the resolution I suggest I do not say that absolute latitude should be given to them
but I say that greater latitude should be given. I shall explain what I mean by
'greater' with reference to the observation of the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew.
He himself said that instead of requiring 75 per cent the Government might come to
a conclusion that 80 per cent might suffice. That means greater latitude to the
management of the banks. Twice again I have said 'in suitable cases.' There is
another phrase there 'for the present.' I shall show whether there should be

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CO-OPERATIVE BANKS TO HAVE 75 PER CENT OF THEIR
LIABILITIES ON CURRENT ACCOUNT LENT OUT IN GOVERN-
MENT PROMISSORY NOTES AND DEPOSITS, AND ALLOWING
CO-OPERATIVE BANKS TO TAKE SHARES IN THE APEX
PROVINCIAL BANK.

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Sarganarayana Rao; [See Footnote 1917.
Sir Alexander Gordon; Mr. Rama Ayyangar;
the President.]

distinction between bank and bank. The Registrar is dealing with various banks has discovered that some banks have remarkable facilities which other banks do not possess. In some cases not only have they the Madras Bank to draw upon but they have obliging customers to give money for 'current account' which is really fixed deposit, e.g., some say they will give notice of a month or two for returning. According to the books, it is 'current,' but really it is not current. These are cases which would be covered by the 75 per cent. Where a certain bank has facilities like those described by me, the Co-operative Registrar will be able to give it greater latitude. If there is a percentage amount to be invested in Government promissory notes to run for a lower figure. From this standpoint all the objections raised by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gordon would be met and the real intention of the Government which is to promote co-operative banks would be furthered. I have, therefore, great pleasure in proposing this amendment.¹⁹

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SUTANARAYANA RAO Pantulu seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER GORDON :—²⁰ I think the Government may accept the amendment. We do not want to enforce a hard and fast rule. I think the meaning of the amendment is that the Registrar may have discretion to allow some smaller proportion of the current account to be kept in Government promissory notes in suitable cases. If that is the meaning of the amendment I am ready to accept it.²¹

The resolution as amended was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—²² I want to say a word.

His Excellency the Governor :—²³ The Government have already accepted the resolution but as an indulgence I will allow the Hon'ble Member to speak.²⁴

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—²⁵ I want to raise the question of over drafts against Government promissory notes. I do not see any difference between the two. If the bank refuses to keep over draft I can well understand Government promissory notes. If banks are not able to pay, the Government are not able to pay. District Boards have raised a week smaller value than the face value of the Government promissory notes. If the bank finds that the central bank is not doing business properly, it would not permit the over draft. There are facilities in particular places for the purpose of current account which can be taken for the cash balance. These are points brought out in the report on co-operation. Why the spirit of it should be lost I cannot see. The attempt will be only to look up the money where it can do work without any prejudice.²⁶

RESOLUTION RE ALLOWING CO-OPERATIVE BANKS TO TAKE
SHARES IN THE APEX PROVINCIAL BANK.

Resolution No. XXII which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar was as follows :—

"XXII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that, in the conversion of the Madras Central Urban Bank into an Apex Provincial Bank, steps be taken to allow co-operative banks, unions and societies to take sufficient number of shares to be gradually paid up by them and enable them to elect representatives to the Directorate so as to secure for them a majority in that body ultimately."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—²⁷ As this matter is being considered, I beg to withdraw this resolution.²⁸

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

22nd February 1917.]

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

RESOLUTION RE LOCAL COMMITTEES FOR CREATING AND
HELPING FOREST PANCHAYATS.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR then moved the following resolution of which he had given notice:—

"**XXI.** This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that for the purpose of creating, advising and helping forest panchayats, a committee should be formed in each district consisting of two leading non-officials to be selected by Government with the advice of the Collector, which should act in any area after consulting the Deputy Collector or Tahsildar of that particular area".

In doing so he said:—“Your Excellency this resolution refers to the fact that the forest panchayats which were advocated by the Forest Committee have not sprung up in sufficiently large numbers and suggests some remedy to meet the situation. I think it is unnecessary for me to remind Honorable Members of the grave and serious evils which attend upon the present forest administration in places where there are no forest panchayats. I shall not run the running sore referred to by the Forest Committee, of the enormity of the administration coming into contact with the poor ignorant rustic leading to a great deal of friction and corruption and a number of other evils. It is accepted on all hands that the institution of forest panchayats would be a very desirable step not only to remove these evils, but also for the purpose of enabling the people to take the responsibility of managing their own affairs in forest matters. The Government Order which was recently issued shows the number of panchayats. Another Government Order shows the classification of forest areas under each of six heads recommended to the Forest Committee's report. I believe it is quite patent to all who have studied the facts that a great number of forest panchayats can easily be started in several districts in the great advantage of the people. I notice that in Mr. Davis' report with reference to the forest areas in Atur in Salem district he says it is not possible to start a forest panchayat there. It is particularly with reference to such observations that I wish to move this resolution. I wish to point out that the absence of panchayats is not due to the inherent difficulties in the creation of panchayats, but rather to the fact that we have not yet pointed out the correct method of constituting panchayats so as to make them a complete success. In certain districts panchayats were started with the help of non-official gentlemen where the officers concerned took the trouble of inviting or persuading such co-operation. I may instance the case of Salem. We started in the Salem district a number of panchayats and at the very commencement I myself offered to go with the Collector, in fact I spent some days in camp with the Collector ascertaining what villages were fit for taking up the responsibility and what villages were not. After two or three days the Collector had other work to attend to; and there was no official rule for the guidance of other gentlemen who took up the task. The Assistant Collector who took up the task did not think it worth while to consult any non-official and himself attempted starting societies. I do not say I am a great authority to prevent all mistakes in the panchayat system, but it is rather interesting to know that the gentlemen who set about this task were ill-equipped with the knowledge of the people of the villages or what is more important of the vernaculars of the people with whom they were going to mix. I think that the two officials concerned were both ignorant of the district—the District Forest Officer and the persons nearest to the Collector. They were fairly ignorant of the Tamil language and they went to a village and got hold of two talkative men to start a panchayat which gave no end of trouble to the Deputy Collector. I had to wait that institution later on and to give advice and to see how they overtook errors. That is only an instance by the way.

“With reference to the later attempts in the Salem District we do not know whether Mr. Davis' report about the responsibility of having panchayats at Atur is based upon his personal knowledge or was after he tried non-official co-operation. In this matter I can speak confidently and I can state the facts exactly, because I have been in constant communication with the Collector of Salem and I told him on a recent occasion when the Hon'ble Mr. Guruswami went down to inspect certain bills and forests in Atur that I was prepared to accompany them if that was one of the trips for forming panchayats. I was informed that they were not just then likely to

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

[SUN FRIDAY 1917.]

go into the question of forest panchayats and that there was little that I could achieve. Some time after I ascertained that Mr. Davis has put on record that in Attur formation of panchayats is not feasible. I think it is an objection which is based on erroneous and insufficient appreciation of facts. What I wish to point out is that if leading non-officials on whom local officials could place sufficient reliance are permitted or induced to come forward and help the work of the formation of panchayats it will be a labour of love,—a labour costing a number of days' (forty days in this year is no joke for business men) and there are gentlemen ready to make that sacrifice, and if their offer is accepted it will be of great advantage to the people.

"I may also mention that in other districts also, the co-operation of non-officials has been found of great assistance. In Coimbatore a number of non-officials (at least one or two of them are known to me), went about with the Deputy Collector to help him in the formation of certain forest panchayats. Again in South Canara—the Honourable Member for South Canara is more competent to speak on this matter—there has been voluntary offer of help. It may be perhaps mentioned, if there is all this voluntary help, why do you want a resolution? My answer is, I find that this help is accepted by one or two officials when they are about the matter and then it is dropped. There is no direction or instruction of the Government that it is the specific duty of the officers in the district to court non-official co-operation. You must count not only upon their inviting co-operation but their subordinates seeking or getting that co-operation. What happens, as I pointed out, in Salem district is that the head of the district thinks that the co-operation of non-officials is desirable and he seeks it and when he has got other work to do he leaves it to the Assistant or the Deputy Collector and the Deputy Collector sometimes thinks it is absolutely unnecessary to seek non-official co-operation. He is quite content to let the matter drop along; he leaves it to the tahsildar who perhaps considers it an interference on the part of non-officials to offer advice as "departmental" matters. The tahsildar may have ideal local knowledge but when leading non-officials offer their services, it is certainly desirable that they should be drafted into committees and that the committees should set about this laudatory task of establishing panchayats. It is unnecessary for me to labour the point further. What I want to point out is that it is desirable and is found to be a useful workable arrangement. The Government should systematically send more instructions that it should be a matter of policy and not left to the whim or caprice of the subordinate officer who is forming the panchayat.

"I have mentioned in the resolution that the functions of the committee would be not only to create but also to advise and help forest panchayats. I shall explain what I mean by advising and helping forest panchayats. Many panchayats start well enough with hopes but the first few obstacles generally frighten them from further continuance of public work and they are apt to drop the experiment. It has been found very necessary in Salem district, and it must be the experience in other districts also, to keep on advising them and to give them occasionally some sort of consolation. Sometimes they want legal advice and they cannot afford to pay lawyers. Sometimes legal non-officials present themselves and these gentlemen will give them legal advice, show them the books of which they are to start clear, and encourage them at every opportunity. If they work one year or a year and a half themselves, the committee will have no further work. This is an arrangement that will be useful in making these institutions to continue to live and do good work. Except in these directions I do not think that any further advice is intended.

"I will anticipate one of the possible objections to non-official committees being asked to help. It may be suggested that the divisional officer who is under the present arrangement the officer to form and advise must be the officer to help in such matters, and if we transfer the work to a composite committee of officials and non-officials, then there may be conflict of advice and conflict of jurisdiction and therefore the institutions may suffer. That is a possible objection. I wish to point out that my idea is that wherever these committees work, they work through a particular divisional officer or tahsildar. The difference between the present system and my system is that under the present system the tahsildar does not consult anybody whereas under my system the committee will spur on the officials concerned. They will utilise the existing official agency and act as a constant spur. I believe there-

RESOLUTION AS LOCAL COMMITTEES FOR CREATING AND HELPING
FOREST PANCHAYATS.

8TH FEBRUARY 1917.] (Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao;
Mr. Gillman.)

can be no possible harm which could result from this arrangement because in the mass in which it has worked no harm has arisen. I want you to recognise the existing arrangement and assimilate it.

"I may point out that I am not anxious to swamp the official element by putting in two non-officials. I am quite content that it may be one non-official. I am not anxious for a non-official majority in the case of these panchayats when I do not find a non-official majority in much more important cases. With these few words I have great pleasure in recommending the acceptance of this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO accepted the resolution.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar proposes the formation of committees in each district to create, advise and help forest panchayats. The committee is to consist of two non-officials to be personally appointed for the whole district, and the divisional officer or sub-divisional having jurisdiction where the committee is working.

"The first function of the committee is to be the *creation* of forest panchayats. Now, I am sure the Council will agree with me in thinking that local knowledge is an essential qualification in the person selected for this duty. It is most necessary in the present stage of the movement, when the public are carefully watching the results obtained, that the initial panchayats should be started under conditions that promise success. The villagers must be willing to co-operate, the panchayat must be carefully selected, and the conditions under which it is to work must be framed in accordance with nature of the forest and the local needs. Where we have failed so far, and I am glad to say that our successes exceed our failures, we have failed because we have tried to go too fast and have not given adequate attention to the matters that I have mentioned.

"I feel that it would be too much to expect two non-official gentlemen in the district, however willing they might be, to possess the necessary local knowledge of the people and the forests of the whole district. The object of the Honourable Member's motion is admittedly to speed up the formation of forest panchayats and I am afraid that the committee he suggests would take this view also and would be inclined to consider the quantity rather than the quality of their output of work. In my opinion, this is a real danger and a strong objection to the proposal.

"As to what we have done already I will just give the Council figures which are not generally known. At present, at any rate, I think the number of panchayats that worked in 1915-16 was 147. The number of panchayats that have been formed since July 1916 and up to date is 125. That means we have now got 272 panchayats established for the whole Presidency. I submit, your Excellency, that having regard to the present stage of the movement and the necessity for proceeding with caution this constitutes a very distinct and satisfactory amount of work.

"With regard to what the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar said about Astar, I do not remember what Mr. Davis said. But I can say from my own knowledge that what is likely to happen is that further reservation is going to be made and attempts will certainly be made both in revenue going to be formed and unreserved to form panchayats. From my knowledge of the country which I gained from my visit, I personally do not see why panchayats should not be successful in Astar taluk. Panchayats have hitherto been formed elsewhere by the joint exertions of the forest officers and revenue officers under the general direction of Collector. The co-operation of non-officials in this work has been welcomed from the start and it will be equally welcome in future, because the Government are quite aware not only of the importance but of the absolute necessity of such co-operation. If the honourable gentlemen will read his resolution as follows, the Government are quite prepared to accept it: 'This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that wherever possible non-officials should be associated with revenue and forest officers in creating, advising and helping forest panchayats.' If the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar will agree to this amendment of his resolution as it is put forward, because I really do not think two non-official gentlemen are competent to give advice for the whole district."

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; the President) [8TH FEBRUARY 1917.]

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I accept it. That is the central principle I lay down. I was anxious that the Government should draw the attention of district officers and their subordinates to the importance of non-official co-operation and not to leave it to their whim and fancy."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRÉSIDENT:—"I will read the resolution as amended by the Hon'ble Mr. GILBERT: 'This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that wherever possible non-officials should be associated with the revenue and forest officers in creating, advising and helping forest panchayats.'"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I presume this will be communicated to the district officers though it is not stated so."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRÉSIDENT:—"Obviously."

The resolution as amended was put and agreed to.

RESOLUTION RE ABOLITION OF THE PLAGUE NOTIFICATION SYSTEM.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"The resolution I beg to move is as follows:—

'XXIV. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that the present system of issuing plague notifications for railway journeys may be abolished.'

"This is substantially the resolution which I moved in November 1915. That was only a year and a half ago and I have been waiting to see whether the Government which had further opportunities of examining the situation would come forward with any further steps in the direction suggested in November 1915. Honourable Members are aware that the present notification system is a feeble apology for the old passport system. The passport system was itself based upon superstitions which have since been exploded. Once upon a time it was believed that plague was infectious and several regulations were passed on that basis which have been since repealed. Dr. Nayar did yeoman service to the public by drawing attention to the fact that we are now being oppressed by scientific superstitions, that is the superstitions of the experts who are unwilling to give up the doctrines which they have been long holding. Now with reference to the passport system, the Council may remember that the chief features of that system were that people were compelled to submit themselves to observation for a period of ten days and further the movements of the people in all directions from the place which was declared infected or which was notified were restricted. Whatever theory it was based upon it had the merit of consistency. The idea was, here is plague infection; in order to prevent infection, they are kept out. We propose, to inflict certain restrictions upon free movement, we give the man a passport. The passport was not for goods, but only for men. Therefore, consistently they said in whatever direction any person left the infected area, he must take out a passport. They tried the issue of passports on all roads, but the difference between what is feasible and what is not, forced itself upon the minds of those responsible for plague administration. We find it acknowledged in Mr. Bodford's report, the plague administration report of 1915, that this proved a big failure and that it was impossible to control the traffic on roads and it had to be recognised that passport issue could not be of any use on the roads. For the roads the passport issue had to be stopped. Then the expert clutched at what remained. The infection was going out in a dozen directions from each infected place and in all directions they could not stop it; but in one direction—the railway—they rejoiced that they had the means of imposing conditions, and compelling people to take out a notification before taking a railway ticket. Because they could control it, the experts clutched at what remained; and we have the notification system. The passport system is given up. We have to be thankful for any mercy that flows from the Government. We are thankful for the abolition of the passport system and attempting to fix by the notification system. We have to see whether there is sufficient justification for the inconvenience caused by the notification system. When I say inconvenience I can

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appeal to personal experience of many here which shows that the notification system is a great nuisance—a nuisance to poor people who have to run up and get the notification before they purchase their tickets. It is a nuisance to the local boards and municipalities who have to pay for an establishment for the issue of the notifications. It is a nuisance to those who are supposed to be responsible for the free registry of the notification paper. I know how such things are dealt with. They are bundled up and confined to a corner. I do not wish to justify what happens. I can easily explain it; there are a thousand notices coming up and the overworked sanitary establishment has to issue at a time a dozen or half a dozen people coming from notification areas. The addresses are some of the clearest, though the Survey-General on a previous occasion pointed out that is a point which could be amended. Take the pilgrims; the poor people have no addresses to give. They go in a hurry to the train, they do not know what street or what house they go to. 'What is your address?' 'Rajm or Thripudi.' 'What is the number of the house?' 'What is the street where you go to live?' He writes probably that he would be glad to know. Is the very nature of things these difficulties are not remediable. The poor sanitary establishment which takes up such a paper and reads on it names like Akkas Ramudu of Sakladigamam while it is impossible to trace in the municipality and they bundle them up. I have a large municipality to administer and have known many such cases. In some cases they are passed to the separate plague establishment, where it exists. These people go about, for they sincerely try to find out, but the chances are that many of these addresses are addresses which are absolutely untraceable, and this means waste of time. I will touch upon another aspect next. There is a certain amount of corruption."

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"I may shorten the debate if I say a word just now. Last year when this question came up for consideration, we passed an order in May 1916, directing the continuance of the system till May 1917. We have directed all Collectors to send up reports on the working of the system up to the end of May 1917. So that the whole question will come up for reconsideration in June 1917. It will then be open to the honourable member to have the subject examined and discussed again if he desires. I do not know if he wishes to press for a division. It looks rather premature, seeing that an opportunity will present itself so soon and that we shall have further material. At this stage it would not be possible to accept the resolution."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The point is this: the Government really cannot deal with this question fully. It was an undertaking of the Government that a year's further trial should be given to this system. Accordingly Collectors have been ordered to report in June this year as to the results of that further trial. When we have that information before us the Government will be better able to discuss the question. It would be a much more fruitful discussion for the honourable member to initiate at a further stage. I think I may generally recommend it to the consideration of the Honourable gentleman."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I thank the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar for the information. May I point out that as I have not yet fully moved the resolution, my speech may be considered to be still introductory."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT (interrupting):—"If honourable gentleman will allow us to terminate the debate, he is still free to raise the question. The information will come in June. I do not think the subject will suffer any disadvantage by the honourable gentleman postponing his speech."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I thank your Excellency. I will make one request. I do not know whether the order he refers to was after the Pāpam Committee's report was received or before."

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"After the 1st June 1916."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Is that the date of the order?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The fact is there was a discussion here at the end of the year 1915. The honourable gentleman himself moved the resolution. The Government were then unable to accept his motion and it was resolved to continue this

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(The President; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Sir Sivaswami [8th FEBRUARY 1917. Ayyar; Mr. Siva Rao.]

system for another year. It is little more than a year now and it will come to an end. Collectors will report in June. We have nothing to go upon until we have the information."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.—"Is the order referred to by Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar after the Pilgrim Committee's report?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT.—"It was subsequent to the Pilgrim Committee's report."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.—"I do not want to make any further observations. I hope the Government will be pleased to take note of the observations of paragraph 20 of the Pilgrim Committee's report."

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR.—"We are aware of it; it will be taken into consideration."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE TAHSEILDARS, DEPUTY TAHSEILDARS AND SUB-MAGISTRATES TO BE ON A SINGLE CADRE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao withdrew the following resolution of which he had given notice:—

"XXV. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the appointment of the deputy tahsildars, the sub-magistrates and the tahsildars may be placed on a Presidency basis and be vested in the Board of Revenue."

The Council then adjourned for a short interval.

RESOLUTION RE APPOINTMENT OF A NON-OFFICIAL AS PRESIDENT OF A DISTRICT BOARD.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO.—"After consultation with my Honourable colleagues I have decided not to move the following resolution:—

"XXVI. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a non-official may be appointed as the President of the District Board in one select district as an experimental measure."

RESOLUTION RE GOVERNMENT TO BEAR HALF THE COST OF THE MAINTENANCE OF HEADQUARTER HOSPITALS.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO.—"Your Excellency, I have the honour to move the following resolution:—

"XXVII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that one half of the cost of the maintenance of the main hospitals in the headquarters of each district may be borne by the Government."

"Before I proceed with this resolution I wish to draw the attention of the Council to the unsatisfactory condition of finance especially of municipal bodies. The late lamented Mr. Gokhale in his famous resolution, dated 13th March 1913, calling attention to the resources of the local bodies observed:—'My Lord, one has only to enumerate these functions and contrast their wide range with the extremely meagre character of the resources which are already mentioned to realise how unequal, how pitifully unequal, the resources of the local bodies are to a proper performance of the functions which have been entrusted to them.' I may also observe that this was a point on which both the official and non-official witnesses before the Decentralisation Commission were fully well agreed. I am referring to the evidence of one or two distinguished witnesses that spoke before the Decentralisation Commission. For instance, Sir Herbert Risley is reported to have stated: 'It went to

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admitted that the resources of district boards and municipalities are not sufficient to enable them to work up to modern standards of administration. In municipalities this is most conspicuously the case. Sir John Jackson and Sir James Weston were of the same opinion. The then Urban Member of the Vicroy's Council is also reported to have stated that, considering the fact that the resources at the disposal of the local bodies were so extremely meagre, the surprise was not that they had not done better, but that they had done as well as they were doing. The Decentralisation Commission also held that the existing duties were more than most municipalities had the means of discharging efficiently and by way of relief to the municipalities they proposed: 'We consider that the hospital at each district headquarters which will usually however be under a municipality should be directly taken over by Government as, we understand, is already the case in Bombay on the ground that these hospitals serve rural as well as municipal areas, that they afford treatment to a considerable number of Government servants and that they should be models for the rest of the district. Other hospitals and dispensaries in the rural tracts should ordinarily be under the control of the sub-district boards, etc.' That is the conclusion which the Commission unanimously arrived at in 1909, and that is a recommendation which for some reason has not been given effect to so far. And now the object of this resolution is to start model hospitals in each district headquarters of the Presidency and give a small measure of relief to the already overburdened municipalities.

'The present state of the main hospitals in the district headquarters has been described in the report of the civil hospitals and dispensaries for the year 1915-16. It is noted: 'A very large number of patients come to Madras from the municipal districts for select operations. This is due partly to the absence of Indian Medical officers from the districts and partly to the want of a proper nursing staff in the large municipal hospitals. Many cases such as these will no doubt, in future, be operated in the municipal hospitals when it is found possible to provide a sufficient and efficient nursing service, etc.' That was one of the observations made in the report of the year 1915-16, though I do not quite agree with the opinion of the Surgeon-General that the influx of patients into the Presidency hospital was due to the reason that there was not a sufficient number of Indian Medical service officers. I am rather convinced that the influx was due to the want of confidence of the public in the hospitals as they are worked in the district headquarters. They are not equipped on modern lines and they have not got a nursing staff and there are other obvious defects in them. The local bodies cannot possibly afford to keep them in the most efficient condition.

'And then, in the triennial report on the working of the civil hospitals which was published in 1913 it was observed:—'For example in Chingleput the number of unoccupied beds averaged 12 for males and 13 for females; in Coimbatore, 44 for males and 13 for females; in Tanjore 24 for males and 44 for females; on the whole 27 per cent of the beds for males and 45 per cent of those for females were unoccupied. These figures are somewhat startling; and I am inclined to think that what is required to encourage the hospitals to be used to the fullest extent is to provide proper trained nurses and caste attendants to attend the sick, instead of the inferior class of ill-paid ward servants that the local bodies now usually employ.' They also observe in the same report about the unsatisfactory condition of the work turned out by the midwives in the district main hospitals. I wish to draw the attention of the Council to the conclusion: 'The bad record in this branch of medical relief—relief given by midwives—can only be explained as follows:—The local bodies offer much too small a salary (Rs. 8) to secure a proper midwife; they do not adopt an uniform standard of qualification; they take no precautions to secure reserve hands; so that when vacancies occur in hurried appointments, from absence on leave or sickness, no attempt is made to replace the absentee; and my suggestion that a District Medical officer may wish to extend this method of relief is valued for want of funds.'

'Now, your Excellency, there are the grave reasons why the maintenance of district headquarters hospitals should now be taken over directly by Government. In the year 1915 a similar resolution on exactly the same lines was proposed was brought into the Council by the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao. The proposal then made was that the maintenance should be taken over by the Government and

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It was suggested that the management should be left in the hands of the municipalities. It looks rather unfair to ask Government to bear the whole maintenance of the cost of district hospitals while leaving the management to municipalities. I have no serious objection to the main hospitals in the district headquarters being managed and maintained entirely by the Government. I have not got sufficient faculty to think that we should not part with the control over the main hospitals of district headquarters while we have no funds and cannot possibly afford to keep them in an efficient condition. I should very much like that the Government should take not only the maintenance but the management of main hospitals of district headquarters, and then we shall have some control over the minor dispensaries. For instance at Bellary we manage a women and children's hospital: we have a branch at Coimbatore, and we had a branch hitherto at Bangalore. We shall surely ourselves with exceeding these small hospitals in administering medical relief, and I for one would be very glad if the whole management should be taken over by Government as well as the maintenance and also of the main hospitals. But this resolution does not go so far as that. It asks only that half the cost should be borne by the Government. May I remind your Excellency that in a recent G.O. No. 337, dated 9th March 1915, the Government have resolved that in the case of hospitals to be newly opened half the net cost will be met from the Provincial funds. Now what is the distinction between the new hospitals and existing hospitals? And why not, I ask, the same liberality be shown to the hospitals now in existence? All that the municipal bodies have to do to claim the benefit of this Government Order is to close the working of the main hospitals on the ground that they have not got any funds to maintain them and to start them afresh after some time on the assurance given by the Government that they would undertake to bear half the cost. I do not think it is obligatory under the District Municipalities Act to manage such a large institution as the main hospital in district headquarters. All that they have to do is they should maintain one or two dispensaries and say that they have fulfilled the requirements of the statute.

And looking to the expenditure it would be interesting to know how much of the expenditure for the main hospitals in this City, the city of Madras, is borne by Government and how much by the Corporation and how much by private subscription. I take these figures from the report for the year 1915. Respect 9,81,819 were spent on medical relief in the City of Madras. The Government contributed Rs. 7,24,551, the Corporation Rs. 1,32,411. So, your Excellency, it is plain that the Government have been bearing about 80 per cent of the cost of maintenance of the hospitals in the City of Madras. One would naturally feel tempted to ask—Why all this partiality in the City of Madras? And if you only compare the sum spent by Government on the city hospitals with the same spent on municipal hospitals, you will find the difference. Here are the figures. The municipal institutions record the expenditure of Rs. 32,28,595; the amount spent on buildings and repairs was Rs. 5,50,445. Government contributed 17-17 per cent of the expenditure and 77-60 per cent was borne by municipal and local funds. Here is the contrast. While in the City of Madras, Government bear some 80 per cent of the expenditure, in the municipal they bear only 17 per cent, and that I think is usually taken up by the cost of the buildings, and I do not think that the Government contribute anything towards maintenance. They have been freely going towards the cost of buildings. As I said, this invidious distinction is hard to be explained. It can only be explained on the ground that it is very desirable and expedient to start one premier hospital in the metropolis of the Presidency, a hospital which is best equipped with most of the modern appliances and best staffed and best managed. If that is the idea, I do not think that a model hospital situated in the City of Madras would be quite adequate to meet the purpose. On the lines on which the hospitals have been started in the City of Madras I propose that there should be similar model hospitals in every district so that up-to-date medical relief, the most qualified medical relief, may be available to the patients in the mofussil.

And these coming to the figures I quoted, they generally relate to expenditure over the main hospitals in the Presidency. I take it from the report that the total expenditure for main hospitals in the Presidency comes to Rs. 5,00,000 and if this resolution is adopted by Government the cost would come to about Rs. 1 to 1½ lakhs. What I mean to suggest is that this change does not impose any additional burden on

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the resources of Government. It is only about Rs 1½ lakhs. This is nothing when compared with the enormous outlay they are incurring over the city hospitals, and that can be usefully adopted.

"And our other reason I give why the main hospitals in the districts should be taken over by Government is there is a proposal to convert the district hospitals into medical schools for midwives and so forth, and until they are properly equipped I do not think they can be efficient medical schools. There is every reason why the Government should take over the whole management of these institutions. I take my stand on the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission. The Decentralisation Commission did not recommend any further taxation, did not propose to give any further powers to the municipalities to tap their own resources, but all that they did was to give a small amount of relief to the municipalities, because they were convinced that they could not discharge their duties efficiently with the funds at their disposal. And the Government of India also noted this in their resolution of 26th April 1915 when they referred to the "smallness and meekness" of the municipal revenues. Now I propose some measure of relief, and there is no reason why it should not be given effect to. With these remarks I wish to move this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar :— "I have great pleasure in seconding the proposition. Though it does not expressly state 'so far as funds permit' I take it that it is really included in the proposition. I hope that I would not be met with the answer on the Government side that this is an inopportune moment to ask for funds. Everybody knows that the Government are very much short of funds and they are putting the funds to the best use. I do not wish to deny that position. However this is a resolution which points out the direction in which reform is needed, and I believe that it is not necessary to support this proposition on the grounds taken by the Honourable member. I hope that the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Garden would not answer me by saying 'No! Here are municipalities willing to hand over a municipal institution to the charge of Government. This is retrograde.' That argument of the Honourable member is not a necessary part of the resolution. I put the resolution on a different basis. It is not necessary for us to concede that Government should undertake the entire management, though incidentally I may remark that practically at present the Government are really running the whole show. I am the chairman of a municipality, I am supposed to be controlling the headquarter hospital; but all that I know of it is occasionally I see a few reports, and the entire thing is controlled by experts. Precisely little control there is over the hospital at present. The Honourable member may therefore be taken to mean that the existing nominal control may be taken as Government control and on that footing Government may have no difficulty in granting this relief. The objection may be with reference to the Decentralisation Commission's well-known doctrine that wherever pays for a service should manage that service. It is to meet the application of that doctrine I give this motion. Practically the Government are controlling the service in these cases now; there is only nominal control by the municipalities. I second this proposition."

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Garden :— "Your Excellency, I think it should be evident to the Honourable member of the resolution that there is a material difference between undertaking to bear half the cost of new institutions and undertaking to bear half the cost of existing headquarter institutions. Now institutions in the present poverty-stricken condition of local bodies, increase but slowly. I have not the exact figure which that undertaking of the Government has brought on Provincial revenues. It is quite a small sum. This proposal is to transfer from municipal and local revenues at one sweep one and a half lakhs. The analogy has thus got a very material defect in it.

"The discrepancy between the treatment of the Madras city and that of up-country towns in this matter may also be very easily explained. Our hospitals in Madras city are almost all of them for the purpose of medical education. The General Hospital is essential to the Medical College; the Ophthalmic Hospital is similarly essential; the Rayapetam Hospital is utilized for the largest medical school in the Presidency; and the Rayapetam Hospital is going to be utilized for the purpose of a new medical school. At the same time, I quite feel that Madras being close at hand, being close to the fountain of favour, gets the lion's share of the money. I

**THE RESOLUTION BY GOVERNMENT TO BEAR HALF THE COST OF THE
MAINTENANCE OF HEADQUARTER HOSPITALS**

*(Sir Alexander Curlew; Mr. Rameshchandra Rao; [SUN FEBRUARY 1917.
Mr. Rangaswamy])*

sympathies with the refusal in that respect, that they get only 11 per cent. At the same time we cannot reverse these things and bring in the Provisional budget a large heavy charge without grave consideration and without seeing how far it would carry us, both in principle and in practice. It is quite impossible for me to accept this resolution.

"The whole question of the charges for medical institutions is before the Government. We will consider the remarks made both by the Honourable Member who moved and the Honourable Member who seconded the resolution and we will bear in mind the considerations which have been brought to our notice. This is as far as possible for the Government to go. I cannot undertake to consider this resolution favourably. We will consider the arguments that have been used and see how far they are really valid."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMESHCHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"I should like to add a word in regard to the question of the control of medical institutions. I trust the whole question of financing medical institutions in the medical will be examined and systematized from the point of view in which the whole system of local taxation has been approached recently in England. I would invite the attention of the Honourable Members to the fact that the whole question as to what services performed by local bodies should be regarded as national and as to what services the local bodies should be reimbursed, was recently examined in England in 1914 by a committee on local taxation under the Local Government Board and certain defined services were recognized as services for which local bodies performing those functions should get a contribution. It is on that footing that I should like the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Curlew to examine this question and to recognize care for all that medical relief under the existing circumstances in this country ought to be recognized as a national service for the present. It is quite true that the resources of local bodies should develop hereafter. And if it is possible to decentralize most of these central medical institutions and locate those for treatment of special diseases in various parts of the country so as to suit the convenience of all groups of districts, it is quite possible to meet the present situation. Especially in the treatment of eye-diseases people have to come all the way to Madras for special hospitals. Then with reference to maternity cases there is the same difficulty. In these circumstances, hospitals for the treatment of special diseases have to be located in convenient groups of districts. The whole question of medical relief has to be looked at from the point of view of the small struggling municipalities which have no funds. We are glad and we recognize with gratitude that the Government have conceded once for all that half the cost, both initial and recurring, of new medical institutions would be reimbursed from Provincial funds. I would plead for the extension of the same principle in regard to the existing institutions and also, if possible, for enhancing the share of the contribution. It is only in that way that these grants can be systematized. The whole question of financing municipalities will have to be examined by a committee, like the one recently appointed by the Government of Bombay, for ascertaining the services that ought to be regarded as being entitled to grants from Provincial revenues and they should be reimbursed on well-defined principles from Provincial revenues. I therefore trust that your Excellency's Government will see their way to appoint a committee to examine and frame some proposals for systematizing grants including those to medical institutions, and to recognize medical relief under the existing circumstances, as a semi-national service or as a national service. In England even roads, education and relief of poorer localities were regarded as national services. The pay of the Health officers is put on the same category and the various other services are put on that footing. I make this suggestion because I have felt for a long time that whether one municipality gets some money or another local body gets some money is a pure chance and depends upon the inclination of the Finance Member for the time being. I would therefore plead for some such system and for an examination on that footing. I am making these observations especially in view of the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Curlew's observation that the question is under examination."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RAMA ANANTHARAM:—"The Honourable member of this proposition has drawn a contrast in the mode of treatment accorded to the Madras Corporation with that accorded to the district municipalities. The Honourable member is perfectly well aware that the whole brain of the administration of the whole

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province both official and non-official is directed from the City of Madras. I do trust that the Honourable Member coming from the audience will not draw a comparison between Madras and other places. The Corporation of Madras, so far as its financial condition is concerned, is in a very critical condition. If the Honourable Member will examine the figures he will not certainly draw the inference that we are in any way partially treated. We are not getting enough. While I fully sympathise with the Honourable Member in his appeal on behalf of the audience, let him not think that the City of Madras has got any more help than it deserves."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"In view of the statement made by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cadogan that the whole scheme is under consideration I do not want to press this resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE PRINCIPLE TO BE ADOPTED IN THE ALLOCATION OF GOVERNMENT GRANTS TO DISTRICT BOARDS.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"I do not propose to move resolution XXVIII which runs as follows:—

"XXVIII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the annual allocation of grants by the Government to each District Board may be determined with reference to its financial condition and its needs and requirements and several other factors but not solely on the basis of its receipts from the land-tax."

The resolution was not moved.

His Excellency the PATENNER:—"Gentlemen, that closes our business."

CONCLUSION.

His Excellency the PATENNER:—"I should like before adjourning to make a short statement as to the course of business in the immediate future."

"Rule 10, sub-rule (1), of the rules for the discussion of the Financial Statement provides that the Revised Financial Statement shall be presented to the Council on a day not later than the 15th of March, and I shall discuss the Council for that date."

"The provisional orders of the Government of India on the second edition of the Provincial Budget Estimate for 1917-1918 should reach Madras by the 25th of February. Immediately after these orders have been received, the Amended Draft Financial Statement will be prepared. Copies of the Amended Draft Financial Statement will be supplied to Honourable Members on March 2nd and at the same time Honourable Members will be supplied with the copies of the Civil Budget Estimates and of the Detailed Public Works Estimates under Provincial and divisional heads."

"I must ask any Honourable Members who may desire to submit resolutions to the Council dealing with the Financial Statement to give notice in writing to the Secretary to the Council and at the same time to submit a copy of each resolution which they wish to submit. I ask you to take care to do this in such time that the resolutions may reach the Secretary of the Council not later than 5 p.m. on March 6th. I am empowered by rule 14 of the rules for the discussion of the Financial Statement to fix a date after which notices of resolution may not be received, and I fix March 6th as it appears to me to be the latest day which it is practicable to fix, having regard to the necessity of my considering how far the resolutions are admissible and of allowing time to return them, if necessary, to Honourable Members for amendment."

"On the 6th March a list of business for the meeting including any resolutions which are submitted will be issued to each Honourable Member."

(The President.)

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"In accordance with rule 10, sub-rule (4), copies of the Revised Financial Statement together with copies of a memorandum detailing the alterations made in the statement previously supplied under sub-rule (3)—that is, the statement which will be issued on March 2nd—will be supplied to Honourable Members on March 12th, the day preceding that on which the Revised Financial Statement is presented to the Council.

"I would like to ask Honourable Members to be so good as to do what they did in previous years with a view to rendering the discussion in Council more useful. I would ask them to let the Chief Secretary know not later than March 6th whether they wish for any other or more detailed information than is given as to any points in the Amended Draft Financial Statement which will be issued to them on March 2nd. If Honourable Members will do this, the Member in charge will give the additional information desired in the supplementary explanations which he has to furnish under rule 11, sub-rule (2), when introducing each head of the statement for consideration.

"It will be necessary to confine the business on 12th March almost entirely to the discussion of the Revised Financial Statement. Therefore, as has been your custom, you will not be able to deal at that meeting with any resolutions or questions bearing on ordinary matters of administration.

"I propose to summon the Legislative Council to meet again on April 2nd. On that date the annual budget will be presented by the Finance Member under rule 25 and I shall appoint, under rule 30, the next day—April 3rd—for the discussion of the budget.

"It will probably be convenient to Honourable Members that any questions or resolutions in which they are interested should be dealt with on April 2nd. I shall therefore arrange for this."

R. A. GRAHAM,

Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.